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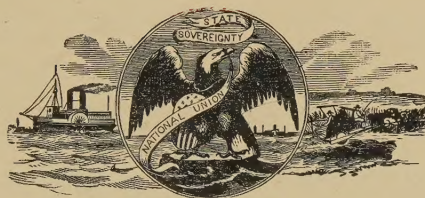
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HISTORICAL
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OF
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EDITED BY

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AND HISTORY OF

WARREN COUNTY

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STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago,

furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when, the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stock-holder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years, to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness, twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

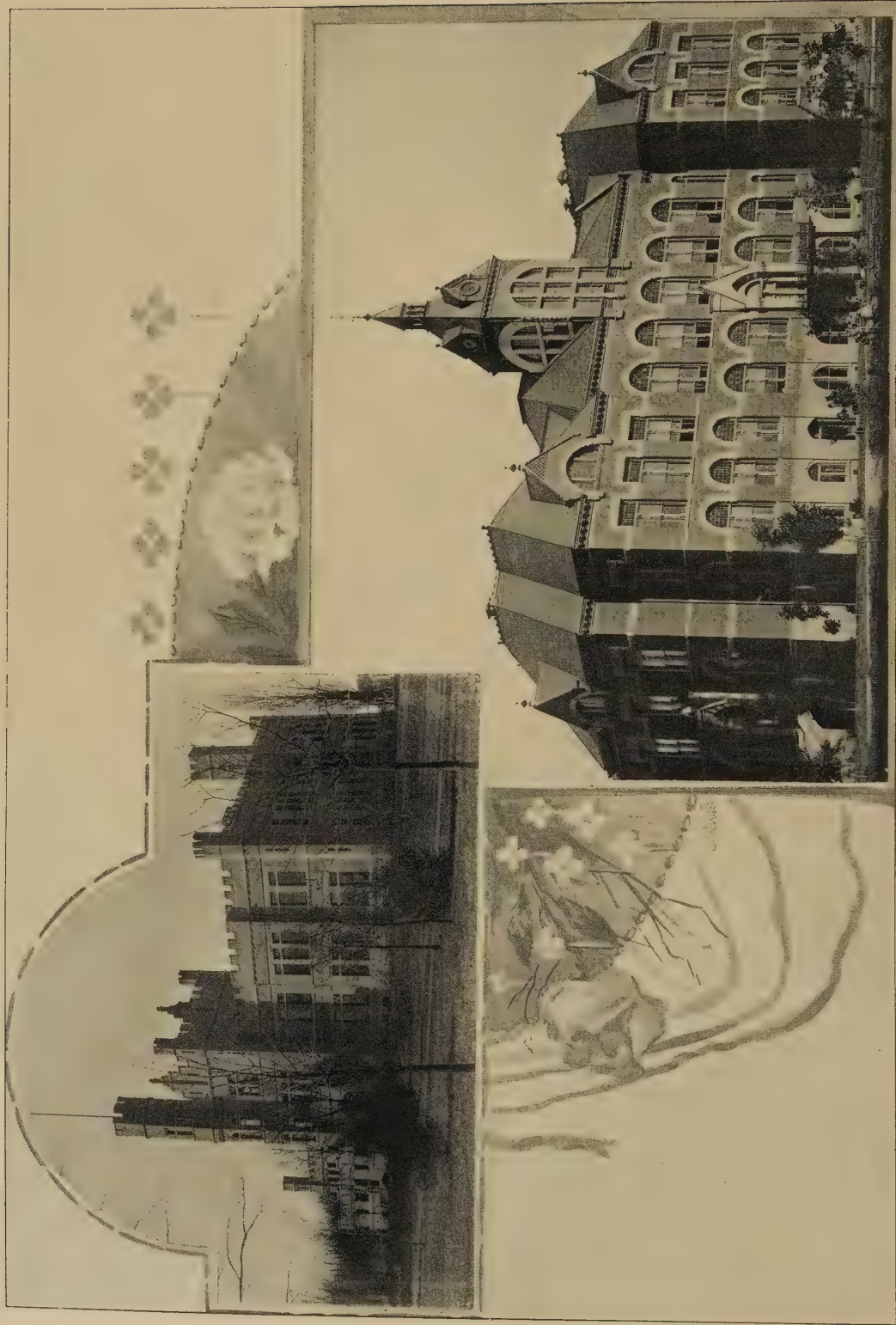
tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Library and Gymnasium Building.

Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$581,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles south-southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has a private bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the northwestern part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of the Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, two opera houses, a high school, a free library, a national and two private banks, four newspaper offices, (of which two issue daily editions) and a school-house costing \$80,000. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash-doors, etc. It also contains four flouring mills, a large distillery, the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here affords abundant water power, and flows through charming scenery. Population (1880), 5,087; (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, a village and railway station in Ogle County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has tile and brick works, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population, 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the southwest corner of Saline County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 60 miles northeast of Cairo. Population, (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at some \$2,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. The Fifty-fifth Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a Government post-office building in Streator. Population (1880), 5,157; (1890), 11,414; (1894), estimated, 12,000; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (Gen.) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVAN, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school-house, several churches, banks, flour and woolen mills, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,021; (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat Carondelet, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton,

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B.** (Talcott), oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait** (Talcott), second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester** (Talcott), third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter** (Talcott), fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis** (Talcott), oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, three churches and a flouring mill. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Population (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, situated on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and some 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, seven churches and two graded schools, each of which is accommodated in a handsome building. Much coal is

mined in this vicinity. Population (1880), 2,237; (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinchcr & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinchcr was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; the district is agricultural; the town has one bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 801; (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, a bank and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufactories, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Population (1880), 432; (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49¼

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. Carriages and furniture constitute its chief articles of manufacture. It is the business center of an agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 15 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place

has some manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the *Torrens* system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, situated on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county courthouse, the town has five churches and a high school, as well as a bank, two weekly papers, a woolen factory and a cheese factory. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 6 miles east of Pana. The district is agricultural. Population, (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has a bank and two newspapers. Population, (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; has six churches, a public school and one newspaper. It is in an agricultural district, though considerable coal is mined. Population (1880), 1,188; (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 826; (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and reelected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER, a town in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent, the town having a rolling mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has four churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Now known as West Chicago. Pop. (1900), 1,877.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railways, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick courthouse, it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, three weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at nought a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything favoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

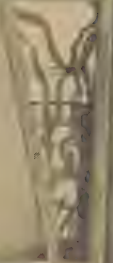
UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old.*) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory,

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under the control of the State, located at Champaign and Urbana. It was founded in 1867, although, as early as 1863, the Legislature had accepted an act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which provided for the granting of large tracts of public lands to States which should undertake to found colleges, where agriculture and the mechanic arts should be taught, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Under this act Illinois was entitled to 480,000 acres,—30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress—and land-scrip therefor was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates. Under the State law, a Board of Trustees was appointed and organized in March, 1867—the institution being formally located the same year. Departments and courses of study were decided upon, and Dr. John M. Gregory of Michigan, chosen Regent. Of the land granted by Congress, 25,000 acres were reserved, and 455,000 sold for \$319,178. Subsequently, some 9,000 acres more were sold for \$121,640, and the land undisposed of will, it is thought, ultimately swell the endowment fund to \$600,000. The mechanical building was begun and completed in 1871, and it is claimed that this was the first machine shop erected in America, for strictly educational purposes. The main building was formally opened in December, 1873. Various other buildings were erected later, as necessity required. The various courses of study open to matriculates include agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general science, literature, and trade and commerce, to which medicine was added, by the affiliation of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1897. Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The State laboratory is located there and an experiment station was established in 1887. Quarterly bulletins, showing the results obtained at the latter, are sent to all farmers throughout the State who may desire them. The University's revenues were still further increased, in 1890, by a Congressional donation of \$15,000 per annum to each institution organized under the act of 1862, the same to be increased \$1,000 annually, until the amount should reach \$25,000. A new engineering hall was dedicated in 1894, and a library building in 1895. The value of property aggregates nearly \$1,500,000. The first name of the institution was the Illinois Industrial University, but, in 1885, this was changed to the "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine)



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.

were made elective by popular vote—three being elective every two years. Dr. Gregory resigned the office of Regent in 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had theretofore filled the chair of mechanical engineering and physics. Dr. Peabody having resigned in 1891, the duties of Regent were discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill, until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York, was installed as President. The corps of instruction includes some thirty Professors, with an equal number of Assistant Professors, and over forty Instructors and Assistants, besides a number of special lecturers, demonstrators and teachers in the Preparatory Department, not including the Medical Department located in Chicago. The total number of students during the year 1898-99 was 1,824, of whom 1,492 were men and 332 women. Of these, 867 were connected with the Literary Department (or college proper), 26 with the Winter School of Agriculture, 71 with the Law School, 514 with the School of Medicine, 158 with the School of Pharmacy and 179 with the Preparatory Department. The total appropriations made by the State to the University, up to the beginning of the year 1896, amounted to \$1,303,000. During the year 1895 a new Machinery Building (50x250 feet) was completed and dedicated. The other buildings comprise a Chemical Laboratory, Wood and Metal Shops, Engineering Hall, Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory, Military Hall, Natural History Hall, Astronomical Observatory, University Hall and Art Gallery. A Library Building, 167 by 113 feet, and capable of accommodating a library of 150,000 volumes, is one of the latest structures erected, having been dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, June 8, 1897. The University Library embraces 40,000 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets, besides 7,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History and the Agricultural Experiment Station. The institution was seriously embarrassed financially, for a time, in consequence of the illegal use of its funds by the Treasurer in office between 1893 and 1897, but the losses were made good by act of the Fortieth General Assembly, at its regular session in 1897, appropriating funds for its reimbursement. Attendance for the year 1899-00, 2,250.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College, an institution controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity, and the city has manufactories of brick, tile (drain and roofing) and of stoneware. Population (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a city, and the county-seat of Champaign County; situated on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways. It is 31 miles west of Danville and 50 miles east-southeast of Bloomington. Agriculture and coal-mining are conducted in the surrounding region. The city's mechanical industries include two flouring mills, a foundry, a machine shop, and manufactories of farm implements and of furniture. There are five churches, two banks (one National), and one daily and two weekly newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Population (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house, six churches, two National banks, three weekly newspaper offices, a graded

school, flour, saw and woolen-mills, carriage and wagon works, brick works and a furniture factory. Population (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a village of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite the city of St. Louis and 4 miles north of East St. Louis. It is touched by four or five lines of railroad, and is nearly opposite the western approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge" across the Mississippi to St. Louis; has some manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1880), 612; (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown and 15 miles northeast of Rushville. It has a manufactory of carriages, flour and saw mills, brick and tile works, as well as a private bank, three churches, a graded school, and two weekly newspapers. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 900 feet. Population (1880), 1,133; (1890), 1,158; (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 34 miles north-northeast of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Sénat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois.*)

VIRDEN, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railroad, 21 miles south by west of Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has four churches, a bank, two newspapers, flour mills, brick and tile works, a machine shop and extensive coal mines. Population (1880), 1,608; (1890), 1,610; (1900), 2,280.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National banks, five churches, a high school, and

two weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,420; (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 37,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Aversboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Tuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Medon Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averbysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago, June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbells-ville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Gun-town, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Cornith, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennett, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Obdam, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship *Oregon*, while the cruiser *Yale* followed with 47; the *Harvard* with 35; *Cincinnati*, 27; *Yankton*, 19; *Franklin*, 18; *Montgomery* and *Indiana*, each, 17; *Hector*, 14; *Marietta*, 11; *Wilmington* and *Lancaster*, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French *Ouinebegoutz*, *Ouimbegouc*, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, situated at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is chiefly agricultural and stock-raising, although there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, a large creamery and stone quarries, besides a private bank, two weekly newspapers, four churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Population (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman*, *Zebina*, and *Lundy*, *Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, 8 miles northwest of Decatur. It has a bank and a local newspaper. Population (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping point for farm products. It has six churches, a graded school, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 1,397; (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. It stands in a region chiefly agricultural, and underlaid with coal. Its manufacturing interests embrace a large flour-mill, a plow factory and some minor industries. Besides its court house, it has four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,802; (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads, 81 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works, car-shops and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill., Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 35 miles north by west of Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee. It is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. In early history Waukegan was known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat

tract, about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. Waukegan contains eight or ten churches, a high school, a National bank, two newspaper offices, two steam flouring mills, several tanneries, a scale works, a pump factory and a silver plating establishment, besides agricultural implement works, a brewery, etc. Grain, wool, butter and ale are among the leading articles of export. There are valuable springs, whose water, after analysis, is said to possess valuable medicinal properties. Population (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a village in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, a newspaper, flour mills, tile works and creameries. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws*.)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind.

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambush, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle; has good schools, a weekly paper, banks, five or six churches and a foundry and machine-shop; is also the seat of Wenona College. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1878 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, a village of Clark County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 10 miles south-southeast of Charleston; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1900), 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, *Emma Abbott*, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city, the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief pursuits in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000), and has a public library valued at \$50,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. J. Q. Adams. Besides a handsome court house, it has eight churches, two graded schools, and four weekly newspapers. There are also two carriage factories and a private bank. The city is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, *David Hilton*, **D.D., LL.D.**, clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 45 miles north of Alton and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville. A foundry, flour mill and two wagon shops are its principal manufacturing establishments. A fine variety of potters' clay abounds in the vicinity, and this has stimulated the manufacture of tile and pottery, which is extensively carried on. The town has four churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers—one of them issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, **Henry John**, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, **William**, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again closed to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1888 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a life-long Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, a newspaper and coal-mines. Population (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a town in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is a handsome suburb of Chicago, located on the shore of Lake Michigan, which is here bordered by a bluff about 100 feet high. Population (1880), 419; (1890), 1,458; (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, a national bank, a graded school, several churches and two newspapers. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1880), 1,872; (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush** (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and the county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. The surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing. Winchester is an important shipping point, having three grain elevators besides two flouring mills. The city also has plow and furniture factories, a packing house and a saw-mill. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 763; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, and the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on the New Boston branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; the district is agricultural; the town has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1. } The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A.D.C. and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, six churches, two banks (one National), three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, feed and planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. Besides possessing excellent public schools, it is the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1880), 1,475; (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

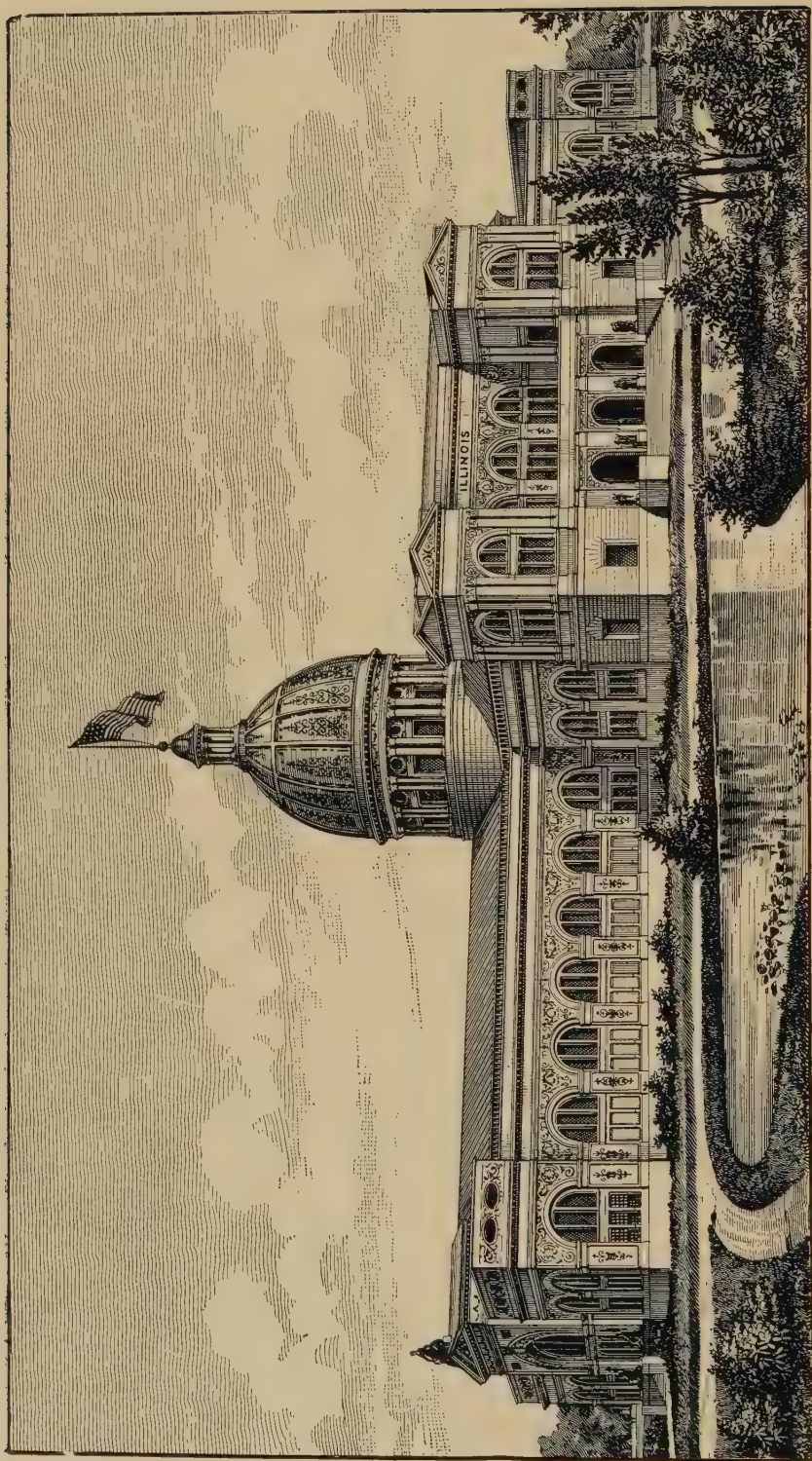
The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

L A K E
M I C H I G A N





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticized from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has a high school, several churches, two banks, flour mills, machine shop, and two

weekly newspapers. Coal is also mined here. Population (1880), 1,086; (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural, and the town has banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, situated on the south branch of Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, some 12 miles southwest of Aurora. It has a bank, a church and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 365; (1890), 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZONE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship *Raleigh*, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the *Raleigh*) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia," to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnel, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender, but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois"; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has one newspaper. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

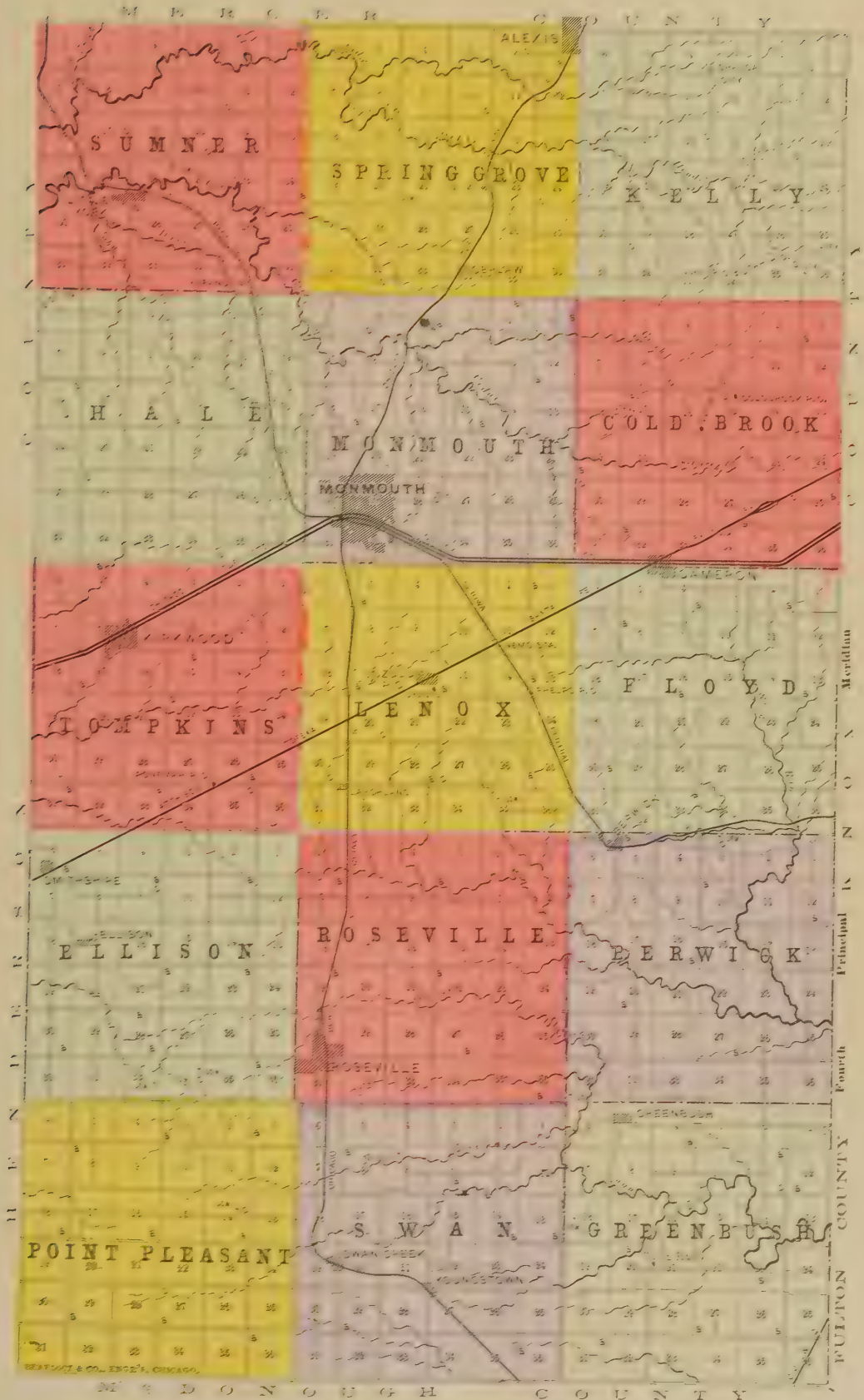
a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

HISTORY
OF
WARREN COUNTY

WARREN COUNTY TOWNSHIP MAP



PREFACE.

WARREN COUNTY.

When the publication of another history of Warren County is suggested, one's first thought that it is a useless proceeding; that Warren County has little of historical interest, and nothing that has not already been printed and put into shape for preservation. The compiler of this work wishes to assure the reader that such a conception is a mistaken one. Warren County has a wealth of local history, the reading of which will always be of interest, and from sentimental and other standpoints its preservation is desirable. The two so-called histories of Warren County have been both incomplete and inaccurate, having been prepared by persons who were unacquainted either with the county or its people and who gathered together a little information, enlarged upon it sufficiently to make a readable story, then gave it to the public as an authentic history of the early settlement and building up of the county.

It is no small task to gather together the information necessary to make a reliable history of a county. Especially is this true when all the men and women who helped to make the early history have passed away, as is now the case here. Only a few who were children in the '30's are here today, and they know little or nothing of the material facts the historian could have learned from their fathers and mothers ten or twenty years ago.

Though it has been difficult to gather accurate information regarding certain points, nothing has been stated in this work as a fact until its authenticity has been demonstrated as far as possible. Days and weeks have been spent among the old county records at the court house; the files of The Monmouth Atlas from its first number in 1846 and The Monmouth Review from its beginning in 1855 have been gone through again and again; the earliest residents yet living have been consulted, and every effort has been exerted to make the history of the county accurate and full. In addition to this, careful attention has been paid to the cities and towns, religious, secret, beneficiary and other organizations, schools, etc. The personal sketches and portraits of representative persons in the county are also a valuable feature.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance given him by Prof. Thomas H. Rogers and the writers of the special articles bearing their names; also by the officials at the court house, particularly County Clerk Sexton, Circuit Clerk Tourtellott, and County Surveyor McClanahan; by Rev. Henderson Ritchie, Warren County's first-born white resident, now of Council Grove, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Jones, John Brownlee, J. L. Ragland, N. A. Eldridge, John Birdsall, J. T. Long, W. L. Snapp, and others who have made Warren County their homes almost all their lives, and who are able to help materially in the search after the early settlers.

Hugh R. Moffet

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WARREN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PART I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Topography of Warren County—In the Heart of the Military Tract, and on the Divide Between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers—Natural Features, etc.

In all the great Prairie State of Illinois, there is no more beautiful and no richer country than that found in the Military Tract, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. This great area of three and one-half million acres, extending from the mouth of the Illinois river on the south to a line running from a point opposite Peru in LaSalle county to the mouth of Rock river on the Mississippi on the north, was set apart to carry out the promise made by Congress to give a quarter section of land to every non-commissioned officer and soldier who would volunteer for service in the War of 1812. In the heart of this Military Tract, and unexcelled by any other portion in beauty or fertility, is Warren County.

Topographically, Warren county holds the distinction of being upon the divide between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The streams in the eastern portion flow toward the Illinois river, while those on the west empty direct into the "Father of Waters," and from a point in Monmouth township the waters flow to the four points of the compass.

The county at present contains 540 square miles of territory, and is divided into fifteen townships of the uniform size of six miles

square. Within this territory is found the most tillable soil of any contiguous farm lands in the state. There are no large streams to break the pieces, yet the drainage is sufficient for each tract. Much the greater part is prairie, and at the present time there is no piece of land of forty acres and upward but is fenced and used either as pasture or for raising grain.

As originally constituted Warren county extended from the Fourth Principal Meridian to the Mississippi river, but by act of the General Assembly of 1841 all the territory west of Range Three was detached and created into a new county with the name of Henderson. Both Warren and Henderson counties, like all others in the Military Tract, were named in honor of heroes of the War of the Revolution.

All the surveys in Illinois are made from three established lines, known as the Second, Third and Fourth Principal meridians. The Second Principal meridian runs due north from the mouth of the Little Blue river in Indiana; the Third Principal meridian due north from the mouth of the Ohio river; and the Fourth Principal meridian starts at the mouth of the Illinois river, follows the stream up to a point opposite Beardstown in Cass county, then runs due north. The Base Line extends from this point opposite Beardstown due west to the Mississippi river, and at right angles to the meridian. Townships lying west of the Illinois river are numbered north and south of this base line, and the ranges are numbered from the Fourth meridian, east or west, as the case may be. Each township is six miles square, or as near as the surveyors

were able to get them so, taking all local difficulties into consideration.

Warren county is located on the west side of the Fourth Principal meridian, the south-east corner being seven townships or forty-two miles north of the base line. The south-east township is therefore Township 8 north, Range 1 west of the Fourth Principal meridian. The county includes fifteen townships, numbered 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Ranges 1, 2 and 3 west, and is eighteen miles east and west by thirty miles north and south. When Henderson county was a part of Warren the latter included all of Townships 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, from the meridian west to the Mississippi river, making twenty-eight townships in all, five of them along the river being fractional.

Middle Henderson creek rises in Township 12 north, Range 1 west, (Kelly), in the north-east corner of the county. The headwaters of this stream cross or touch every section in the township, then run west through Spring Grove and Sumner townships into Henderson county, where the North Henderson, Middle Henderson and Cedar creeks unite to form the Henderson river, which empties into the Mississippi river. There is considerable timber along the line of the Middle Henderson. Cedar creek heads or rises a few miles east of the east line of Warren county, entering the county near the center of the east line of Coldbrook township. It runs a little north of west, supplied by many laterals, passing through Coldbrook and Monmouth townships, cutting off a little of the northeast corner of Hale township, thence north and west through Sumner township, passing into Henderson county from Section 30 and uniting with the Middle Henderson creek in the eastern part of that county. Talbot creek rises in the northeastern part of Coldbrook township and flows west to Section 9 in Monmouth township, where it empties into Cedar. David and John creeks rise in Hale township and flow north into Cedar in Sumner township. There is yet considerable timber along Cedar. South Henderson creek rises in the north part of Lenox township and flows west through Lenox and Tompkins townships, emptying into Henderson river a little way north of Gladstone in Henderson county. Another Cedar creek, and known in the early records very properly as the Cedar fork of the Spoon river, starts in Roseville and Lenox townships, then runs southeast and with its

laterals waters Roseville, Floyd and Berwick townships, Roseville being more broken land than prairie and with plenty of timber. The principal branch in Floyd and Berwick townships is known as Slug run. Ellison creek rises in the north part of Point Pleasant township and flows northwest through Ellison township and on through Henderson county to the Mississippi river. Nigger creek, as it is now known, but Negro creek as it is in the early records, rises in the west part of Roseville township near the village of Roseville, passes in an easterly direction through that township, then south into Greenbush township and west into Swan township, then returns into Greenbush, uniting with Swan creek on the line between Sections 9 and 16. Swan creek has its rise in Point Pleasant township, flowing east through Swan township and into Greenbush, uniting with Nigger creek, and passing on in a winding course eastward, leaving the township and the county from Section 13. These two streams and their laterals supply water for stock in Greenbush and Swan townships all the year round. There is also plenty of timber along their banks.

There is coal along several of the streams of the county. The finest strata is along the Middle Henderson in Sections 23, 24 and 25 in Spring Grove township. The vein is forty-eight inches thick, with excellent roof, and is an excellent quality of coal. There is also some coal along the same stream in Kelly township, one of the first coal banks in the county having been on Section 30 in that township. Along Cedar creek on Sections 13, 14, 23, 24 and 33 in Monmouth township, there is a vein ranging from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches thick of good soft coal but the roof is not of the best quality. There is coal on Sections 32 and 33 in Tompkins township, but it is not now being worked. In Roseville township there is coal on Sections 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Along the banks of Cedar creek on Sections 6 and 7 in Monmouth township, Section 1 in Hale township, and Sections 35 and 36 in Sumner township, there is a fine strata of limestone which has been worked and found to be good both in quantity and quality. Also on Cedar fork in the southeast part of the county, on Sections 14 and 23 in Greenbush, there is a rather soft sandstone, but good for building purposes.

On Section 33 in Monmouth township has been found a valuable strata of tile clay, from which the manufacture of tile and sewer pipe has been carried on since 1875 by the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company. Below the tile clay is a strata of fire clay of excellent quality.

Five railroad lines traverse the county: The main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad from east to west through Coldbrook, Monmouth, a corner of Hale, and Tompkins townships; the Rock Island and St. Louis division of the same railroad, north and south, through Spring Grove, Monmouth, Lenox, Roseville and Swan townships; the Iowa Central railroad, northwest to southeast, through Sumner, Hale, Monmouth, Lenox, Berwick and Floyd townships; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, from southwest to northeast, through Ellison, Tompkins, Lenox, Floyd and Coldbrook townships; and the Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, cutting off the southeast corner of Greenbush township. Kelly and Point Pleasant townships are the only ones not touched by a railroad.

CHAPTER II

Early Settlement of the County—Isaac Galland the First White Resident—Murder of Daniel Harris—Prairie Homes Not Popular.

The early settlement of Warren county is closely linked with that of Henderson county, which, it will be remembered, was at first a part of Warren. The first of the pioneers as a rule settled along the streams and in the timbered regions, looking with little favor on the broad prairie lands which have proved such a factor in the development of the Great West.

Perhaps the first white man to make his home in the county was Dr. Isaac Galland, who located on the present site of Oquawka in what is now Henderson county, in 1827. He remained but a short time, selling his claim to Stephen S. Phelps, who came the next year from Fulton county, where he had resided since

1824 or 1825. Phelps established an extensive trade with the Sac and Fox Indians who occupied this portion of Illinois and adjoining parts of Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory. He was the first sheriff of Warren county and one of the original owners of the Oquawka townsite. He remained at Oquawka until his death about the first of January, 1861. Soon after Galland came, Capt. Rezin Redman settled on Ellison creek, and in 1826 several new settlers arrived. John Campbell located a couple of miles east of Oquawka, James Ryason a few miles south, and Jeremiah Smith located on Henderson river east of Oquawka, where he built a sawmill, and later added a grist mill. Martin Woods settled at the mill later called Jack's mill, which was owned at one time by Andrew T. W. Jack, from whom it got its name. Daniel Harris was one of the early comers, and settled in a small cabin on Ellison creek. He was shot and killed in his own home on or about March 7, 1831, and his estate was the first settled by the Probate court of Warren county. He was found sitting at the table, with his head bowed over a bowl of soup, and it was supposed was shot through the window while eating a meal. His was perhaps the first death in Warren county; it was the first violent death at least and the first coroner's inquest was held over his body. More than twenty years after the murder a Cincinnati paper told of the hanging of a criminal who on the scaffold confessed to the murder of Harris. He said he saw Harris draw a large sum of money from a bank in a New York town, and followed him through to this county to obtain it. He dressed himself as an Indian and shot his man as he sat at supper. He, however, failed to find any of the money on his person or in the cabin and left in disgust. Harris was from Toronto, Canada. He brought a lot of apple trees from Prince's nursery at Princeton, and set out the first apple orchard in the county.

Other early settlers in what is now Henderson county, and whose names are found in early records, are: James, William R. and John C. Jamison, with their relatives, Abner and Gabriel Short, who came in 1829 and settled on South Henderson, about seven miles southeast of Oquawka; David Findley and his sons, who took up their homes in the same neighborhood the same year; James Ritchey, who settled near Biggsville; James Ryason,

who located on South Henderson about the same time as the Jamison's or perhaps a little earlier; William Beatty, east of Oquawka in 1830; Joseph DeHague, a Frenchman, in the Gladstone neighborhood in 1832, but sold in 1837 to J. J. Brooks and built a tavern several miles south of his first home; John McKinney, at Salter's Grove in 1832; and a little farther south Amos Williams, Abraham Hendricks and Ezekiel Smith; Major James C. Hutchinson, east of Oquawka in 1833; John Gibson in Olena township in 1833; Frederick Davidson on Ellison creek in 1833; Robert and Wilson Kendall at Olena in 1834, the former laying out the village of Olena, opening the first store and being the first postmaster there; Dr. Alpheus Lewis, the first physician to settle in Oquawka, in 1834 or 1835; Lambert Hopper, who erected a lumber mill near the present site of Biggsville, later adding a grinding mill; and Samuel L. McDill, Andrew Graham, Benjamin Thompson and Dykeman Shook, also in the Biggsville neighborhood.

Early in 1828, James B. Atwood settled on Section 27 in what is now Kelly township, so was the first white man to make his home in the territory now included in Warren county. The same spring Adam Ritchie and family came into the county, setting up their tent at the south end of Sugar Tree Grove on the farm later improved by Mr. Quinn, in Hale township. They stayed here six weeks, when rumors of trouble with the Indians drove them back to Fulton county, where they had spent the previous winter. There they met with John B. Talbot, who with his mother and his cousin Allen C. Andrews, had settled in the northeast corner of Monmouth township in August, building a cabin with two rooms on Section 1, about eight miles northeast of Monmouth. Mr. Talbot offered Mr. Ritchie the use of one room in his cabin if he would occupy it that winter, and his offer was accepted. The next year Mr. Ritchie improved the property on Section 6 where the Olmsted mill was later built. With him came his brother John and his sisters Mary and Jane. Jane married David Findley, Sr., and they were the first couple licensed to marry in the county. Mary married James Findley, a brother of David, and they were the parents of Mrs. William Hanna, who still makes her home in Monmouth. With in the next year or two Andrew Robison settled at "Robison's Point" in the southeast

part of Kelly township; Adam Ritchey, Sr., at Sugar Tree Grove in Sumner township; Field Jarvis and Cleveland Hagler at Ellison; Abraham Swartz, James Hodgens, the Kendalls, Gibsons and others north of Monmouth; some of the Kendalls at Center Grove (now Kirkwood); Thomas Pearce and others near Berwick; James and Rolland Simmons at Greenbush; and in a very short time several settlements had been established. The early settlers and their homes are mentioned more particularly in the histories of the several townships in another part of this work. A large number of the earliest pioneers came from Kentucky, some were from other parts of Illinois, some from Indiana, quite a number from Ohio, with some also from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and the Carolinas.

CHAPTER III.

The Act Creating Warren County—Attached to Schuyler, then to Peoria County—First Election Held July 3, 1830—The Officers Chosen—Temporary Seat of Justice.

Warren county was created by act of the General Assembly approved January 13, 1825, and bearing the endorsements of Thomas Mather, speaker of the House of Representatives; Adolphus F. Hubbard, speaker of the Senate; and the Hon. Edward Coles, the second Governor of the State of Illinois.

Section 1 of the act referred to defines the boundary of Schuyler County, comprising then what are now Schuyler and Brown counties; Section 2 gives the boundary lines of Adams County, and Section 3 those of Hancock county. Says Section 4:

"Be it further enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the point where the township line between townships seven and eight north touches the Mississippi river, thence east on said line to the Meridian; thence north

on said Meridian line to the northeast corner of township twelve north, range one west, thence west on said township line to the Mississippi river, and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Warren County."

Section 5 defines the boundaries of Mercer County, while sections 6, 7 and 8 do the same for the present counties of Henry, Putnam and Knox, respectively.

Section 9 enacts "that it shall be the duty of the presiding Judge of the Circuit in which the counties of Adams and Schuyler are situated to grant an order for the election of county officers, naming the day for said election, the judges, and the description of the officers to be elected, which day shall be on or before the before the first Monday in July next, and first Monday in July next, and after the election of said county officers the counties of Adams and Schuyler shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as other counties are."

Section 10 names the commissioners to carry out the provisions above, further defining their duties in locating the seats of justice, and naming the amount of their compensation, and how it should be paid.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, that the County of Hancock shall be attached to the County of Adams for county purposes, and all that tract of country north of the counties of Schuyler and Hancock and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian shall be attached to the county of Schuyler for county purposes, until otherwise provided by law; Provided, however, that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Circuit Court that any of the above named counties shall contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants, he is hereby required to grant an order for the election of county officers as described in the ninth section of this act.

"Section 12. Be it further enacted, that the several counties created by this act, shall belong to the First Judicial Circuit, and vote for Senator and Representative as heretofore; and whenever any of the above-named counties shall be organized, the Governor shall appoint all the necessary officers, as in cases of vacancy by resignation or otherwise."

The act above placed Warren County with that of the present Schuyler County for county purposes, but subsequently it was joined to Peoria county. The thoroughfares between

this county and the city of Peoria were mere by-paths in many places, and in going to and from the Kickapoo and Spoon rivers had to be forded, which was a dangerous act during many weeks in the year. Discontent in paying taxes to Peoria County, with no returns in the way of improvement of the roads or the construction of bridges hereabouts, caused an agitation for forming the independent county organization as contemplated in the foregoing act. Peoria County, however, was loath to release the territory, and a commission from the County Court of that county reported but three hundred inhabitants in the area included in what is now Warren and Henderson counties. In the spring of 1830 a petition was circulated, and the statement made that the county contained the requisite number and some fifty people more. The claim of population was further backed by a report of a United States marshal that the required three hundred and fifty persons resided here, and the organization followed.

The petition was carried to Judge Young at Peoria by Daniel McNeil, who had a prominent part in public affairs in the county in the early years. He was a native of Hillsborough, New York, coming to this state in 1824, and to the Yellow Banks (now Oquawka in Henderson County) in 1830. He reached Peoria June 8, 1830, and found Judge Young holding court in a building sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions, situated upon the bank of the Illinois river near the lake. Judge Young granted the petition, and ordered a special election to be held at the house of Adam Ritchey, Jr., July 3 following, to organize the county and choose county officers. Mr. Ritchey lived near the center of population of the County in Section 11, in what is now Hale township. At the same time Judge Young called the election he also entered an order authorizing the organization of Knox and McDonough Counties. The order for the election in Warren County was as follows:

"State of Illinois, Fifth Judicial District, ss.

The People of the State of Illinois, To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Whereas, By the ninth and eleventh sections of the act entitled, "An Act forming new Counties out of the Counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof," approved January 13, 1825, it is made the duty of the Presiding Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit

of the State of Illinois, wherever it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that either of the counties of Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam, and Knox contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants to proceed to organize the same, and to grant an order for the election of County officers preparatory thereto; and

Whereas, It has been made to appear to my satisfaction that the County of Warren contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants and upwards, and inasmuch as the greater part of the qualified voters of the said county have requested, by petition, that the same be organized with as little delay as possible, I do, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in me, by virtue of the above-recited Act, order and direct that an election be held in and for the said County of Warren, at the house of Adam Ritchey, Jr., on Saturday, the third day of July, A. D., 1830, for the election of three County Commissioners, one Sheriff, and one Coroner, to serve when elected and qualified, in and for the County of Warren respectively, until they shall be superseded by persons who may be elected at the general election to be held on the first Monday of August next; and for the purpose of having this order carried into execution, I do hereby appoint John B. Talbot, Adam Ritchey, Jr., and Robert K. Hendricks, of said county, judges of said election whose duty it shall be to set up written or printed advertisements or notices of said election in at least six of the most public places in said county, inclusive of the place at which the election is hereby directed to be held, (having a due regard to the situation and population of the different settlements), at least ten days previous to the said election, to the end that all persons may have timely notice thereof. The election to be held viva voce, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and conducted, as far as may be practicable, in conformity with the Act entitled "An Act regulating Elections," approved January 10, 1829; and, lastly, the said judges are to certify the result of the said election to the office of the Secretary of State, as soon thereafter as may be convenient, in order the persons who may be elected may be commissioned and qualified with as little delay as possible, and after the election of the said county officers I do hereby declare the said

County of Warren to be organized, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as the other Counties in this State.

Given under my hand and seal, at Peoria, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

Richard M. Young.

Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Illinois.

The election was held as ordered. John B. Talbot and Adam Ritchey, Jr., declined to serve as judges of the election, and the voters selected Sheldon Lockwood and Peter Butler to fill the vacancies; so these two, with Robert K. Hendricks, conducted the election. The clerks were Daniel McNeil, Jr., and Stephen S. Phelps. Thirty-seven out of the forty votes in the county were polled, and John B. Talbot, John Pence and Adam Ritchey, Jr., were chosen County Commissioners; John Rust, Sheriff; and John Ritchie, Coroner.

Six days after the election, July 9, 1830, the County Commissioners held their first meeting at the house of Alexis Phelps at the Lower Yellow Banks (now Oquawka, in Henderson County). Daniel McNeil was elected clerk, and the first order entered required him to file his bond. He did so, took the oath, and entered at once upon the duties of his office. Stephen S. Phelps was chosen County Treasurer, and was directed to give bond in the sum of \$1,000. He was also authorized to purchase "a small blank book" for the purpose of keeping his accounts as Treasurer. Mr. Phelps did not qualify as Treasurer, as he was elected Sheriff at the regular election in August, and on September 6 the Commissioners declared the office vacant and appointed Jesse Jamison to the position. He was therefore the first Treasurer of Warren County.

At the meeting July 9 the Commissioners selected the house of Alexis Phelps as the temporary seat of justice. Two election precincts were created. Precinct No. 1 covered what is now Henderson County, and No. 2 what is now Warren County. The temporary county seat at the Phelps home was made the voting place in the First precinct, with Jeremiah Smith, James Jamison and Thomas D. Wells as judges of election; and the residence of James Hodgins, about one mile northwest of the present court house in Monmouth, was selected as the voting place in the Second precinct, and the election judges named for it

were Thomas C. Jennings, James Findley and James Hodgens. The returns of the special election were ordered sent "by some suitable and safe hand" to the Fulton County Court House Postoffice, to be mailed there to the Secretary of State at Vandalia, and that official was asked to send the commissions of the sheriff and the coroner to the same postoffice. The commissions were delayed, however, and did not arrive in time for those officers to enter upon their duties before the regular election in August.

The first regular election in Warren County was held on Monday, August 2, 1830, the first Monday in the month. It was the day of the general State election, and in addition to voting for State officers, county officers were chosen. They were as follows:

County Commissioners—John B. Talbot, Peter Butler, John Pence.

Sheriff—Stephen S. Phelps.

Coroner—John Ritchie.

Justices of the Peace—John Pence and Daniel McNeil, Jr., for Precinct No. 1; and John B. Talbot and Adam Ritchie for Precinct No. 2.

Constables—James Ryason and William Causland for Precinct No. 1; and David Findley and James Hodgens for Precinct No. 2.

At this election forty-seven votes were cast, being within three of the entire vote of the County.

At the first session of the County Commissioners two election precincts were created, No. 1 comprising what is now Henderson county, and No. 2 what is now Warren county. The temporary court house—the residence of Alexis Phelps—was the voting place in Precinct No. 1, and the residence of James Hodgens, which stood just northwest of the present city of Monmouth, was the voting place in Precinct No. 2.

The next June the Commissioners made a new division, creating three election districts—No. 1 (Monmouth District) with the voting place at Monmouth; No. 2 (Yellow Banks District) with the voting place at the house of Wm. Causland at Oquawka, and No. 3 (Ellison District) with the voting place at the house of Paris Smith. Afterwards changes were made as the increase of population required.

The Commissioners, in April, 1830, charged the sheriff with \$35.93 3-4, taxes assessed and collected by authority of Peoria county for 1830, amount due after deducting \$3.17½ for an

absconding delinquent. He was also charged with \$82.83, taxes on personal property due Warren county for 1831, after deducting 87 1-2 cents for absentees. Total for the two years \$118.76; less commission, \$8.91. Balance to pay to treasurer, \$109.85.

This was the whole amount of taxes received by the county for the years 1830 and 1831.

CHAPTER IV.

Legislature Appoints a Commission to Locate the Permanent County Seat—How Monmouth was Chosen and Given its Name—A Vacant Quarter of "Congress Land."

After Warren county had been fully organized, the question of the location of the permanent county seat came up, and this brought on a clash which ultimately resulted in the division of the county in 1841. The temporary seat of justice had been at the house of Alexis Phelps at the Yellow Banks (Oquawka). The residents of the western part of the county wanted it located there permanently, while the larger settlement in the eastern part wanted it nearer them. Not being able to settle the matter among themselves, the citizens appealed to the Legislature to arrange a way out of the difficulty. By act approved January 27, 1831, the Legislature appointed Hazen Bedell of Hancock county, John G. Sanborn of Knox county, and John McNeil of Fulton county as special commissioners to select a site. The act was entitled "An Act to Establish a Permanent Seat of Justice for Warren County," and is in full as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of justice in and for the County of Warren, the following named persons shall be, and they are hereby appointed, Commissioners, to-wit: Hazen Bedell of Hancock County, John G. Sanborn of Knox

County, and John McNeil of Fulton County, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Stephen S. Phelps, in said county, on the first Monday in April next, or within ten days thereafter, after being duly sworn by some judge, or justice of the peace of said county, faithfully to take into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with a view to the future population of said county, and the eligibility of the situation, shall proceed to fix upon a place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and give it a name.

Section 2. When said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have agreed upon a place for a county seat, as provided in the first section of this act, they shall make report thereof in writing, under their hands and seals, describing particularly the quarter section, township and range upon which they have located the same, together with the name they have given it, to the County Commissioners' Court of said county, who shall, at the next term of said court thereafter, cause the said report to be entered upon the records of said court. And the place so selected by said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of Warren County, and shall be known and called by such name as may be given it by said commissioners.

Section 3. The County Commissioners' Court of said county shall allow said commissioners such reasonable compensation per day for their services, as they may deem reasonable, not exceeding three dollars per day, out of the county treasury of said county.

Section 4. Should the said commissioners locate said seat of justice on lands belonging to an individual or individuals, they shall ask and obtain a donation of any number of acres of land, not less than twenty, and also select and describe said donation in their report, with reasonable certainty by metes and bounds; provided, that should the proprietor or proprietors of such land neglect or refuse to make the donation herein provided for, the said commissioners shall then be required to locate the county seat aforesaid, on the nearest eligible situation on public land. And it shall also be the duty of said commissioners, previous to locating the said county seat on land belonging to any individual or individuals, to take a deed in fee simple to said county, for

such land as may be donated as aforesaid; and the same shall be laid off into town lots by the County Commissioners of said county, and the avails thereof shall be applied to the erection of the necessary public buildings in said county; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the said commissioners to locate the said seat of justice on any half quarter or quarter section of land, containing an occupied improvement, without the consent of the owner of said improvement.

Section 5. The county of Mercer is hereby attached to the county of Warren, for all judicial and other purposes, until it shall be organized as provided for by law.

Pursuant to the requirements of this act the three commissioners met at the temporary county seat, at S. S. Phelps's residence, April 7, 1831, and were sworn by Daniel McNeil, Jr., justice of the peace. They first made a plat of the county, placing in each township what they thought would be the probable number of homes, varying from four to forty-four to the township. They estimated a total of 168 farm homes in the townships in Range 1; 132 in the townships in Range 2; 108 in the townships in Range 3; 128 in the townships in Range 4; 80 in the townships in Range 5; and 20 in the townships in Range 6. The greatest number were counted for Township 11 north, Range 2 west, (Monmouth), where the commissioners thought forty-two homes could reasonably be counted on. They then selected as the most advantageous site the southeast quarter of Section 29 in that township, which was "Congress land," and to the place they gave the name Monmouth.

This decision was satisfactory to the people about Hodgens' and Sugar Tree Groves, where a large settlement had been built up, but not so satisfactory to the three other candidates, Center Grove (now Kirkwood), Ellison Creek, and the Yellow Banks. The county commissioners' court, however, accepted the report of the special commissioners on April 12, and directed that the report be forwarded at once to the register and receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, and that the quarter section chosen be entered for the benefit of Warren county with as little delay as possible. The same day when the court adjourned, it was to meet on Monday, April 25, at 12 o'clock noon at Monmouth, the new county seat.

April 12, 1831, the record says, "the commis-

sioners received of the state of Illinois (in lieu of the tax on land in Warren county) \$350.00 in state paper which being uncurrent paper, a part of it being exchanged, \$95.73 3-4 was paid Thomas C. Jennings, county treasurer, the balance has been since exchanged, \$208.00, \$200.00 of which has been paid to the United States for the southwest quarter of section 29, town 11 north, range 2 west. Balance, \$8.00, paid to county treasurer."

The patent was not issued until February 12, 1836. It was signed by President Andrew Jackson, and transferred the quarter section to John Pence, Peter Butler and John B. Talbot, who were the county commissioners at the time the application was made. June 4, 1834, in daily anticipation of the arrival of the patent, the commissioners had given to Daniel McNeil, Jr., clerk of the board, power of attorney to issue deeds in the name of the commissioners and many of the early deeds to city lots bear his name as special commissioner.

CHAPTER V.

The Old Log Court House the Second Building Erected in Monmouth—It Stood on North Main Street and Cost \$62.00—The Present Court House is the Fourth One.

The second building erected in Monmouth was the old log court house, which was ordered by the county commissioners April 25, 1831, and completed and accepted by them October 1, following. It was located on lot 6, block 6, at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Main street and Archer avenue; and did service until September 12, 1835, when it was sold to James Hodgins for \$21 and moved by him to lot 3, block 20, a lot on South First street between Market Place and First avenue. There it was used for a residence for a number of years. The contract for the erection of this court house was let to Francis Kendall for \$57, but the records show that he was paid \$62 for the work when it was completed. The building was 20 by 22 feet on the ground, and was

constructed of basswood logs, hewed inside and out, with a puncheon floor, and a split clap-board roof. The door was of two-inch hewed plank, hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch. It was on the west end, and in the other end was a stick and mud fire-place and chimney. On each side was a nine-light window with 8x10 panes. The judge's seat was elevated above the floor and built of split basswood. In front was a rail wide enough to lay a book on. The desk for the clerk and members of the bar was also made of split basswood. It was about eight feet long, and three or four feet wide. The seats for spectators and jurors were also of split planks, with strong legs. Over the south window was a shelf, on which the law books of the court were kept.

The day of the "raising" was a great one in the little city. A large company gathered to help, and dinner was prepared at Robert Kendall's cabin, which stood on the east side of what is now Sunny Lane, and near the northwest corner of the city. The dinner was served on the grass near where the men were at work.

The old court house, being the only place in the little town where public meetings could be held, was the scene of many such gatherings. Religious services were held here, and the first schools in the district were taught here by Robert Black and Alpheus Russell. The building was not of sufficient size to meet the needs for court room and county offices, and in a few years gave way to another frame court house, 20 by 30 feet on the ground, and a story and a half high. It was built on the same lot as the log building, and still stands, being the rear part of the office of J. R. Eighme's livery barn on North Main street and Archer avenue.

The construction of the second court house was ordered March 7, 1835, and the work was let by contract one month later to the following persons:

Framing, W. S. Paxton and John McCoy	\$125.00
Enclosing, Thos. Gibson, Jr.	130.00
Shingling, Wm. Stark, Jr.	18.00
Finishing, D. McNeil, Jr.	300.00
Lathing and plastering, D. McNeil, Jr.	200.00

Total. \$773.00

Later, Alexander Turnbull was awarded a

contract for building the "underpinning" of the court house for \$12.75, the stone in the chimney of the old building to be used as far as it would go. This made the total contract price of the building \$750.15. The work progressed well until McNeill's part of the contract came. He was to have done the finishing work on the inside, put in the floor, ceilings seats etc. He was not able to get proper lumber for the purpose and a long delay ensued. Some say the work was not completed until the building was used in its unfinished state until the third court house was ready for occupancy.

As early as December, 1835, less than a year after the erection of the second court house had been commenced, the County Commissioners saw that the building would not long meet the requirements of the rapidly growing population of the county. On the 7th of that month they decided to select a permanent court house site, and the choice fell on lots 5 and 6 in block 33, the lots on South Main street on which Blackburn & Turnbull's livery barn and the Hotel Baldwin now stand. They were then ready, they thought, to take the first steps toward the erection of a permanent court house. A year later, December 8, 1836, the following entry was made on the records: "On motion ordered that the clerk of this court send to the editors of the *Warren County Reporter*, *the Vermont Patriot*, and *the Vermont Farmer*, sealed proposals, with a plan of the house, for building a court house in the town of Montmouth for the use of the county of Warren, to be built of brick or stone, forty feet wide, fifty feet long, with an east and south front, two stories high, with a cupola or belfry. The house to be built up and covered in on or before the first day of October next." The plans were to be selected on the first Monday in February following, and bids were to be left at the clerk's office by 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

At the February session of the board a petition signed by several persons was presented, praying that the court house be placed in the center of the Public Square, instead of at the site selected on South Main street. The Commissioners so ordered and directed that the building be forty-five feet square, with four fronts and two stories high.

Because the county was so poor Warren county would not be able to pay for the

building, or for some other reason, there were no bids in the clerk's hands at the time specified in the advertisements and on March 13, 1837, the board appointed Alexander Turnbull, one of their number, "to agree to contract for materials to build a court house for the use of the county of Warren, or to contract for building said court house in any way he shall think to be the cheapest and best, and to superintend the building of said court house throughout, under the supervision of the court and advice or orders given from time to time until completed."

Matters continued as laid first, and on June 8 the Commissioners decided that it was not convenient to build the court house in the center of the square, and as all the lots adjoining the square had been sold, they decided to attempt the purchase of a lot from Dr. Theodore Codrington offered lot 6, block 21, the south lot of the present site, for \$1,000, and the Commissioners accepted it and on June 20 formally ordered the building erected there. At the first sale of lots in Montmouth this lot was purchased by Francis Kemball for \$500. It passed through different hands, then came into Codrington's possession. He headed it as follows: "Lot 6, block 21, Nos. 1 and 2 being separated from the rest by the alley running north from the northwest corner of the public square. The other four lots in the block are now owned by the county and cost \$22,400, though they were originally sold by the County Commissioners for about one hundredth part of their value."

There are six lots in block 21, Nos. 1 and 2 being separated from the rest by the alley running north from the northwest corner of the public square. The other four lots in the block are now owned by the county and cost \$22,400, though they were originally sold by the County Commissioners for about one hundredth part of their value.

The plans for the third court house were adopted at a special session of the County Commissioners held on the 10th of March, 1837, and the building was to be of brick or stone, forty-five feet square, with four fronts and two stories high, with a cupola or belfry. The house to be built up and covered in on or before the first day of October next. The plans were to be selected on the first Monday in February following, and bids were to be left at the clerk's office by 10 o'clock a. m. of that day. The building was to be from fifty feet on the Public Square and fifty feet on Broadway, and to be built "under the supervision of the court and advice or orders given from time to time until completed." The specifications required the completion of the work on or before December 1, 1838, and the payments were to be made in such manner as it

"current with the merchants in Warren county." When built, the court house had a south front, as well as an east one, but it was closed up years ago, and that part of the entry was thrown into the county clerk's office. The first floor contained offices for the county clerk, circuit clerk, sheriff and treasurer. Between the two offices on the north side was a stairway leading to the court room above. This was taken out some years ago, and entrance to the court room was then made by an outside stairway on the north side of the building. The second floor, in addition to the court room, originally contained two smaller rooms, used as jury rooms.

The contract was publicly offered to the lowest bidder June 20, 1837, and after crying the several bids it was let to Cornelius Tunncliff for the sum of \$8,998.00. The next day Contractor Tunncliff presented a bond in the penal sum of \$18,000, conditional for the faithful performance of his contract, and it was accepted by the commissioners. Tunncliff's sureties on the bond were Daniel McNeil, Jr., Justus Woodworth, George H. Wright, Wyatt S. Berry and Mordecai McBride.

Work on the new building seems to have commenced at once, and on August 1 the first payment of \$1,000 was made as provided in the contract. A second payment of the same amount was made September 5. After he had drawn these two payments, Contractor Tunncliff suddenly quit the country, leaving his workmen unpaid, and many bills for material unsettled. At a special term February 24, 1838, his bondsmen came before the commissioners and reported the state of affairs, and the contract with Tunncliff was declared void, and the bondsmen permitted to complete the building. They gave bond in the sum of \$18,000 that they would do so, the commissioners giving them until September 1, 1839, to do the work, and agreeing to pay them the remainder of the contract price, \$6,998.00. September 5 an agreement was made to build the court house seven courses of brick (about seventeen inches) higher than the contract called for, the commissioners to pay whatever the additional work might cost. Another change from the contract was made March 12, 1839, when it was decided to fill in the entries with dirt and lay a brick floor, instead of the joists and board floor originally intended. The building should have been completed by September 1, 1839, but

"unavoidable delays" had occurred, and the Commissioners granted more time, first until March 1, 1840, then until June 1, then again till September 1, and once more until "next term." December 4, 1840, the building was nearly ready for occupancy, and Clerk Elijah Davidson was authorized to rent the west rooms for law offices. These were the rooms later occupied by the circuit clerk and the sheriff. Davidson was to let the north room for \$3.50 per month, and the other for \$4.00 per month.

The building was received from the contractors as completed March 13, 1841, and they were allowed to withdraw their bonds. The total cost, including extras afterward allowed, was \$10,572.32 1-2.

The building was largely a home product. The stone was quarried here, the brick made and burned just north of town where the present brick yards are, and the heavy timbers were cut from Warren county timber and hewed by Warren county workmen.

The present court house in Warren county is the result of a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors June 3, 1893. The resolution was offered by Supervisor George Bruington of Coldbrook, recited that the court house then in use was not suitable to the needs of the county, and that it was not a safe place in which to keep the valuable records and papers of the county, and declared that it was the sense of the supervisors that a new court house should be erected, the cost not to exceed \$80,000. By a vote of nine to six the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Bruington offered another resolution directing the chairman of the board, David A. Turnbull of Hale, to appoint four supervisors to act with himself in procuring plans for a suitable building, and that the committee should report to the board at its September meeting following. This resolution also carried and the chairman named as the additional members of the committee Supervisors George Bruington of Coldbrook, W. T. Boyd of Point Pleasant, Alpheus Lewis of Roseville, and Charles P. Avenell of Monmouth. Plans were advertised for, and those prepared by Oliver P. Marble, of Chicago, were selected by the board September 15. Bids for the erection of the building were submitted by nineteen contractors, and the bid of Charles A. Moses, of Chicago, to construct the building for \$69,995 was accepted November 6.

There was no delay on the part of the contractor in entering upon the work. Ground was broken December 5, and in less than two months the foundation was ready for the corner-stone. The supervisors requested the Warren County Bar Association to take charge of the laying of the stone, and the association invited the Masonic Order to conduct the ceremonies. A protest was made against this, which led to a prolonged discussion, resulting in the supervisors recalling the invitation given the Bar Association, and the laying of the stone quietly and without ceremony of any kind February 15, 1894. The building was completed early the next year, being accepted from the contractor by the supervisors March 5, 1895. Several changes were made in the original plans, all in the way of improvement, and the final cost of the building complete, with the furniture and fixtures, aggregated about \$125,000.

Two days after the acceptance of the building from the contractor, the county officers began removing their books and papers from the old court house to the new. The work occupied several days, and a number of valuable records and papers that had not seen the light of day for years were uncovered. The new building gave plenty of room, and the records have been placed where they are convenient of access and safe from any danger of destruction by fire.

The new court house is a handsome one, built of red Portage stone, perfectly fireproof, roomy and convenient. An excellent picture appears on another page of this work. On the ground floor of the building are the offices of the state's attorney, master in chancery, and county superintendent of schools, a room used by the old soldiers of the county for a Memorial Hall, closets for ladies and gentlemen, and a store room for the janitor's supplies. The second floor contains the county court room, the offices of the county clerk, circuit clerk, county judge, county treasurer, and sheriff, and a gentlemen's closet; and the third floor has the circuit court room, a grand jury room, a room for the petit jury, a private room for the circuit judge, and the county surveyor's office. Still above are a gallery for the circuit court room and two rooms used by the county and circuit clerks for storing old papers and books that are seldom called for. The furniture in all the rooms is of oak, with roll-top desks, and

the shelving and file cases are steel. In the tower is a Seth Thomas clock. The south end of the building was originally surmounted by a large copper statue of Justice, but it was blown down by a storm July 7, 1895, and in its place is now a flagstaff. The court house is heated with steam, the plant being situated in the jail building and connected with the court house by a tunnel.

The first public meeting in the present court house was a session of the County Farmers' Institute on February 20, 1895, before the building was accepted from the contractor. The supervisors held a session in the new building March 7, and the first term of circuit court in the new building opened May 6, with Judge John J. Glenn, of Monmouth, on the bench.

CHAPTER VI.

The First Jail Built on an Original Plan—Indians Charged with the Murder of William Martin were Its First Occupants—The Second and Third Jails—The County Farm.

A year after the completion of the first court house the commissioners decided on the erection of a jail. Shortness of funds, rather than a lack of meanness in the county, seems to have been the reason for the delay; at least, from the construction of the building when it was erected, one would judge that the commissioners thought desperate men were to be confined in it. Lot 9, block 24, just north of the present government building, was selected as the site of the jail on September 5, 1832, and on October 26 following the contract for its construction was let to Jacob Rust for \$310. The work was done better, however, than the original plans called for, and he was paid the sum of \$325 when it was completed.

The bastille was constructed on an original plan, perhaps prepared by Clerk Daniel McNeil, who had been a contractor and builder before coming to Monmouth. The specifications required that the jail be "sixteen feet long by fourteen feet wide, and of the following description, to-wit: Dig into the ground

two feet, and lay a double floor of good white or overcup oak, one single floor to be laid east and west, and one single floor to be laid north and south across the first, each piece to be twelve inches deep and twelve or more inches wide. The lower story to be seven rounds high, each round twelve inches, and the wall to be two feet thick; the lower part, to wit three feet high, to be of good sound white or overcup oak. The second floor to be twelve inch square oak timber; thence a single wall of one foot thick, seven feet high, thence a floor of timber of one foot square. Every piece in the building must be good sound oak, dovetailed at the corners, and well notched so that the logs shall lay close one upon another. All the floors to be close joists. The whole to be covered with a good short shingle roof. A window or air hole to be in the lower story, to be six inches by twelve inches, with bars of iron across each way, to be let into the building when laid up. One door in the upper story, to be two feet and a half wide by five feet high, with two good strong double shutters, one inside and one outside, made of good white oak two-inch plank, well spiked together with spikes at least four inches long, and the spikes not to exceed two inches apart; with stout iron hinges, and each door to have a large stout iron lock in the manner of a stock lock. The whole to be done in a neat and workmanlike manner, and to be completed on or before the first day of June next. Also a scuttle-hole or hatchway through the center of the middle floor, to connect the two stories, two feet square, to be covered with a strong double door hung with stout hinges and fastened with a stout padlock; and an air hole or window in the upper story, similar to a plan to be seen at the clerk's office." The first story was the jail proper. Entrance was by an outside stairway leading to the second story. Prisoners were taken to the second floor and let down through the hatchway. The heavy trap door, secured by iron hinges and a padlock, then closed them in. One prisoner once attempted to burn his way out of this building,—a big undertaking, considering the thickness of the walls. The windows were too small to allow the smoke to escape, so that he was soon almost suffocated and had to call for aid to save his life.

Although no records can be found to say, it is probable that the Indians who were tried

for the murder of William Martin were the first prisoners confined in this jail. An entry in the records of the commissioners, under date of September 2, 1833, shows that the sheriff was paid the sum of \$127.50 for dieting four Indian prisoners for eighty-five days, confined in the jail from March 20 to June 15, 1833. Other entries show payments to other individuals for services in guarding prisoners in the jail during that period.

This jail was sold June 29, 1840, to L. C. Woodworth, one of the contractors for the second jail, for \$62.50.

The jail just described was used about seven years, then the county commissioners decided upon the erection of a larger and more imposing structure. The first order, entered March 22, 1839, was "that the county commissioners will proceed to build a jail; the plans, place and time of letting contract yet to be agreed on." June 11 of the same year another order was made in almost the same words, but providing that the jail be built on lot 9, block 24, the site of the old log jail. July 18 the commissioners met and prepared the plans and specifications for the building, and the next day the contract for its erection was let to L. C. Woodworth and C. S. Merrill at \$8,495.

The specifications provided for a jail and jailor's house in one building, 30 by 36 feet in size. The jail, proper to be in the rear, and 20 by 22 feet in size. The first story of this department was to be of stone, with outside walls two feet thick, and partition walls eighteen inches thick. It was to be sunk about four feet below the first floor of the jailor's residence, and to contain four cells, or dungeons rather, from which escape would be impossible. Above these dungeons were to be two stories of cells, four in each. These stories were to be of brick, the outside walls eighteen inches and the inner ones thirteen inches thick. All the doors to be of heavy plank, with barred air-holes in them twelve inches square.

At the session of the Commissioners on September 5, a number of remonstrances were presented against building the new jail, which that body "felt disposed to regard," but as the contractors had been at considerable expense in procuring materials and preparing to build the jail, and it not being likely that they would give up their contract without requiring a considerable amount of damages, it was thought

best to go on with the building. The order of the court locating the jail on the old jail site on South Main street was reconsidered, however, and the jail was located on the southwest corner of lot 6, block 10, just west of the court house then in process of building. The jail was to be completed according to the contract by January 1, 1841, but it was not completed and accepted by the commissioners until March 27, of that year.

The dungeon part of the old jail was a terrible place in which to put a human being, because of its being under ground, and being dark and not ventilated. The brick part was not a great deal better, nor was it as strong as it should have been. The grand jury at the circuit court held in April, 1855, visited the jail and reported that they found the upper part of the building entirely unfit to be used as a jail or prison, and considering the bad plan of the building and the shattered condition of the inner walls, they could not recommend repairs. They advised the rebuilding of the jail from the foundation as soon as the finances of the county would admit. This report came before the Supervisors in June, and was referred to a committee, who reported in September, but action was deferred on account of the state of the finances.

December 10, 1856, a new committee was appointed to examine the jail. They acquiesced in previous statements as to the insufficiency of the jail for the purpose designed, and recommended the appointment of a new committee to investigate the matter of building a new jail, with power to sell the old one. Supervisors Mitchell, Hanna and Brownlee were named as the committee. Two days later the following resolution was adopted by the board of supervisors: "Resolved, There having been reports of different grand juries and committees of this board relative to the jail of and in Warren county, that said jail is a nuisance and unfit for a jail; in consideration of the above, we hereby declare the said county has no jail." John Brown and others presented a petition the next March asking that no new jail be built, but that the old one be repaired. The committee on petitions reported and the supervisors voted against the petition, and "that we consider ourselves without a jail, sending our prisoners abroad." In June another report came from the jail committee, giving the estimated cost of re-

pairs to the jail, and the putting in of four iron cells. Supervisor Albert Mitchell was appointed a committee with full power to repair the jail in accordance with the report. An ordinance was also entered rescinding the action of the previous March, and the sheriff was directed to have the lower cells cleaned out and placed in condition to receive prisoners, and thereafter receive and provide for said prisoners as the law provides, until the repairs were made. One thousand dollars were appropriated for the repairs contemplated, but by September 16 Supervisor Mitchell had received and spent \$1,038.20 on the repairs, and asked for \$1,000 more to complete the job as it should be, practically rebuilding the jail department. The allowance was made, and the work done and accepted December 14, 1857. On the erection of the present jail, the old jail was sold to Andrew Hickman for \$125 and torn down.

The present county jail was built in 1883. At the June, 1882, meeting of the board of supervisors, C. M. Rodgers, of Hale township, offered a resolution which was passed providing that a committee of three be named by the chair to consider the propriety of devising plans for building a new jail. Messrs. C. A. Dunn, J. I. Hartman and Thos. A. Dilley were named as the committee, and they were empowered to visit other counties if necessary for the purpose of obtaining plans and estimates, and were directed to report at the September meeting following. At that time the committee reported the results of their visits, and the plans approved. P. J. Pauley & Bro., of St. Louis, would build the jail complete for \$25,000, or the steel cell work alone for \$12,500. The committee were instructed to make further investigation, and in December they were authorized to contract with the Pauleys to construct the jail complete at a cost not to exceed \$25,000. It was also decided that the building should be located on the north side of the court house lot. The buildings on the site chosen were soon afterward sold to D. Babcock for \$385 and removed.

March 7 the building committee reported that they had contracted with Wm. F. Hayden for the building of the jail at a cost of \$12,437, to be ready for the cell work by November 1, and with P. J. Pauley & Bro. for the steel cell work for \$12,000. Claudius A. Dunn was selected as superintendent of construction, and



John F. Glenn

the building was completed within the specified time. Some changes were made in the specifications, which increased the cost about \$500, so that the total cost of the building reached about \$25,440, with \$400 additional for the superintendent. Sheriff Bolon and his family and "boarders" occupied the jail about the middle of November, and the completion of the work was reported to the supervisors at their meeting December 6.

An addition to the jail proper was built in 1894, including more cell room, a boiler house, and a five-foot tunnel, 100 feet long, connecting with the new court house and through which the steam heating pipes for that building are carried. The addition was built by C. L. Barnes of Monmouth, the contract price being \$3,948.13.

The jail is of brick, with stone trimmings. The west part is the sheriff's residence, large and convenient, with the jail proper on the east. There are ten cells, and each if needed will accommodate four prisoners.

THE COUNTY FARM.

In the early days of the county the dependent poor were kept by the county, and were generally given to the lowest bidder, to the one who would maintain them at the least expense to the county. One of the early entries in the records of the county commissioners shows the farming out of the care of Michael Coon, a harmless lunatic. Later each township took care of its own unfortunates in the same manner. A petition was presented to the June term of the County court in 1853, signed by many of the citizens of the county and asking the court to order the purchase of lands for a farm for the poor of the county. The petition was favorably received and the court ordered that "propositions be received until the first Monday in September next, for the sale to the county of Warren one quarter section or more of land, either improved or unimproved, to be used as a county poor-house farm, and the clerk is ordered to advertise for proposals for six successive weeks in The Monmouth Atlas." Nothing was done, however, until December 10, 1856, after the County court was succeeded by the Board of Supervisors as the governing authority in the county. At that time a special committee consisting of Supervisors Bond, Brownlee and Lewis was appointed to purchase a suitable tract of land for the pur-

pose. They failed to do anything, and at the June term, 1857, another committee was named, consisting of Supervisors Norcross, Brown and Phelps. This committee reported in December that they had purchased from Luther Dickson 120 acres, the northwest part of the northwest quarter of Section 29, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, in Lenox township, about five miles south of the city of Monmouth. The price paid was \$3,360, \$28 per acre. The Supervisors accepted the report, and at once appropriated \$1,000 for the building of a poor house, appointing Albert Mitchell superintendent of construction. Two thousand dollars additional was appropriated the next year and the house was completed and made ready for occupancy during the fall of 1858. The farm house is a story and a half frame building 45 by 16 feet, with an annex in the rear for the insane. The structure is now somewhat antiquated, but is well kept, and makes a fairly comfortable home for the inmates. Jonas Mower is the superintendent, and the institution had forty-two inmates at the last report March 1, 1902.

CHAPTER VII.

Establishment of the Probate and Circuit Courts—Early Court Doings—Daniel McNeil the First Probate Judge and the First Circuit Clerk—First Grand and Petit Juries.

The first court in Warren county was the Probate Court. By special act of the legislature approved January 2, 1829, this court was created, and Daniel McNeil, Jr., elected Probate Judge. The first session was held March 28, 1831, probably at the residence of S. S. Phelps at the lower Yellow Banks (Oquawka), the temporary county seat, as the permanent county seat had not then been located.

Judge McNeil's first order directed that John Pence file a bond in the sum of \$5,000 as public administrator of Warren county. The next directed that "all wills, codicils, letters testamentary and of administration, and all matters and things required by law to be re-

corded, shall be spread upon the records of this court, as they shall be presented for probate, or to be otherwise disposed of according to law."

The estate of Daniel Harris, who was murdered at Ellison, was the first one before this court. He died intestate, and the public administrator, John Pence, was directed to take charge of his personal property. Rezon Redman, John F. Ederman and Paris Smith appraised the property, and sold it April 21, 1831. The cost of settling up the estate was \$5.60.

There was no further business for the court until September 29, 1832, when Mrs. Mary Moffitt, widow of James Moffitt, presented proof of his death and asked for letters of administration to be issued to herself and Adam Ritchie, and they were issued on bond of \$900. Soon after this Adam Ritchey, Sr., died, and his will was filed for probate December 24, 1832. It was witnessed by Thomas Ritchey and James Hodgens, and named Adam Ritchey, Jr., and John Caldwell as executors. The will left all his property, real and personal, to his widow, the children having already received their full share. The first guardianship case came up March 13, 1833, when Theodore Jennings represented to the court that he was under age, and had property coming to him as the heir of his mother. He asked that his brother, Berryman Jennings, of Hancock county, be appointed as his guardian, and an order to that effect was entered.

McNeil remained as Probate Judge until 1837, when a new law went into effect, by which the Probate Court was vested with the same power and jurisdiction in civil matters that belonged to a justice of the peace court, in addition to probate matters. The judge of this court was by this law called a Probate Justice of the Peace, and Wm. F. Smith was the first man to hold the position. This law remained in force until 1849, when a County Court was established.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Anticipating the general election of August 2, 1830, and the complete organization of Warren county, Judge Young, holding court at Galena July 5, issued the following order: "To all whom these presents may concern, Greeting: Know ye, that I, Richard M. Young, judge of the Fifth Judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, and pre-

siding judge of the Circuit court in and for the county of Warren and state aforesaid, in pursuance of the power vested in me by virtue of the 10th section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act regulating the Supreme and Circuit courts," approved January 19, 1829, do hereby order and appoint that Circuit court be held in and for the county of Warren, at such places as may be selected and provided by the county commissioners' court of said county, on the fourth Monday in June and the first Monday in October, until I shall make another order to the contrary. (Signed) Richard M. Young, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit."

On June 8 previous Judge Young had appointed Daniel McNeil, Jr., as clerk pro tem. of the Circuit Court when it should be established, and had administered to him the oath of office. October 1 following, at the residence of John B. Gum in Knox county, (the temporary county seat and place of holding court in Knox county), the judge entered an order making the appointment regular, and McNeil again took the oath of office before him.

Under the judge's Galena order, a term of the Circuit court should have been held in October, 1830, but it was not. Chapman's history of Warren county (1886) says it was because the County Commissioners made no arrangements for the carrying out of the judge's order in time for the term to be held. That is a mistake, however. The real reason, as shown by a marginal entry on the commissioners' records, was that the commissions of the sheriff and coroner did not arrive from the governor in time to have the venires for grand and petit jurors summoned.

The Indian disturbances in 1831 interfered with the terms for that year, so the first session of circuit court in Warren county was not held until June, 1832. The term opened on the 14th day of that month, in the old log court house. Judge Young presided, with Thomas Ford, afterwards associate justice of the supreme court, and later governor of Illinois, as state's attorney. Daniel McNeil Jr., was clerk of the court; Stephen S. Phelps, sheriff; and James Ryason and William Causland, deputy sheriffs. Alexander Davidson was foreman of the grand jury, which body, however, returned no indictments.

The first business of this first term of court was the presenting and approving of the official

bonds of the clerk, the sheriff and the coroner. Only one case was tried by jury, the case of the People vs. Wm. H. Denniston, who was fined \$14.00 and costs for an assault and battery on the body of Daniel S. Witter. Three or four other cases were on the docket. In one—an appeal case—the defendant defaulted, and the plaintiff was given a verdict by the court. In the others the prosecutor defaulted and was non-suited or the case was dismissed by agreement.

The first coroner's inquest was also reported at this term of court. It was held on the body of Daniel Harris, who was murdered at his cabin on Ellison creek, but developed nothing as to the perpetrators of the crime.

The grand jurors summoned for this term of court were:

John Miles,	Thos. S. Sublett,
James Ritchey,	William McCoy,
John Vanatta,	Joseph W. Kendall,
Elijah Hannan,	Alexander Davidson,
Field Jarvis,	Daniel S. Witter,
William Russell,	Adam Ritchey, Jr.,
Andrew Robison,	John E. Murphy,
John Caldwell,	Thos. D. Wells,
James Jamison,	John Smith,
John G. Haley,	Peter Smith,
Rezin Redman,	Charles Morseman,
Thomas Colwell.	

Some of these failed to appear and the sheriff completed the panel by summoning

William R. Jamison,	Jacob Rust,
William Whitman,	Elijah Davidson, Jr.
Robert M. Black,	

who gave their attendance accordingly.

The petit jurors summoned were:

William Whitman,	P Peckenpaugh
Sheldon Lockwood,	James Caldwell,
Lewis Vertrees,	Richard Williams,
David Findley, Jr.,	James McCallon,
Otha W. Craig,	John F. Eberman,
Josiah Osborn,	Henry Meadows,
Elijah Davidson, Sr.,	Joseph Huff,
Samuel Gibson,	James Hodgens,
James Junkin,	Abner Short,
John C. Jamison,	Joseph DeHague,
John Denniston,	Robert Wallace,
George Peckenpaugh,	John Kendall.

The jury which tried the first and only case tried by jury at this term of court were:

Sheldon Lockwood,	Henry Meadows,
Abner Short,	Samuel Gibson,
George Peckenpaugh,	Joseph W. Kendall,
Elijah Davidson, Sr.,	John C. Jamison,
Lewis Vertrees,	Robert Wallace,
James Gibson,	Thomas Gibson, Sr.

CHAPTER VIII.

First Inn License Issued to William Causland, June 11, 1831—Jacob Rust and Joel Hargrove Get First Licenses in Monmouth—The First Bridge, First Ferry, First Mill Dam, Etc.

For a number of years after the organization of the county, every store, grocery, tavern, ferry, peddler, etc., had to have a license from the county commissioners. The first licenses issued in Warren county were on June 11, 1831. On that day William Causland was licensed to keep an inn at Yellow Banks (Oquawka), on payment of a fee of \$2.50. The rates he was allowed to charge were specified as follows:

Keeping horse, per night.....	0.25
Single feed for horse.....	0.12½
Each meal of victuals.....	0.25
Lodging, per night, per bed.....	0.12½
Each half pint brandy.....	0.25
Each half pint whiskey.....	0.12½
Each half pint rum, gin or wine.....	0.18¾

Less quantity of liquor at same price as half pint.

The same day Stephen S. Phelps was licensed to sell merchandise at Yellow Banks, on payment of \$10.00. August 8, 1831, Thomas B. Cullum was licensed to sell merchandise, place not specified, and note made that the license was good from July 4 last.

October 1, 1831, license was granted to Jacob Rust to conduct a grocery at Monmouth, on payment of \$2.50. The rates specified were the

same as those given William Causland for his inn at Oquawka June 11. The same day Joel Hargrove was licensed to sell "goods, wares and merchandise" in Monmouth for one year, on payment of \$8.00. Elijah Davidson was licensed to keep grocery in Monmouth December 5, with the same rates as were given Rust, and the 8th of the next June Daniel McNeil was authorized to open a store in Monmouth, June 8, 1833, James Kendall was given a permit to sell, vend and peddle clocks in the county on payment of \$12.50.

Daniel Klauberg was licensed to open a store at his home at Germantown, (in the Raritan neighborhood in Henderson county), September 4, 1833, and on December 2 James Erwin was given permission to keep a store at his establishment on Henderson river.

The first bridge ordered by the county commissioners was across Henderson river on the Monmouth-Yellow Banks road near Esquire Smith's mills, below the dam. It had two abutments 60 feet apart, each 16 feet long up and down stream, and extending 20 feet back from the water. The abutments were made like log pens filled in with rock, and were substantial enough. The contract for building this bridge was let at the court house October 1 following, Robert Kendall bidding it in for \$395. The specifications were changed somewhat after the contract was given, and the entire cost of the bridge was about \$600. Another bridge was let in the same neighborhood the next spring, the contract going to Jeremiah Smith for \$165.

The first ferry license was given to William and John Deniston, who lived at the Upper Yellow Banks (New Boston). It was to cross the Mississippi from Section 31, in township 14 north, range 5 west. The fee was \$5.00 and the rates given were:

Each man and horse.....	0.25
Wagon and one yoke oxen.....	1.00
Two horse wagon.....	1.00
Each additional yoke oxen or team horses..	0.25
Cart and one yoke.....	0.75
Each head horse, mare, colt or ass....	0.12½
Each head neat cattle.....	0.06¼
Each head sheep or hogs.....	0.06¼
Each footman.....	0.12½

December. 3, 1832, Morton M. McCarver was licensed to conduct a ferry across the Mississipp-

pi a mile above Ellison creek, and Ezekiel Smith was authorized to conduct one from the John Campbell farm between Ellison and Honey creeks. March 4 of the next year Joel Hargrove was licensed to run a ferry from a point three miles above the mouth of Ellison creek to the Flint Hills (now Burlington) in Wisconsin Territory. The rates given for all were substantially those given the Denistons, but all were allowed to charge double rates in times of high water.

The first petition for permission to construct a mill dam was made December 3, 1832, by Peter Butler, attorney for Beracha Dunn, and the place was the southwest quarter of section 6 in Monmouth township, at Olmsted's. The dam was authorized to be built March 7 of the next year. Cornelius V. Putnam, by Daniel McNeil agent, asked permission at the same time for a mill dam on the northeast quarter of section 12 in Hale township, just a short distance below Dunn's. The court denied this petition, on the ground that a dam at Putnam's would overflow Dunn's house and grounds. Jeremiah Smith asked permission to build a dam on Section 24, in Township 11, Range 5 (in Henderson county), and it was authorized the same day Dunn's dam was.

OTHER FIRST THINGS.

The first assessment of taxes was made by the Peoria county authorities in 1830, before Warren county was regularly organized. The taxes collected under it amounted to about \$31, which was about the cost of collecting them. The first assessment by order of the Warren county authorities was made in 1831 by County Treasurer Thomas C. Jennings.

March 7, 1832, Elijah Davidson, then County Treasurer, was authorized and directed to levy a tax of one-half per cent. "on the following species of personal property, to-wit: Slaves, or registered or indentured negro or mulatto servants; on all pleasure carriages; on distilleries; on all horses, mares, mules and asses; on all neat cattle over three years old; and on all clocks and watches and their appendages," for the year 1832.

The first deed recorded in Warren county was one for the northeast quarter of section 17, in township 10 north of range 4 west. This township is now a part of Henderson county, and Biggsville is located in it, and

very near if not on the section described. The deed was given by Wm. Downing to James Ritchie, under date of Oct. 5, 1830, and was filed for record by James Ritchie, April 4, 1831.

The first deed for lands in what is now Warren county recorded in Monmouth, was for the southeast quarter of section 21, in Monmouth township. R. H. Peebles was the grantor and Peter Butler the grantee. The deed was dated Jan. 22, 1830, and filed April 11, 1831. Several other deeds were filed the same day, but this was the first recorded.

The first lot sold in Monmouth was bought by Charles Dawson, June 6, 1831, for \$4.25. It was lot 4 in block 5,—the second lot north of Archer avenue on the west side of North Second street.

The first marriage in the county was performed by John B. Talbot, acting as a justice of the peace under appointment from Peoria county. The couple were David B. Findley and Miss Jane Ritchie, both of Sugar Tree Grove. It was in 1829.

The first marriage after the formal organization of the county was that of Samuel S. White and Hulda Jennings, and Justice John B. Talbot performed the ceremony May 10, 1831. Their license was also the first issued in the county. It was dated May 5, 1831.

The first divorce granted in Warren county separated Martha Williams from Richard Williams. The charge was desertion, and the case went by default. The divorce was granted May 11, 1835.

The first county order issued was dated July 9, 1830, and was in favor of Adam Ritchey, Jr., one of the County Commissioners. The amount was \$3.

The first will filed was that of Adam Ritchey Dec. 24, 1832.

The first road viewed was from the lower Yellow Banks (Oquawka) to or near the southeast corner of section 36, in township twelve north of range one (Kelly). It was viewed by S. S. Phelps, David Findley, Jr., and Allen G. Andrews, and their report was accepted and the road ordered Dec. 6, 1830.

The first auctioneer's license was issued to W. F. Barnes January 27, 1838, to sell goods, wares and merchandise at auction in the town of Monmouth for one year. The fee charged was \$5.00.

The first sermon in the county, it is said,

was preached by a Methodist minister named Finch. The first Sabbath school was opened at Oquawka in 1830 by Daniel McNeil. The first public school was opened in Monmouth by Robert Black in 1831.

The first physician in the county was Dr. Galland who located at Yellow Banks. John Miles was the first lawyer. He lived on a farm in what is now Kelly township.

The first woman naturalized in the county was Mrs. Agnes Peebles of Roseville, who took out her final papers in circuit court in October, 1891. She renounced allegiance more particularly to Queen Victoria, having been one of her Scotch subjects.

Aleri Rodgers, father of Hon. C. M. Rodgers of Hale township, and his brother Andrew introduced the first reaper west of the Alleghenies. It was shipped from Lynchburg, Va., via Richmond and New Orleans, up the Mississippi to Oquawka, and thence by wagon to the Rodgers homestead. It was of the McCormick pattern, and its first trial here was witnessed by many interested spectators.

Rockwell & Buffum built a sawmill at Denny in 1830-31, probably the first in the county. Chester Potter rented it in 1832, and added burrs for grinding wheat and corn. He made the burrs himself out of prairie boulders. The next year Potter moved to Kelly township and erected a mill of his own on Henderson creek. The Rockwell mill known to the present generation was built in 1835.

CHAPTER IX.

*Four Road Districts Created December 6, 1830—
First Road Viewed Ran from Yellow Banks
to Monmouth—How Early Roads Were De-
scribed—The Rock Island Road, Macomb
Road, etc.*

Much of the work of the County Commissioners in the early days was the establishing of roads for the convenience of the settlers. No pains were taken to follow section lines, but the roads were established in every direction wherever request was made and the men ap-

pointed to view them thought practicable. With the making of roads came the necessity of supervisors to care for them, and on Dec. 6, 1830, the first road districts were created. District No. 1 was made to include that part of the county lying north of Cedar Creek and east of the west line of Spring Grove and Monmouth townships. Andrew Robison was appointed road supervisor. District No. 2 comprised what are now Sumner, Hale and Tompkins townships, and the part of the present Henderson county lying between these townships and the river. James Ryason was the supervisor of this district. District No. 3 was the part of the county south of Cedar Creek and east of the west line of Monmouth, Lenox, Roseville and Swan townships, with Sheldon Lockwood as supervisor. District No. 4 included Roseville and Swan townships and on west to the river, and the supervisor was John Eberman. An additional district was created the next April, composed of two tiers of townships across the north end of the county, from the Knox county line to the river, with Matthew D. Ritchie as supervisor. As more roads were opened and the duties of the supervisors became heavier the districts were rearranged and their number increased. Under the arrangement now there are no road districts in Warren county, but the highways are under the control of three highway commissioners in each township.

September 6, 1831, the first road was ordered viewed. It was to extend from the steamboat landing at the lower Yellow Banks, "crossing Henderson creek above J. Smith's house," on to Broadway in Monmouth, and "through the first point of timber east, leaning south of east to the line between sections 25 and 26, and on to the county line." Wm. R. Jamison, Peter Smith, Adam Ritchie were named as viewers of the road. Their report was received and the road established, three rods wide, Dec. 6.

As stated before, the commissioners appointed to "view" the roads usually followed the course which would quickest bring the traveler to the desired destination. A report on the location of one of these roads is given as a sample. It was viewed and laid out from Monmouth to Chester Potter's mill, on the northeast corner of Section 22, in Kelly township. The commissioners were John Humphrey and Thomas C. Wallace, and they reported that they had done

the work, by "commencing at the north end of Water (Second) street, thence in a northeasterly direction to a tall black oak, on the west side of Swarts' grove, which we marked, thence through said grove, blazing the timber to the northwest corner of Samuel Hogue's field, thence by the southeast corner of John Kendall's field; from thence we marked the timber until the intersected prairie east of Esquire Talbot's field, and west of where George Jones formerly lived, thence by Andrew Robison's, thence from the east end of Robison's lane to the southeast corner of Thomas C. Jennings' field, thence through the timber a few rods north of I. Peckenpaugh's house, thence by the northwest corner of H. Adcock's field, thence through the timber to said mill." This report was accepted, and the road opened fifty feet wide.

The Macomb road, about as it is now, was located in 1834. December 3 of that year, Field Jarvis, Cleveland Hagler and Elijah Davidson, viewers of the road, reported that "we have performed that duty as follows, viz.: commencing at the stake on the McDonough line where the viewers appointed by that county fixed the road to Monmouth, thence nearly north the way that Mr. Garret staked out his house, thence on about the same direction to where Mr. Sutton is now settled, passing by the east end of Peter Scott's pasture, thence on a straight direction as may be to the Hickory grove, crossing the branch at said grove below the mouth of the small branch on the north side of said branch, thence nearly north the way which is now traveled by the mail carrier to the Pickayune grove, crossing the branch at said grove below where the small branch comes in on the north side of said branch, thence nearly north to the south fork of Henderson, crossing the same on a straight direction to Monmouth, thence on the same direction to Monmouth at the south end of Main street." The report was accepted and filed and the road established as a public road, and to be fifty feet wide.

The Rock Island road was laid out by John Humphreys of Warren county and Isaac Miller of Mercer county, under an act of the legislature of March 2, 1837. It was to extend from the center of the public square in Monmouth to Stephenson, the county seat of Rock Island county, about three miles north of the present city of Rock Island. The plat of the

road is copied in the records of the County Commissioners of December 5 of that year, and shows the distance from Monmouth to Spring Grove postoffice, six miles; to Grandview, long since forgotten, ten and one-half miles; to Rock Island City, forty miles, and to Stephenson, forty-three miles.

Another early road was "from the bridge south of Elijah Davidson's door (just east of Monmouth), east past Peter Butler's, through Butler's farm, south of Wm. Whitman's, along the south side of McKee's field, then east toward Henderson" (the name by which Knoxville was then known).

One road is described as running from Andrew Robison's in Kelly township to Rockwell & Buffum's mill, thence to Craig's ford, and on to the Yellow Banks. Another from Monmouth toward Carthage began at the south end of Main street, ran southwest to Hickory Point on South Henderson, south to Field Jarvis's, leaving Jarvis on the left, across Ellison creek, southwest to the county line, leaving Daniel Klauberg's on the right. Another ran from the south end of Water street in Monmouth to the center of Section 32, Monmouth, thence south along the township line to the end of Pearce's lane, southeast through the timber, then to Section 16, Berwick, southeast to Cedar fork of the Spoon, then to the county line in the direction of Ellis's mill.

In March, 1836, a road was viewed "from Monmouth on the Oquawka road to Jonathan French's new house, straight to the southwest corner of John Quinn's field, nearly north to the point of the grove, crossing the branch where it enters the grove just below where two branches come together, straight nearly northwest to Arthur McFarland's dam, across the branch running through Sugar Tree grove north on line between William McCoy and James Martin, across Cedar creek north, northwest to the southwest corner of Hamilton Brownlee's place, north along Brownlee's field, west to Main Henderson one-half mile below Cannon's grove, and west of north to county line."

Another road was described as follows: South from Little York on the section line to McFarland's carding machine, south to a post, southeast to the northeast corner of J. Snodgrass's, southeast to the north corner of James Campbell's field, to Rev. James Bruce's southwest corner, southeast to the northeast corner

of the Henderson Associate church lot, to a bridge east of the church, southeast from the bridge south of William Williamson's to a post forty rods southeast of the bridge, thence to a post sixty rods north of the southwest corner of Andrew Gibson's, south to the corner, southeast to the east side of the branch on Jonathan French's west line, thence east to Monmouth.

CHAPTER X.

Roster of County Officers—Men Who Have Served the People of Warren County from Its Organization to the Present Time.

A complete roster of county officials of Warren county is as follows:

County Commissioners—John B. Talbot, 1830-34, 1836-38; John Pence, 1830-32; Adam Ritchey, 1830; Peter Butler, 1830-32, 1840-44; Jeremiah Smith, 1832-34; James McCallon, 1832-34; Robert Gilmore, 1834-36; William Whitman, 1834-36; W. S. Jamison, 1834-36; Samuel G. Morse, 1836-39; Alexander Turnbull, 1836-38, 1844-46; James C. Hutchinson, 1838-40; John C. Bond, 1838-42; James P. Hogue, 1839-43; James Tucker, 1842-45; H. Brownlee, 1843-44; Thomas Griffie, 1844-46; James Drain, 1845-48; H. E. Haley, 1846-47; Joann B. Junkin, 1846-49; Josiah Whitman, 1847-49; John W. Giddings, 1848-49.

County Clerk—Daniel McNeil, Jr., 1830-38, 1843-48; Elijah Davidson, 1838-43; William F. Smith, 1849; Ephraim S. Swinney, 1849-61; W. J. Thomson, 1861-65; W. G. Bond, 1865-73; W. H. Sexton, 1873—.

Circuit Clerk—Daniel McNeil, Jr., 1830-41; Ira F. M. Butler, 1841-48.

Recorder—Daniel McNeil, Jr., 1830-43; Ephraim S. Swinney, 1843-48.

Circuit Clerk and Recorder (consolidated)—W. B. Stapp, 1848-49; R. S. Monroe, 1849-50; H. S. Hascall, 1850-51; William Billings, 1851-56; William Laferty, 1856-64; T. M. Luster, 1864-68; J. L. Dryden, 1868-80; Geo. C. Rankin, 1880-91; L. O. Tourtellott, 1891—.

Probate Judge—Daniel McNeil, Jr., 1831-37.

Probate Justice—William F. Smith, 1837-39;

George C. Lamphere, 1839-43; Erastus Rice, 1843-49.

County Judge—Ivory Quinby, 1849-55; James Thompson, 1855-57; John Porter, 1857-65; Joseph K. Ripley, 1865-73; Elias Willits, 1873-81; James H. Stewart, 1881-90; W. C. Norcross, 1890-94; T. G. Peacock, 1894—.

County Court (old style)—Ivory Quinby, county judge, and these associates: John Riggs and Joseph Hogan, 1849-53; John Riggs and William Lair, 1853-54.

County School Commissioner—Alexis Phelps, 1837-39; W. S. Berry, 1839-43; Samuel Wood, 1843-47; A. C. Harding, 1847-49; James G. Madden, 1849-51; W. B. Jenks, 1851-53; W. F. Smith, 1853-55; A. H. Tracy, 1855-61; A. B. Cox, 1861-65.

County Superintendent of Schools—James I. Wilson, 1865-69; James B. Donnell, 1869-77; W. E. Watt, 1877-81; J. P. Higgins, 1881-82; Maggie L. Wiley, 1882-86; John S. Cannon, 1886-90; Helen Nye Rupp, 1890-94; Mary E. Sykes, 1894—.

Coroner—John Ritchie, 1830-35; Alexander Turnbull, 1835-36; George H. Wright, 1836-40; H. C. George, 1840-42; David Smith, 1842-46; Joseph McCoy, 1846-50; Robert Thompson, 1850-52; William Talbot, 1852-54; Robert Grant, 1854-60; Samuel Douglass, 1860-64; John R. Webster, 1864-68; W. L. Cuthbert, 1868-70; R. B. McCleary, 1870-78; Henry B. Young, 1878-80; George H. Breed, 1880-82; William S. Holliday, 1882-84; Samuel M. Hamilton, 1884-86; E. C. Linn, 1886-88; Warren E. Taylor, 1888-92; E. C. Linn, 1892-96; J. R. Ebersole, 1896—.

County Treasurer (also Assessor until 1855)—James Jamison, 1830-31; Thomas C. Jennings, 1831; Elijah Davidson, 1831-36; Gilbert Turnbull, 1836-43; R. N. Allen, 1843-49; George Babcock, 1849-53; James W. Butler, 1853-55; R. S. Thompson, 1855-61; Draper Babcock, 1861-65; William Shores, 1865-67; Daniel D. Parry, 1867-75; James H. Herdman, 1875-79; John F. Wallace, 1879-82; Robert S. Patton, 1882-86; W. T. Gossett, 1886-90; W. H. Hartwell, 1890-94; W. A. Mitchell, 1894-98; Samuel F. Allen, 1898-1902.

Surveyor—Peter Butler, 1831-35; William C. Butler, 1835-39; Benjamin Thompson, 1839-43; Joseph Paddocks, 1843-55; E. E. Wallace, 1855-59; Thomas S. McClanahan, 1859-65; Albert S. Crawford, 1865-69; John A. Gordon, 1869-71; John B. McCulloch, 1871-75; Thomas S. McClanahan, 1875-79; John F. Wallace, 1879-82;

Thomas S. McClanahan, 1882-88; J. Ed Miller, 1888-1901; Thomas S. McClanahan, 1901—.

Sheriff—Stephen S. Phelps, 1830-32; Peter Butler, 1832-34; John G. Haley, 1834-36; Ira F. M. Butler, 1836-40; Samuel L. Hogue, 1840-41; John Brown, 1841-50; R. N. Allen, 1850-52; Charles L. Armsby, 1852-54; James McCoy, 1854-56; C. M. Mills, 1856-58; Setn Smith, 1858-60; David Turnbull, 1860-62; David C. Riggs, 1862-64; David Turnbull, 1864-66; William Armstrong, 1866-67; W. L. Cuthbert, 1867-68; Cyrus Bute, 1868-70; J. A. Boynton, 1870-72; W. L. Cuthbert, 1872-74; J. A. Boynton, 1874-76; William G. Bond, 1876-82; John W. Bolon, 1882-86; Arnold T. Bruner, 1886-90; David Turnbull, 1890-94; Fred U. Glass, 1894-98; David Turnbull, 1898-1902.

State's Attorney—Thomas Ford, 1832-34; W. A. Richardson, 1834-36; Henry L. Bryant, 1836-38; William Elliott, 1838-50; H. G. Reynolds, 1850-54; William C. Goudy, 1854-55; Alfred M. Craig, 1855-56; James H. Stewart, 1856-64; James A. McKenzie, 1864-72; William Marshall, 1872-76; George Snyder, 1876-80; John W. Matthews, 1880-88; Edgar MacDill, 1888-92; Charles A. McLaughlin, 1892-96; Louis H. Hanna, 1896—.

Circuit Judges—Richard M. Young, 1830-36; James H. Ralston, 1836-39; Peter Lott, 1839-40; Stephen A. Douglass, 1841-43; Jesse B. Thomas, 1843-45; N. H. Purple, 1845-49; William A. Minchall, 1849-50; William Kellogg, 1850-53; H. M. Weed, 1853-55; John S. Thompson, 1855-60; Aaron Tyler, 1860-61; Charles B. Lawrence, 1861-64; John S. Thompson, 1864-67; Arthur A. Smith, 1867-94; John J. Glenn, 1877—; George W. Pleasants, 1879-97; Hiram Bigelow, 1894-97; John A. Gray, 1897—; G. W. Thompson, 1897—. The terms of office of Judges Glenn, Gray and Thompson will expire in 1903.

CHAPTER XI.

Warren County Quick to Respond to the Call for Troops at the Breaking Out of the Civil War—The Companies and Regiments—Captain Stapp's Mexican War Company—The Spanish-American War—Reunion Associations—Memorial Hall.

Warren county proved its loyalty to the Union in the dark days of the Civil war by promptly furnishing its full measure of men for the

army. April 18, 1861, four days after the news of the taking of Fort Sumter reached Monmouth, a public meeting was held at the court house to take into consideration the alarming condition of the country. Judge John Porter presided, and C. Coates was secretary. A committee composed of Solomon Borroughs, Ivory Quinby, Dr. Martin, James Thompson, William Laferty, Reuben Grames, William Fleming, Sr., A. H. Swain, P. E. Reed, John S. Clark, Charles Jamison and A. H. Holt was chosen to draft resolutions, and reported at an adjourned meeting April 29. The resolutions which were adopted deplored "the divided and disrupted condition of our country," and declared "that we repudiate all party distinctions and are for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." Chauncy Hardin, Judge Porter, Ivory Quinby, James Thompson and William Laferty were appointed to raise funds for equipping a company for the war, and also to render assistance to the families of those who might volunteer.

About this same time the First Company of Monmouth Volunteers was formed. The roster bears the names of ninety privates, and twelve officers. The principal officers were: Josiah Moore, captain; J. R. Charter, first lieutenant; Charles C. Williams, second lieutenant; William S. McClanahan, orderly sergeant; R. Hobbs, ensign. The company left Monmouth for Peoria May 13, 1861, where it was mustered into the service as Co. F of the Seventeenth infantry.

A company organized as a home guard was called the Silver Gray Rifle company. It was made up of the older men of the city and community, with M. D. Campbell as captain, Elisha Nye and Samuel Wood, lieutenants, and William Gowdy, orderly sergeant. The roll contains the names of thirteen officers and sixty-seven privates.

A company of cavalry was also organized and called the Monmouth Dragoons. It went to Quincy July 1, 1861, and became Co. G of the First Illinois cavalry. George W. Palmer was captain; Samuel Douglass and John Porter, lieutenants; and there were thirteen other officers and sixty-eight men.

The Monmouth Reserve Guard was another company formed for active drill and to be in readiness to answer the country's call when their services were needed. E. B. Goodrich was captain, and H. E. Paine, Jr., and J. P. Thompson lieutenants. There were seventeen

officers and sixty-two men on the roll of members.

A company of cadets was organized and called the Monmouth Cadet Guards. Guy Stapp was captain and William M. Mitchell and James Babcock lieutenants. There were sixteen officers and thirty-two men in the company. Another company of cadets was organized at the college and called the Cadet Blues. R. W. McClaughry, who had graduated at the college in 1860, was captain.

The Cedar Creek neighborhood furnished a company called the Cedar Creek Rifles. James B. McNeil was captain, and John P. McGaw and George N. Samson lieutenants. This company was not called into service as originally organized, but most of the members enlisted in Captain Baldwin's "Young America Rifles," afterwards Co. C of the Thirty-sixth infantry.

There were a number of other companies organized for drill, and to be in readiness when needed. They were never called out as originally constituted. Among these were the Roseville Rifles, Captain Talbott; the Union Rifles, Little York, Captain Maley; the Lincoln Rifles, Captain Nathan Smith; Captain McCormick's company, Ellison; the Warren Guards, Utah, Captain Parsons; the Rifle Guards, Ionia, Captain Hickman; Captain Meier's Rifles, Spring Grove, and the Sumner Cavalry, Rev. Samuel Millen captain.

A company was organized in July, 1861, to go to western Virginia. They failed to secure the place for which they had enlisted and disbanded two or three weeks later, thirty-eight going to Burlington to join a company of flying artillery. O. W. Gamble was captain of the company and W. M. Gay and John Martin lieutenants.

Co. B of the Fifty-ninth Infantry was made up of volunteers from Monmouth and Young America (Kirkwood) and mustered into service in July, 1861. Hendrick E. Paine and James Johnson were captains of this company during its service, and John H. Johnson, James Johnson and Robert D. Irvine were lieutenants.

The Kirkpatrick Invincibles, so named in honor of A. G. Kirkpatrick, were mustered into the service as Co. I of the Fiftieth infantry, an Adams county regiment, in September, 1861. Joseph D. Wolfe, John T. Cuzzins and Francis J. Dunn served as captains of this Company, and George W. Elliott, Philip S. Douglass, J. S. Winbigler and William Brownlee, lieutenants.

Warren county contributed a good number of troops to Bob Ingersoll's regiment, the Eleventh cavalry. Co. I was raised in the south part of the county by Captain Worden, and was at first called the Swan Creek cavalry. Co. K of Ingersoll's regiment was also from Warren county. It entered the service November 1, 1861, commanded by Captain John McFarland. Richard A. Howk, Thomas Paul and Gustavus Cole were lieutenants. Lieutenant Cole was promoted to captain of Co. L of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Howk transferred to the Twelfth cavalry and made captain of Co. L of that regiment, afterwards consolidated and called Co. G. A part of Co. H of Ingersoll's regiment went from this county, and also a few scattering members of other companies.

The county was represented in Co. L of the Ninth cavalry; Cos. D, G, H and L of the Seventh cavalry; Cos. C and I of the Fifty-eighth infantry, and Co. H of the Fourteenth infantry. Leonard Peck was captain of the last named company.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois infantry was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, by Colonel John W. Goodwin, and mustered in June 21, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in July, and later Cos. C and F occupied the post at Weston, Missouri. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Springfield October 14, 1864. Cos. A, C, D and E were largely Warren county men. John W. Goodwin was colonel of the regiment; A. H. Holt, lieutenant colonel; and John Tunison, major. Co. A was commanded by Wm. S. McClanahan, captain, and Guy Stapp and John A. Finley, lieutenants; Co. C by Jasper N. Reece, captain, and Wm. B. Moore, first lieutenant; and Co. E by George D. Sofield, captain, and Benjamin C. Davis, second lieutenant. There were a few members also in Co. B. In the closing days of the war some of the boys of this regiment re-enlisted in Co. H of the Forty-seventh infantry (reorganized). William F. Gowdy was captain of this company, and John A. Finley and James B. Brent lieutenants.

The One Hundred and Second infantry had Warren county men in Cos. A, B, D and E, beside Surgeon David B. Rice and Musician J. W. Ames on the regimental staff. Robert W. Colligan was captain and John Morrison lieutenant of Co. A, and Elisha C. Atchison and

William Armstrong captains, and Jas. C. Boswick and Ambrose Stegall lieutenants in Co. B. Nearly all of Co. B were from Warren county.

The Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was a regiment of which Warren county has always been proud. It was organized in Monmouth in August, 1862, by Colonel A. C. Harding of Monmouth, and mustered into the service August 21. The regiment moved August 25 by way of Burlington and St. Louis to Cairo, where it reported to Brigadier General Tuttle, and on September 3 moved to Fort Henry. February 3, 1863, at Fort Donelson, nine companies of the Eighty-third and one of the Second Illinois light artillery successfully resisted the attack of Generals Forrest and Wheeler with 8,000 men. The battle lasted from 1:30 to 8:30 p. m., when the enemy were compelled to retire with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. The loss of the Eighty-third was thirteen killed and fifty-one wounded. Colonel Harding was promoted for gallant conduct on this occasion, and Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Smith was made colonel. During the year 1864 the regiment guarded some 200 miles of communication, and did heavy patrol duty, and during the winter of 1864-5 was on provost duty at Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville June 26, 1865, and moved to Chicago, where it received final pay and discharge.

Nearly all the regimental officers of the Eighty-third, and Cos. A, B, C, F and H were from Warren county. One company was from Mercer county and three from Knox. Among the regimental officers were: Abner C. Harding, Arthur A. Smith, colonels; Elijah C. Brott, lieutenant colonel; William G. Bond, major; Wesley B. Casey, John W. Green, adjutants; John B. Colton, George Snyder, H. D. Bissell, W. H. Sexton, quartermasters; Esaias S. Cooper, W. L. Cuthbert, J. P. McClanahan, Richard Morris, surgeons; Adam C. Higgins, chaplain; Theo. H. Hurd, W. P. Speakman, Thomas J. Baugh, sergeant majors; William M. Buffington, William Shores, Harlow B. Morton, Samuel C. Hogue, quartermaster sergeants. Philo E. Reed and George H. Palmer were captains, and David M. Clark and Cyrus Bute lieutenants of Co. A; John M. McClanahan and Wm. W. Turnbull captains, and James H. Herdman and William S. Struthers lieutenants of Co. B; Lyman B. Cutler captain, and John C. Gamble and Samuel S. Stephenson lieutenants

of Co. C; John T. Morgan captain, and Joseph A. Boynton, William A. Pepper and James W. Morgan lieutenants of Co. F; and William G. Bond and Giles Crissey captains, and Walter N. Bond, James C. Johnson, William Shores and Francis M. Nance lieutenants of Co. H. Warren county was also represented in Cos. I and K.

All told, Warren county furnished 1,616 infantry enlistments and 515 cavalry, a total of 2,131.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Co. H of the Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, stationed at Monmouth, was quick to respond to President McKinley's call for volunteers at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in April, 1898. Orders came to the company April 25 to proceed to Springfield, and by noon of the 27th twelve officers and ninety-one men of the company, under command of Captain W. W. Shields, were in camp at the state capital. Several were rejected by the surgeons and others were added, and the roster of the company as finally completed was as follows:

Captain—William W. Shields.

Lieutenants—A. C. McIntosh, R. L. Sherman.

Sergeants—B. L. Mapes, R. R. Murdock, G. O. Jones, F. W. Lusk, A. Sanderholm, Anthon Olson.

Corporals—Fred Barnes, A. Holt Bradford, Geo. E. Cox, Roy H. Cornell, G. W. Hamilton, C. J. Johnson, D. A. McDonald, Robert C. Morrison, C. D. Sprague, Charles A. Young.

Musicians—H. G. Speakman, A. C. Garrison.

Artificer—Frank L. Watson.

Wagoner—Frank M. Talbot.

Privates—E. O. Andrews, Wm. G. Bond, Wm. Bowers, Joseph P. Bohon, C. L. Brooks, Wm. H. Branch, Wm. A. Bryans, Asa W. Butler, Chas. E. Camm, F. L. Campbell, Archie Cobb, Lewis E. Coons, Miles Costello, C. T. Cunningham, Albert Carrigan, John Erickson, Scott B. Evans, Harry B. Frymire, Raymond E. Fair, Charles L. Foster, Wm. E. Fowler, Geo. I. Frosig, Jas. Gettemy, Earl Graham, O. G. Gulihur, Jesse D. Gunter, Ralph Hagle, Chas. H. Harkless, Frank L. Hill, A. G. Holliday, Frank C. Holliday, W. M. Hutchison, Sherman F. Hock, Jesse Harrison, Frank B. Henney, James Hodges, Chas. Z. Irvine, Chas. L. Johnson, Jos. R. Johnson, T. Reed Kinton, J. A. Liby, Byron C. Lorton, H. L. McLoskey, G. E. McKelvey, W. J. McQuillan, A. B. McCosker, C. E. McSlar-

row, Harold L. Mitchell, Chas. W. Morgan, Chas. W. Morrell, G. Fred Morey, Ury J. Odell, A. Lee Overfelt, Harry C. Overfelt, Joseph S. Palmer, Harry C. Parsons, Samuel T. Pickard, Garland O. Ray, G. H. Raymond, Wm. L. Reginier, A. M. Roberts, G. W. Robinson, Barnard M. Ryan, A. O. Rennick, N. W. Rayburn, Philip Ralfe, Samuel E. Reed, Chas. E. Schrimp, Geo. W. Simpson, John B. Senge, Jerome D. Smith, Harry B. Smyth, J. W. Stromberg, Adolph Sullivan, Oliver Suthern, Robert A. Schussler, Chas. E. Todd, Chas. H. Wallace, Reinold G. Walter, Edgar A. Warner, Frank L. Wilson, Mont R. Winters, Henry Weinold, Wm. A. Yerian, H. H. Zimmerman.

Field and Staff Officers—Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant L. S. Cole (died May 22, 1898); Major Second battalion, David E. Clarke; Adjutant Second battalion, Lieutenant James W. Clendenin.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 11, 1898, and on the 17th started for Camp Alger, near Washington. Dr. Cole became ill with pneumonia on the way and was taken to a hospital at Fort Wayne, Ind., en route, where he died on the 22d. The regiment left Washington July 5 for Charleston, S. C., whence it sailed on the prize ship Rita for Santiago. Before reaching that port the fighting in Cuba was over, and the Sixth Illinois was made part of General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico. Landing at Guanica, on the south side of the island, July 25, the expedition marched into the interior engaging in slight skirmishes on the way. Word of the signing of the peace protocol came August 13, and the troops returned to the coast. The regiment sailed for New York on the Manitoba September 7, reaching New York on the 13th, and Springfield on the 16th, where they were mustered out. They reached home on the 21st. Private Lee Overfelt died in the hospital in Springfield October 1 from disease contracted in the service, and Corporal Roy H. Cornell died at his home in Monmouth October 18.

Several Warren county men also served in the campaigns in the Philippines. Among them were: Lieutenant A. C. McIntosh of the Forty-first Volunteer infantry; Lieutenant R. L. Sherman of the Thirtieth regiment; H. G. Speakman, W. F. McAllister, Anthon Olson, Carrol Tubbs, John Robison, W. A. Bryans, A. Sanderholm and others. Lieutenant Fred L. Chapin

of Kirkwood was serving on board the battleship *Indiana* during the campaign at Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet; and Lieutenant Louis A. Kaiser of Monmouth, then an ensign, was on the gunboat *Concord* during the battle of Manila bay. Lieutenant Kaiser was presented a handsome sword by residents of Monmouth and Kirkwood on a visit home March 29, 1901.

CAPTAIN STAPP'S COMPANY.

In response to a call issued by W. B. Stapp, G. W. Palmer and G. C. Lanphere, a company of mounted volunteers for the Mexican war was organized in 1847. They were mustered into service at Quincy August 16, by Captain Sibley of the United States Army, stopped a while at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, then went on South September 9.

The muster roll of the company was as follows:

Wyatt B. Stapp, Captain.
George C. Lanphere, 1st Lieutenant.
George W. Palmer 1st-2d Lieutenant.
John H. Mitchell, 2d-2d Lieutenant.
John B. Holliday, 1st Sergeant.
James Townsley, 2d Sergeant.
Nicholas P. Earp, 3d Sergeant.
Samuel Douglas, 4th Sergeant.
William D. Day, 1st Corporal.
James W. Robertson, 2d Corporal.
Joseph Mackey, 3d Corporal.
George L. Shippey, 4th Corporal.
Benjamin P. Fifield, 1st Bugler.
Robert M. Snapp, 2d Bugler.
Robert C. West, Farrier and Blacksmith.

Privates—Robert C. Armstrong, Wilham Averill, David Brownlee, Geo. R. A. Barnard, Ezra G. Bartram, Isaiah Berry, Esau Brown, William Barnaby, Edward O. Beebee, John Black, Samuel J. Backus, Oliver Clanmin, Reuben M. Coe, David S. Cowan, Zachariah Cutlip, Job L. Carter, Thomas H. Davidson, Warren J. Daniel, Dixon S. Daniel, Joseph M. De La Bar, Chas. Drain, Nicholas Dunlap, Darius Dennis, Jas. D. Eads, Geo. W. Foster, Michael Fitzpatrick, Jas. Furgus, John G. Fonday, Jas. E. Gordon, Alonzo Grover, Elias Guthrie, Brice M. Henry, Richard Hatton, Wm. Hatton, Sam'l Harding, Sam'l Henderson, John B. Howard, Ishmael H. Holcomb, Thos. G. Hogue, Ezekiel Kent, Michael King, Calvin Kelly, Wm. Kelly, George Lankin, Calvin Kelly, William Kelly, George Lan-

phere, Clark Lanphere, Augustin Lillard, Geo. W. McNeil, Jas. W. Mitchell, Wm. H. Montieth, Jas. A. Miles, John T. McWilliams, Geo. W. Morgan, John Moffit, John B. Motley, Ezra H. Nichols, Wm. C. Owens, Jas. A. Poland, Samuel Pike, Absalom Peckenbaugh, Jas. S. Parmenter, Leicester Parmenter, Orlando Porter, Job Rhodes, John F. Ruddle, Geo. H. Ruddle, John Reed, Jas. Shields, John Sissell, Leander Stanley, Geo. W. Stigall, Wm. Williams, Cyrus Wells, Albert Webb, Isaac Wilson, Luther P. Watson, John J. Worden, Henry Weston, Jas. E. Wilson, Warren R. Wilson, Larkin Wells.

The company returned from the war July 29, 1848, after an absence of almost a year. Of the original ninety-one members fifty-five were mustered out of service. One deserted (William Kelly); nineteen died of sickness while in the service, and sixteen were discharged on account of sickness, most of whom died. None were killed in battle.

REUNION ASSOCIATIONS.

The Warren County Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Association was organized at a meeting September 1, 1889, at the Kirkwood Mineral Spring. The Military Tract Reunion Association had just been dissolved, and the county meeting was held under a call issued by the Grand Army Posts of the County. A constitution and bylaws were adopted, and officers elected as follows: James M. Tucker, president; C. E. Blackburn, first vice president; Jonas Murdock, second vice president; W. R. Mitchell, secretary; C. A. Carmichael, treasurer; Rev. R. Haney, chaplain; Dr. A. P. Nelson, surgeon; N. N. Coons, officer of the day. The association has held reunions as follows: Monmouth, September 26, 1890; Roseville, September 3, 1891; Alexis, September 23, 1894; Monmouth, July 19, 1895; Monmouth fair grounds, September 25, 1896; Kirkwood Mineral Spring, September 30, 1897; Roseville, September 29, 1898; Alexis, in joint reunion with the Mercer county association, 1899; Monmouth fair grounds, September 11, 1901; Kirkwood, 1902. At the meeting in Monmouth July 19, 1895, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall in the Warren county court house was dedicated. The following comrades have been president of the association: James M. Tucker, 1889-93; John M. Turnbull, 1894; Dr. A. P. Nelson, 1895-96; L. S. Scott, 1897; Major Charles E. Johnson,

1898; Captain J. P. Higgins, 1899-1900; John Holliday, 1901. The present officers are: John Holliday, president; H. T. Lape, R. H. McLoskey, C. E. Johnson, vice presidents; J. S. Glover, secretary and treasurer; J. F. Hess, officer of the day.

The first reunion of the members of the Eighty-third regiment was held at Monmouth October 8, 1869, in connection with a reunion of members of the Thirty-sixth regiment. The Eighty-third had its headquarters at the court house and the Thirty-sixth at Hardin's hall. Each held a business session at headquarters, then marched to Union hall, where Hon. J. L. Dryden made an address for the Thirty-sixth and J. W. Green spoke for the Eighty-third. During the day the members of the Eighty-third formed the Eighty-third Reunion Association. A constitution was adopted, and arrangements were made for annual reunions, which have been kept up ever since. The officers elected were: General A. C. Harding, president; Col. A. A. Smith, vice president; W. H. Sexton, recording secretary; Giles Crissey, corresponding secretary; W. G. Latimer, treasurer. In addition an executive committee of ten was chosen, as follows: W. M. Buffington, Co. A; J. H. Herdman, Co. B; M. Salisbury, Co. C; H. B. Frazier, Co. D; Charles Stevens, Co. E; Louis Sovereign, Co. F; John Cook, Co. G; F. M. Nance, Co. H; D. B. Shoup, Co. I; and Lieutenant Lambert, Co. K. The present officers of the association are: Charles L. Barnum, president; F. M. Nance, vice president; L. M. Lusk, secretary and treasurer; S. W. Roney, corresponding secretary.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL.

Upon the completion of the new court house in the spring of 1895 the supervisors set apart a room for the old soldiers of the county to be used as a Memorial Hall. The Grand Army posts of the county appointed a committee of one from each post, which met March 15, 1895, and organized the Memorial Hall Association. Rev. Andrew Renwick was chosen president; R. L. McReynolds, vice president; C. E. Blackburn, secretary, and W. H. Hartwell, treasurer. The association has charge of the hall as trustees, and many war records and relics have been placed in their charge. The present officers of the association are: R. R. Davison, president; H. T. Lape, vice president; John Holliday, sec-

retary; J. P. Higgins, treasurer and custodian.

A movement toward the establishment of a Memorial Hall had been started by McClanahan Post No. 330, G. A. R., in 1886. A committee was appointed at that time composed of J. H. Herdman, J. P. Higgins, Dr. J. C. Kilgore, D. D. Dunkle, S. Bosworth, L. M. Lusk, John Lindstrum and C. D. Shoemaker, from the G. A. R., and E. J. Clarke, from the Sons of Veterans.

CHAPTER XII.

*Mercer County at First Attached to Warren—
Formally Organized in 1835—Western Part
of Warren Organized Into a New County
in 1841 and named Henderson County.*

Mercer county was created at the same time Warren was, in 1825, but there being no settlers within its limits it was at first attached to Pike, then to Peoria, and later to Warren county, for judicial purposes. After the formal organization of Warren county, considerable business relating to affairs in Mercer was transacted here. Many of the early deeds recorded here were for Mercer county property, and lots in New Boston especially figured in the transfers. The first ferry license granted by the Warren County Commissioners was for a crossing at New Boston. It was run by the Denisons. The Commissioners also established several mill sites in Mercer county.

Mercer county remained under the jurisdiction of the Warren county courts until 1835. January 31 of that year an act was passed by the legislature, in session at Vandalia, and approved by the governor, providing for the organization of the county. The organization was completed April 6 of the same year by the election of officers as provided in this act. New Boston was named in the act as the temporary county seat, and remained as such till 1837, when the county seat was located at Millers-

burg by a commission chosen under an act of the legislature, passed that year. Considerable dissatisfaction arose over the selection, and continued until 1839, when the legislature authorized an election to be held in April of that year to settle the matter. The election resulted in favor of New Boston, where the county seat remained until 1847, when after a series of elections Keithsburg was ultimately chosen. Aledo was selected by an election held the following year, and has continued as the county seat until the present time.

The first court was held in Millersburg, convened in the wide out doors, and the jury box was a wood pile. A prisoner broke jail and the "escape pipe" was repaired by filling it with straw. It is told that when a short distance out of Millersburg this prisoner met a man who asked him if he knew of any empty houses in town. The jail bird told him, "Yes, I have just left one." The building constructed and used in Millersburg as a court house is now doing duty as a hay barn and cow shed.

HENDERSON COUNTY SECEDES.

When Warren County was created by the Legislature in 1825, and for sixteen years afterward, it included what is now Henderson County, in addition to its present territory.

The residents of that section, and especially those along the river, complained of the long distance to the county seat, and made some efforts to have it moved from Monmouth to some nearer point. In 1838 Oquawka had become quite a town, and its residents sought to have the capital of the county located there, but were unsuccessful.

The building of the permanent court house and jail in Monmouth destroyed their last hope, and the movement to divide the county was inaugurated.

To settle all matters the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 20, 1841, creating Henderson county. The new county was to comprise "all that part of Warren County lying west of range three of the fourth principal meridian," including 164,608 acres of land. Oquawka was named as the county seat, on condition that the owners of the Oquawka town site donate to the county not less than two hundred lots, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the erection of the county buildings.

CHAPTER XIII.

*A Few Slaves in the County Early in the '30s—
Had to Give Bond When Liberated—Marriage of "Venus" and "Caesar"—Alfred Hale
the First Colored Man to Sit on a Jury.*

By the articles of compact adopted by Congress in July, 1787, slavery was forever excluded from the Northwest Territory, which included the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Slavery had, however, preceded the compact in Illinois, and so strong was the sympathy that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, the old French settlers were allowed to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might also bring their slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose between freedom and years of service for themselves, and bondage for their children until they should become thirty years of age. If the slaves chose freedom they must leave the State within sixty days or be sold as fugitives. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was shipped. Attempts were made to protect slavery in the State, at different times; but without success. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. Several slaves were thus brought into Warren County, especially by persons coming from Kentucky, and there were a number of these.

The first mention of negroes we find in the records is in the probate court proceedings Nov. 20, 1833. On that day there appeared before Judge Daniel McNeil, Jr., "a black or negro girl, said and supposed to be under the age of eighteen years, who called herself by the name of Venus McCormick." The girl stated to the court that she had resided in the county since the "3d of May last past;" that she was born the property of one Robert McCormick in Rockbridge County, Va., and had afterwards moved to Missouri with her master, Aniel Rodgers; and that Rodgers had there given her her liberty. She asked the court that she be allowed to indenture herself to Mr. Rodgers for one year, at the expiration of which time she would be eighteen years of age. The permission was given, on condition that a copy of the indenture be filed in the Probate Court. It is interesting to note in

this connection that the Virginia owner of Venus McCormick was the father of Cyrus H. and Leander McCormick, of harvester fame.

February 25, 1836, a license was issued for the marriage of Venus McCormick and Caesar Love, "people of color," and they were married at Garrison's Inn the same day. They were the first colored people married in Warren County and their license was the 77th issued in the county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James C. Bruce, pastor of the Seceder church at Sugar Tree Grove. The groom was employed as a cook at the inn and the couple remained there a number of years. Venus died in the '40s, and afterwards Caesar moved to Galesburg, then to Knoxville, where he died.

One of the best known colored men in Warren County was Richard Murphy. He was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1811 or 1812, the property of Henry Haley, and afterwards became the property of Joseph Murphy and came with him to this county in 1834. At a special session of the County Commissioners held October 2 of that year, and called for that purpose, Mr. Murphy came before the board and stated that he wished to give Richard his liberty, for the purpose of allowing him to go to Liberia, in Africa. He purposed to allow the negro to take the name of Murphy. The Commissioners ordered that Murphy file a bond in the penal sum of \$1,000 that Richard should not become a charge to Warren county or to any other county in the State. The bond was given, with John G. Haley and Richard Murphy as securities, and the letter setting the man free was approved. Richard Murphy did not go to Liberia, as he had purposed, but remained in Warren county until his death August 4, 1888. He was married in July, 1845, to Harriet Wallace, a daughter of Reuben Wallace, in Barren county, Ky. After his marriage he resided on a farm south of Monmouth. He was one of the earliest members of the Christian church of Monmouth, and was highly respected. Joseph Murphy moved to Abingdon, where he died. The old slave and master often visited each other.

Isaac Murphy, who had come to Monmouth from Kentucky, came before the County Commissioners June 9, 1837, and presented certificates that he had released from the bondage of slavery eight colored women and girls, and thenceforth they were to be considered as

"free people of color." The eight were June, who was born in 1787; Delphi, born in 1813; Nancy, born in March, 1816; Dorcas, born in April, 1819; Polly, born in August, 1822; Sally, born in June, 1825; Matilda, born in May, 1830; and Sarah Jane, born in December, 1835. Murphy also filed a bond in the sum of \$8,000, that none of these persons should at any time become a county charge to any county in the State of Illinois. Four of these colored persons being under the age of 18 years, Mr. Murphy proposed to take them until the dates when each should reach that age, and the commissioners executed four indentures binding the girls as poor persons to Mr. Murphy, under the provisions of "an act respecting apprentices," and "an act for the relief of the poor."

In June, 1856, Champion Miller, a colored man who had purchased his own freedom, solicited and secured sufficient aid to enable him to go to Missouri and purchase his wife's freedom and bring her to Monmouth. The price paid was \$800. The family made their home here until Champion's death some time during the '80s. Mrs. Miller died in 1895 in St. Paul.

The first colored man to serve on a jury in the circuit court of this county was Alfred Hale. He was chosen on a case against two of his race who were on trial for burglary in May, 1878. The first jury of colored citizens ever impanelled in the county, and perhaps the only one, was sworn in a justice's court in Monmouth in July, 1871, to try the case of Mrs. Price against Stonewall Jackson for disturbance of the peace. The jurors were Thomas Brown, George Morris, James Cannon, J. B. Smith, James Smith and Ben Granger.

CHAPTER XIV.

Black Hawk's Indians Cause a Scare—Company of Militia Organized for the County's Defense—The Murder of William Martin and the Trial of His Alleged Assassins.

The crops of 1832 had barely been planted when the settlers were disturbed by news of an Indian war. Black Hawk, with his band,

was threatening to recross the Mississippi and recover his hunting grounds, and Governor Reynolds with a force of volunteer troops came to the Yellow Banks to subdue this famous chief. Afterwards the governor passed on with his force to Rock river, but not until he had authorized the organization of a battalion of militia in Warren county for the protection of its own inhabitants. Daniel McNeil, Jr., was directed to hold an election of major, who was to cause the election of company officers. In case of necessity, then, McNeil was authorized to call the companies to duty. An election of major was held in accordance with the governor's order, and Peter Butler, then county surveyor and sheriff, was chosen. He forthwith ordered an election of company officers, and thus the organization of the militia was perfected.

The first call for volunteers was made by McNeil May 31, 1832, and on June 4 thirty-seven men assembled at Monmouth and were mustered into service. The muster roll follows:

Captain—Peter Butler.

First Lieutenant—James McCallon.

Second Lieutenant—Solomon Perkins.

First Sergeant—Isaac Vertrees.

Second Sergeant—Benjamin Tucker.

Third Sergeant—Matthew D. Ritchey.

Fourth Sergeant—Adam Ritchey.

Privates—

John VanAtta,	Jas. G. Caldwell,
John Quinn,	Thomas Ritchie,
Andrew Gibson,	George Gibson,
William Stark,	W. H. Dennison,
Josiah Osborn,	John Armstrong,
Darius B. Cartwright,	Gershom VanAtta,
Elijah Hitton,	James Ryason,
William Laswell,	Paschal Pencaneau,
John D. Ritchie,	Samuel L. Hogue,
David Russell,	Charles A. Smith,
John Findley,	Amos Williams,
Gabriel Short,	John McCoy,
Erastus S. Dennison,	John Maley,
Robert Stice,	John Hendricks,
William Paxton,	Ezra G. Allen.

This company was soon afterward disbanded in consequence of an order issued by the governor calling on McDonough and Warren counties together to furnish a company to serve as mounted rangers until regularly discharged.

The latter company was quickly raised, and enrolled June 11th, with Peter Butler as captain, James McCallon first lieutenant, and about an equal number of men from each of the two counties and a few from Hancock. The added names from this county were:

Ira F. M. Butler,	Josiah Smart,
John Davidson,	Field Jarvis,
	Adam Ritchie.

These war preparations, however, proved to have been unnecessary. The Indian hostilities were not carried into this county, and no depredations were committed here until the war was over and Black Hawk had been captured.

THE MARTIN MURDER.

The murder of William Martin by the Indians occurred while Captain Butler's company was stationed at the Yellow Banks. He was a son of Hugh Martin, Sr., and had come in advance of his father's family to put up hay for the stock, the family intending to move to this county from Fulton county the next spring. They had selected a claim along Cedar Creek between Little York and Eleanor, and while mowing prairie grass near a piece of timber, on August 9th, the young man was attacked by five Indians, who rushed out of the timber, shot him, and then fled. Two daughters of William McCoy, who lived near by, saw the shooting. A messenger was dispatched to Capt. Peter Butler, and early next morning he started out with his company in search of the murderers. Their camp fire was soon found, and the trail was followed to a slough below Keithsburg, at which place the Indians had crossed the Mississippi river, and made good their escape.

The murder of Martin was committed by stragglers from the Keokuk's friendly band of Sacs and Foxes, who had crossed over the Mississippi probably to avenge the wrongs inflicted on Black Hawk. At the following October term of the circuit court, the grand jury reported to the court the facts of the murder, and that the names of the murderers were unknown, and a copy of the report was forwarded to the governor, and by him to the President of the United States, who made a demand through the Indian agent, Col. Davenport, for the surrender of the murderers. One of the Indians was arrested and turned over to the

authorities at Rock Island, but escaped and fled across the Mississippi. Chief Keokuk delivered up the next of kin to the murderers, but the county authorities were not notified of this and arranged to try them as the real murderers. Their names were Sa-sah-pe-mo, (He that troubleth); Ka-ke-mo, (He that speaks something with his mouth); I o-nah, (Stay here), and Wa-pa-shaw-kon, (The white string.) They were confined in jail at Monmouth until the June term, 1833, when they were released on a writ of habeas corpus. They had employed attorneys, at the suggestion of the Indian agent, and these, learning the circumstances, applied for the discharge of the prisoners. Investigation showed that there was no reason for holding the men, and they were discharged. The court severely reprimanded Chief Keokuk for delivering innocent men in the room of the guilty, but he claimed to have done it honestly, and according to the custom of his tribe. At this same term of court an indictment was returned against the real murderers, Shash-que-washi, alias Neesh-wak-que, Muck-que-che-qua, Muck-qua-pal-a-shol, and Was-a-wan-a-quot, the first named being charged with firing the fatal shot. The men were never captured, and the indictment was "nolle prosequi" October 12, 1835. The indictment was drawn up by Thomas Ford, state's attorney, and it recited that Martin was shot a little below the shoulder blade.

The four Indians surrendered by Chief Keokuk were the first inmates of the Warren county jail. In fact, they were brought here before the jail was ready for use, and they were kept under guard for awhile until it was far enough along to be a safe place of confinement.

THE OLD FORT.

The first block house at Cedar Creek was built by Adam Ritchey, who located on a claim there in 1829. L. P. Rockwell and Jonathan Buffum came in 1830 and bought Ritchey's claim, and on it built a saw mill, the first in the county. They erected another block house near the first, and built a stockade for a fort in the summer of 1832, and the place was a haven of refuge for the neighbors in those troublous times. A part of the old block house yet stands on the hill, occupied by Mrs. Smiley.

Another stockade, or fort, was erected by Robert Kendall, on what is now the Barnum

place on North Sunny Lane, in Monmouth. It was built of split logs and had port holes to shoot through. Kendall bought the place of Jacob Rust in 1831.

CHAPTER XV.

The Main Line of the Burlington System the First Railroad in the County—Built in 1855—First Load of Freight—The Building of the Other Railroad Lines.

Three railroad systems pass through Warren county, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, popularly known as the Burlington, the main line running east and west, the Rock Island and St. Louis division running north and south and the Quincy branch cutting off the southeast corner; the Iowa Central, running diagonally from northwest to southeast; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, running east and west.

The main line of the Burlington was originally the Peoria and Oquawka railroad. During the summer of 1851 sufficient stock was subscribed to warrant its construction, and the contract was let, part going to Chauncey Hardin, A. C. Harding and Ivory Quinby, of Monmouth, for \$12,000 per mile. The surveys were made through Warren county in October, and work commenced at the Burlington end of the line December 2, Oquawka having been left off the line. The last rail was laid March 5, 1855, and the first railway train into Monmouth came from the west on that day. Warren county people contributed \$100,000 for the building of the road. William Sprout, who died in 1902, in Monmouth, hauled the first load of freight landed here by the new road. It was consigned to N. A. Rankin & Co., for whom Mr. Sprout was then working. Regular trains commenced running about April 1, there being a passenger and a freight each way daily. The ticket office was established May 1, with C. S. Cowan in charge. The time between Monmouth and Chicago was ten and one-half hours. The fast mail service on this road was inaugurated March 11, 1884.

The Northern Cross railroad, now the Quin-

cy branch of the Burlington, was completed about the first of February, 1856.

During 1869 and 1870 the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad was in process of incubation. The charter had been granted in 1865, and in 1869 the counties and towns along the route voted subsidies and soon the line was under construction. The first work in Warren county was done in April, and south of Monmouth. It was then extended both ways, and in August the road was in running order from Monmouth to St. Louis. On the 22d of that month the first passenger trains ran into Monmouth on the new road. The road is now the Rock Island and St. Louis division of the Burlington.

The Iowa Central railroad was completed into Monmouth January 24, 1883, and the first locomotive drew up to the depot grounds on that day. The road was organized as the Burlington, Monmouth and Illinois River railroad in 1875, and a narrow gauge road was contemplated. In 1879 William Hanna and Delos P. Phelps, of Monmouth, became interested in the proposition, were placed on the executive committee of the company, and secured subscriptions and subsidies which resulted in the construction of the road, though Keithsburg was made the western terminus instead of Burlington, and the road was made standard gauge. It was consolidated with the Iowa Central railroad in a few years, and is now a part of that system. The first through car of freight from Chicago to Monmouth over this road was received March 7, 1883. It was a consignment of twelve tons of lead, shipped to Smith & Dunbar. The first passenger train from Peoria arrived in Monmouth April 21, on Saturday, and returned to Peoria the next Monday. Monmouth has been a division point on the Iowa Central since October 23, 1898.

The surveys for the Santa Fe railroad were made during the summer of 1886 and the first through train over the road was a directors' train which passed through the county December 8, 1887. Regular trains were not run until the next summer. The Santa Fe now makes Monmouth the terminus of one of its trains from Chicago, the trains entering that city over Iowa Central tracks from Nemo, and the Iowa Central station being used. This arrangement began November 5, 1899.

The first telegraph office in the county was opened in Monmouth in August, 1856. F. M.

Crawford was operator. The Great Western Telegraph Company opened an office in August, 1869, and the Atlantic and Pacific opened one in 1877. Neither of the two latter continued very long.

CHAPTER XVI.

History of the Warren County Library and Reading Room Association, Prepared by Its Secretary, Prof. T. H. Rogers—First County Library Started in 1836—Now Has More than 20,000 Volumes.

This institution is now the growth of one-third of a century, with more to follow. It has steadily developed in those directions for which funds have been given. A broad foundation has been laid, upon which the future can build, safe and large.

The reading room was opened June 1st, 1868, and was then known as the Monmouth Reading Room and Library. Twenty-five persons collected and paid in \$2,500 to meet the estimated expenses for two years. They formed themselves into an association of directors. Mr. N. A. Rankin was elected president. Judge Ivory Quinby gave the use of a room located at the corner of Broadway and First streets. He outlined the plan and wrote the constitution, which is substantially unchanged after the thirty-four years of trial. He aided in the selection of the first directors and of the periodicals. He gave the best thought and mature judgment of his last years to planning a library and thus helped to a success which he did not live to see. From 1868 to the time of his death in 1877, Mr. William Laferty was the treasurer. He began the prudent and conservative financial policy which has ruled ever since.

During the first two years no books were bought. Unbound magazines were loaned for home use, and also used in the reading room.

From the first meeting of the directors, held in the law office of Stewart & Phelps, February 3, 1868, Mr. W. P. Pressly was an interested member. During the year 1870 he erected



W. B. Russell

and deeded in trust to this Association, a brick building 42x75 feet, at the southwest corner of the public square. The rents of two large business rooms on the first floor sustain the building and buy a constant supply of books. The second story was designed for a library and reading room. This was the first building in the State built and given as a library for popular use. It is a gift which produces income and is self-perpetuating.

Mr. Pressly's expressed wishes were that library privileges be extended to people living in the country and that books be bought attractive to the generality of readers and to the young. Thus a childless man provided for the pleasure and instruction of the children. A business man, he embodied in this gift the practical ideas of his life as a successful merchant, whose custom had been largely from out of town.

It was his idea that considerable population is needful for a large and prosperous public library and that popular goods must be bought in accord with the common wants of customers in order to attract readers. He selected a site where rentals are valuable and where people from all directions can exchange books without loss of time when they come shopping. Thus his purpose was as practical as the intent of a store or of a bank. The management has been based on business principles rather than on bookish ideals.

His gifts for this purpose amounted to over \$20,000. And in addition to this, about 18,000 of the volumes now on the shelves have been bought from the income of the W. P. Pressly foundation. People use these books throughout the county and beyond. The founder's purpose of returning to those in town and country from whom he had received, has been accomplished. Young people especially prize the advantages provided for them by one who lives to see the good he has done. He has often expressed his satisfaction with the results attained, saying, "I thank God that he led me to build this building." His faith has ever been that proclaimed by the greatest of the poets:

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

The enlargement of the scope of the institution to include the country, led to a change of the name. It is of interest to note that the

name selected was taken because it had been used during the pioneer days of this community. The oldest record book in our court house shows that a Warren County Library was started January 12, 1836. That was less than nine years after the first white man settled in this county, which then extended to the Mississippi river. The log court house had then been built only four and a half years.

The first trustees of that library were James McCallon, Elijah Davidson, James P. Hogue and George H. Wright. The president was Milo Holcomb. The secretary was the many-handed Daniel McNeil. At that date nothing was constitutional in this part of the state unless he was in it. Dr. R. C. Matthews was one of the later trustees. In 1870 he proposed reviving the old name. Mr. Pressly had requested the adoption of a name which would indicate a people's library, not only for this city but also for the country. That early library never possessed any property except a few books. It naturally died out in time.

The following is the roll of directors, deceased, who have served the present library between 1868 and 1902: John E. Alexander, John S. Clark, H. B. Foskett, Samuel M. Hamilton, William Hanna, Chancey Harding, Jacob Holt, William Laferty, Robert C. Matthews, John Porter, Ivory Quinby, N. A. Rankin, J. K. Ripley, Edwin R. Smith, James H. Stewart, A. H. Swain, Henry Tubbs, William Walker, David A. Wallace, Elias Willits and Samuel Wood. This list speaks for the character of the work done. These men helped with rare good judgment to organize success. They were prudent, public spirited and alive to the best interests of the community. Their aims were not narrow, nor partisan nor personal. They were trustees who could be trusted.

Here, as elsewhere, this object has attracted the co-operation of clear headed business men. The long and increasing list of the founders and promoters of libraries for the people includes the most successful men of affairs, such as Franklin, Tilden, Carnegie, Marshall Field, and Gladstone. They recognized the fact that in no other way can a gift, large or small, reach so great a number. Active, practical, busy men and women have been most interested in the Warren County Library.

During the year 1884 Mr. John D. Thompson, of California, who had gone from Monmouth as a forty-niner, enlarged the usefulness of the

reading room. He gave \$5,000 to the endowment, suggesting that the income therefrom be devoted to making the use of periodicals free in the library rooms. It was requested by Mr. Thompson that no name be made public in this connection. This restriction was removed in a letter received sixteen years later, shortly before his death. When certain changes are made in the building a memorial window will be placed in the Reading Room in honor of him who made it free. He remembered the home of his boyhood in this gift. He shall not be forgotten.

The will of Mrs. Sarah C. Simmons, who died in 1899, put the library in possession of certain real estate, then valued at \$14,000. With the proceeds of its sale a building is to be erected as a memorial of her son. This building is to contain a library on the first floor. Mrs. Simmons had climbed the stairs for nearly thirty years to draw books. She had seen that the aged and the infirm need easier means of access. The new building will also provide more room, which is much needed. Already the book space is nearly filled. The plan under consideration is, that the new building will contain the circulating library, and the reading room and reference library will remain where they are. It is the usual method to have these apart, but in close proximity.

As the number of volumes increases, various departments are generally placed in different buildings or in different rooms. One thing that a growing, prosperous public library is sure to need is more room, and yet again more room. A lot to the southeast, adjoining the library, was purchased in 1901. Vacant ground given by Mr. Pressly is thus made easily accessible from the public square and can be used as the sites of additional buildings if that is deemed best.

Each year shows advance and improvement. The number of volumes, the number of readers and the cash receipts increase steadily. The Endowment grows by gifts received and by adding each year a part of the income. Thus the means are accumulating for future enlargements.

The experience of the older public libraries is that one person after another adds to their property and to their usefulness. It is well that the common wants of readers have here received the first gifts. Strange to say there are many people who will not read mathematics

or theology. But a man's a man for a' that. And there is high authority for that democratic precept of the first Christian century, honor all men. That is what this library does, without fear and without favor. It is a republic of letters, where all men, women and children have equal rights. Such is clearly the intent of the department founded by Mr. W. P. Pressly.

This is now a free reference library, where any one can use in the reading room, without charge, any of the books. It is the purpose to extend this free use very widely—to cover the county with free branches and travelling libraries, to provide strong departments for various classes of readers, to freely furnish books to the schools and to all ages, industries and nationalities in this vicinity. The best libraries are doing these things.

The use of our books and periodicals covers a very wide range. Information is sought here on almost every imaginable topic—literary, political, scientific, historical, religious and artistic. Our readers also seek that which is intensely practical. They read on house building, horse training, house furnishing, manufacturing, patent rights, machinery, gardening, farming, cookery, needlework and the fashions. The schools, the shops and the women's clubs, all receive large benefits. Stockmen investigate the registered pedigrees of their horses and cattle, using the genealogies of the Hambletonians, of the Durhams, and of other first families.

Although this library is intensely American and is as yet lacking to a great extent in foreign works or their translations, people of many nationalities frequent the rooms. It is worthy of note to mention one striking example of the educational influence of this free institution. For many years, a naturalized citizen who came from Linköping, Sweden, read here, whenever he had time from a laborious occupation. The result was that he became far better informed on American public affairs than most native voters are. His interest oftentimes expresses itself in the wish that some one of foreign birth would give this library the money to found a European Department of translations and of books concerning Europe.

In the reading room, the best catalogues, indexes and works of reference are provided, to aid readers in looking up desired information for themselves. This is a great advantage, as

self-help is the best help. A bulletin, published every three months, enables people at a distance to know what books they can order sent to them.

Wholesome recreation, for young and old, is provided. Very many who had no literary tastes have learned to use the best books. Children come to the rooms as soon as they can read. Boys who delighted in Indian stories, years ago, have grown up to be useful men, without scalping any one.

The Warren County Library is incorporated, not as a single library but as a system of libraries. The charter provides for "branches elsewhere and connections with other libraries." This outside extension is yet largely in the future. It waits to be provided with funds. When our ship comes in, our books will travel widely. Their use is not restricted to this county.

Such an association of libraries will be built up here without income from taxation. The demands on public revenue are yearly increasing. In many places the library tax is deemed a burden and has been cut down. Monmouth, even without it, has the distinction of being, probably, the most highly taxed city in the state.

Nor can the money for this purpose be obtained by general soliciting. This community is, for various objects, canvassed as excessively as it is overtaxed. What this library has received has been freely given by those who will be remembered for benefits done to the entire community in which the donors have lived and prospered. By taking care of and enlarging these gifts they have become greater each year. Such gifts and such prudent management of property are the hope for future advancement.

The Association of directors is a permanent corporation and holds in trust the property and the management. The present life members are as follows: President, W. P. Pressly; Vice President, Fred E. Harding; Treasurer, W. H. Sexton; Secretary and Superintendent, Thos. H. Rogers; Trustees, O. S. Barnum, Ivory Quinby, C. M. Rodgers, J. W. Sipher, W. K. Stewart. Directors, Draper Babcock, C. V. Brooks, George Bruington, A. A. Cornell, D. D. Dunkle, Henry Jewell, J. M. Jamieson, John McCoy, H. H. Pattee, W. P. Smith and G. S. Tubbs.

Much of the most important work is done by committees yearly appointed by this board.

The books to be bought are selected by a committee of men and women who represent a wide variety of readers. Selections are not made with a critical indifference to popular tastes. The money did not come that way. Much valuable help has been given in cataloguing and indexing by persons interested in the success of the library. Committees of business men have looked after the buildings, the finances, the investments and the auditing. These matters have been so well managed that in the entire thirty-four years not one dollar of principal or interest has been lost. The librarian is Mr. T. M. Millen.

The governing corporation consists of a limited number of members, holding their places during life or regular attendance on the meetings. It fills its own vacancies. This form of constitution insures stability and permanency. There have been no upheavals, political or otherwise. A steady, uniform policy has been followed. The funds and other property are in the care of persons especially selected for prudent management of property. Politics, favoritism and wire-pulling have been entirely absent. There have been no dissensions or quarrels. The members of the association, differing widely in affiliation, have always worked harmoniously together. The object has been the public good as provided for by the gifts received. No party, or sect, or class rules or is favored more than another. The funds and property received might have founded any one of various kinds of libraries. They have been used as was intended by the donors. The association holds this property in trust, not in fee simple, at its own pleasure.

The annual report for 1901 gives the following statistics: Number of volumes, 20,597, of which 622 were added during the year; periodicals, regularly received, 120; books and magazines drawn for use, 69,438; current receipts for the year, \$3,766.15; current expenditures, \$3,102.90; the endowment is now \$25,625, having been increased during the year \$1,482.90.

The W. P. Pressly Foundation produced during the year from rents and interest \$1,416.16, used for purchase of reading matter and for sustaining the buildings.

The John D. Thompson Gift is now \$7,380.65 and produced \$465.18 income. This furnishes the free reading room.

The Mark Billings Building Fund from the bequest of Mrs. Sarah C. Simmons, holds at

interest \$12,250 and real estate for sale, valued at \$4,000. This fund will be used for an additional building when the real estate is sold.

Those who have given largely have selected the purposes to which their gifts shall be applied. This is their right. Thus far the gifts have been for the popular department. This is not a theory, it is a condition. Other needed departments can be founded by others, with such conditions as the donors see fit to affix to what they give. To complete and enlarge the institution, strong special libraries of History, of Science and of European literature, mostly in translations, are needed; a children's room is needed; free branch libraries in various localities and in the schools of this county are needed; and a wholesale department to sustain this outside business. All these belong to the work of the modern public library. County libraries elsewhere have such departments.

Each gift or bequest is held separate. Honor is given to whom honor is due. In each book is an inscription to show who gave it or from whose fund it was bought. There are memorial tablets on the buildings. The funds are reported each year under the names of the donors. This makes manifest whether these moneys are used as those who gave them intended. The published annual statements give publicity to the entire management.

All expenditures are made with careful economy. The library expects every dollar to do its duty. That is the way the money came. Over the door of the plain building, erected in 1870, the donor has placed the motto of the Ohio school at which he was once a student, "Prodesse quam conspici." In administering his gift nothing has been done for display. If the money thus far received had gone into a fine building, there would have been a library without books and without the means to meet current expenses. It has been constantly held in view that the first requisites are an abundance of acceptable reading matter and a sure, ample income. A less conservative policy might easily have brought on the Warren County Library the fate which has befallen the Warren County Fair.

The principle that givers have rights each in respect to his own or her own gift, has been a guiding star to the management. This rule is enacted as a part of the Illinois law for public libraries which are founded and sustained as this one is. The statute directs that

"the provisions of any will, deed or other instrument by which endowment is given to said library and accepted thereby shall as to said endowment be a part of the organic law of the corporation."

To create full-grown an association of free libraries such as this one is to be, and, single-handed, to meet the needs of the masses and of the classes throughout the county, would require the gift of a millionaire. Such a system here must be the combined work of several persons, each founding or endowing a part.

This sketch reports progress and plans. The large success of what has been done gives assurance that what remains to be done, in order to fulfill the purposes for which the Warren County Library exists, will be accomplished.

CHAPTER XVII.

Census Figures of Population—Assessment Figures—The Schools—Farmers' Organizations—The Agricultural Society—Old Settlers' Association—Other County Organizations.

The population of Warren county, as shown by the United States census of 1900, is as follows:

	1900	1890
Berwick township	826	798
Coldbrook township	928	936
Ellison township	999	996
Floyd township	844	841
Greenbush township	802	819
Hale township	776	805
Kelly township	809	882
Lenox township	885	837
Monmouth township, including		
Monmouth city	8,682	7,081
Monmouth city	7,460	5,936
Point Pleasant township.....	718	812
Roseville township, including		
Roseville village	1,664	1,475
Roseville village	1,014	788
Spring Grove township, including		
Alexis village	1,540	1,425
Alexis village, part in Warren		
county	669	562
Alexis village, total	915	

Sumner township, including		
Little York village.....	1,029	891
Little York village	334	
Swan township	1,003	1,016
Tompkins township, including		
Kirkwood village	1,658	1,667
Kirkwood village	1,008	949
Total in county	23,163	21,281

The growth of the county since its organization is shown in the following census reports of population:

1830	308
1840	6,739
1850	8,176
1860	18,336
1870	23,174
1880	22,898
1890	21,281
1900	23,163

THE ASSESSMENT FIGURES.

The assessment rolls for Warren county for the year 1901 show that there were in the county a total of 13,629 horses, with an average value of \$46.67 each; 37,498 cattle, valued at \$26.52 each; 643 asses and mules, valued at \$58.28 each; 5,093 sheep, valued at \$3.73 each; and 46,490 hogs, valued at \$7.26 each. The value of grain on hand was placed at \$559,235. The total value of personal property in the county was \$6,906,565; value of lands, \$18,328,225; and value of lots, \$4,141,150; total \$29,875,840. At one-fifth rate the total assessed valuation of the county including railroad property, was \$6,675,118.

WARREN COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Warren county was begun in 1830 in a little log cabin about a half mile north of the old Henderson church in Hale township. Miss Martha Junkin was the teacher, and pupils came a distance of three and four miles to school. The building was used as a school for about eight years, when it was burned. The first school in Monmouth was held in the old log court house in the summer of 1832, with Robert Black as teacher. Both of these schools, and any others that were kept during those years, were supported by subscriptions secured from the patrons.

September 6, 1831, Alexis Phelps was select-

ed by the County Commissioners court as school commissioner, or school agent for all school lands in the county. The sixteenth section in each township, which had been set apart by law for the support of schools, was put under his charge to sell as found best to secure funds for the schools when they should be established. The lands in Monmouth township were the first sold, the date being October 27, 1831. The school trustees appointed first were those for Monmouth township, being named the same day that Mr. Phelps was chosen commissioner. They were Robert Kendall, John E. Murphy and Daniel McNeil.

The first school trustees in other townships, with the date of their appointment, are:

Greenbush—Jesse W. Bond, William Trailer, Solomon Perkins, April 21, 1834.

Floyd—Lewis Vertrees, Jonathan Tipton, John Riggs, June 2, 1834.

Berwick—Henry Meadows, Benjamin W. Allen, George S. Pearce, September 7, 1835.

Ellison—Lambert Hopper, James Hanan, Cleveland Hagler, October 19, 1835.

Swan—Peter Scott, William Garrett, James Sutton, October 19, 1835.

Kelly—Chester Potter, Hiram Gray, William Lair, December 9, 1835.

Spring Grove—John Kelly, John Humphrey, Lazarus H. Haskel, December 9, 1835.

Sumner—Hugh Martin, Anthony Cannon, James G. Barton, September, 1832.

Coldbrook—William Whitman, John G. Haley, Joseph Murphy, December 2, 1833.

Hale—William Nash, Adam Ritchie, James Findley, March 6, 1834.

Tompkins—Samuel H. Hogue, James Gibson, Samuel Hanna, June 25, 1839.

Roseville—Robert Bay, John Riggs, Thompson Brooks, January 25, 1839.

Lenox—Seth C. Murphy, A. Ogden, Henry Howard, March 6, 1840.

The Monmouth school district was established March 6, 1834, and consisted of sections 16 and 33 in Monmouth township and sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 in Hale township.

Warren county, according to the latest figures in the office of the county superintendent of schools, has 126 school districts, with 13 graded and 122 ungraded schools. There were 125 frame school houses and nine brick ones, though the number of the latter has been since

increased by the new buildings at Monmouth and Alexis. There were 37 male teachers, receiving an average of \$64.48 per month as wages; and 157 female teachers, receiving an average of \$39.21. The males of school age in the county were 3,234, of whom 2,530 were enrolled in the schools; and 3,117 females of school age, of whom 2,477 were enrolled, making a total of pupils enrolled in the schools 5,007. There were 53 school libraries, with 2,654 volumes, valued at \$6,061. The tax levy for schools was \$91,450.67; the value of school property was \$208,282; and the value of school apparatus was \$5,961. There were four high schools, and five of the school buildings were furnace-heated.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

At the close of a meeting of the Monmouth Farmers' Insurance Company January 3, 1893, an organization was effected for the purpose of holding an annual Farmers' Institute in Warren county. Officers were named as follows: President D. C. Graham; Secretary, S. C. Hogue; Treasurer, T. S. McClanahan; and one vice-president from each township. The first institute was held February 14 and 15 of the same year, but bad weather caused a small attendance. The organization was perfected, however, and institutes have been held regularly since that time. The present officers of the institute, the last meeting of which was held at Roseville, are: Euclid N. Cobb, president; D. C. Frantz, secretary; T. S. McClanahan, treasurer.

The Warren County Farmers' Association was organized at a meeting in Monmouth February 1, 1872, beginning with a membership of 85. J. B. Meginnis was president; J. D. Porter, vice-president; and J. T. Morgan, secretary. The organization was intended to be in the interests of the farmers. One of the first acts was the resolve to circulate petitions asking the legislature to pass laws to prevent any judicial, legislative or executive officers from receiving a free pass from a railroad company in this State. The association soon disbanded.

The Warren County Central Association of Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Monmouth November 15, 1873. The local granges represented in the meeting were Jackson Corners, Kentucky, Ohio, Roseville, Colfax, Lenox, Indian Grove, Empire, Warren, Ellisville Hall,

and Science Hall. The object of the organization as stated in its constitution, was "the more thorough education of the laboring classes, especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits, the best and most practical methods of managing the farm and its products." The first officers of the county association were: J. W. Bridenthal, master; M. Salisbury, secretary; L. H. Gilmore, treasurer. Local granges were established throughout the county, and for awhile the organization had considerable influence in county affairs. It has long been out of existence.

WARREN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Warren County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in the court house August 7, 1852. Samuel Hallam presided at the meeting and James G. Madden was secretary. A constitution was prepared and adopted, and a permanent organization effected with Mr. Hallam as president, Mr. Madden as secretary, George W. Palmer as vice-president, and T. B. Weakley as treasurer. The first annual election was held September 4, resulting as follows: Samuel Hallam, president; Robert Gibson, vice-president; James G. Madden, secretary; and William Billings, treasurer.

The first fair was held in the court house on Friday, October 15, and was a great success both as to entries and attendance, though no money premiums were given. The next year (1853) the fair was held in Samuel Wood's meadow, now a part of Wood & Carr's addition, in the southwest part of the city of Monmouth. In July, 1856, the society purchased splendid grounds, ten acres, just south of the city limits and on the east side of the tracks of the St. Louis division of the Burlington railroad. When the Driving Park Association was organized in 1891, it bought grounds adjoining those of the Agricultural Society on the south, and the two tracts were thrown into one, the Driving Park Association to have control of the grounds except during the week wanted for the fair.

In 1901 the Agricultural Society held its fiftieth annual or jubilee fair, after which the society was disbanded. A run of bad weather during fair week for several years had proved too much for the society's coffers, and it was thought better to close up its affairs than to

keep losing money year by year. The grounds now belong to the stockholders of the Driving Park Association. The officers of the society at the time of its disbanding were: George Bruington, president; George C. Rankin, secretary; W. B. Young, treasurer.

A plan for the reorganization of the Agricultural society was on foot in 1894, but it never was carried out. At that time, looking to the reorganization, the Warren County Fair Association was incorporated May 8, 1894, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators were William Hanna, Eli Dixon, C. W. Postlewaite, D. C. Frantz, R. Lahann, Geo. C. Rankin and J. R. Barnett.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Warren and Henderson County Old Settlers' Association had its origin in action taken at a meeting held in the court house in Monmouth March 6, 1869. The primary object of the meeting was to publicly testify to the regard which the older residents held toward Daniel McNeil, whose death had occurred a few days previous. Before the meeting adjourned a committee of eight was selected to take steps toward organizing an old settlers' association of Warren county. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Azro Patterson, Bar Parker, C. K. Smith, George Babcock, Rodney Quinby, Samuel Claycomb, Samuel Woods, R. N. Allen. The matter was variously discussed, but no definite action was taken until January 27, 1872, when a preliminary meeting was held in the office of James H. Martin at Young America, now Kirkwood. Col. Samuel Hutchinson called the meeting to order and stated the purpose of the gathering; and T. F. Lowther was made chairman and Judson Graves secretary. A number of the earliest settlers of Warren and Henderson counties were present, and much interest was manifested in the proposition to form the association. It was decided that all persons who had settled in the territory now comprising the two counties, previous to the separation of Henderson county, should be admitted to membership.

The organization was completed at another meeting held in Gamble's hall at Young America February 22 of the same year. General A. C. Harding, of Monmouth, was made temporary chairman of the meeting, and Judson Graves, of Young America, and E. H. N. Pat-

terson, of Oquawka, were the secretaries. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, S. S. Phelps; Vice-Presidents, R. W. Ritchie, A. C. Harding, John Curts; Secretaries, Judson Graves, E. H. N. Patterson; Treasurer, N. A. Chapin.

The first reunion of the association was held the first Wednesday in June, 1872, and reunions have been held each year since. The constitution now provides that all persons who have resided in either Warren or Henderson county for thirty years are eligible to membership in the association. The officers are: President, Draper Babcock, Monmouth; Vice-Presidents, T. H. Lape, Roseville, K. A. McKinley, Biggsville; Recording Secretary, J. W. Coghill, Monmouth; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Russell, Kirkwood; Treasurer, W. C. Tubbs, Kirkwood; Executive Committee, C. J. Boyd, Roseville; J. L. Ragland, Monmouth; Dr. A. P. Nelson, Kirkwood; L. H. Gilmore, Gerlaw.

WARREN COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-two teachers present at a teachers' examination held in Monmouth April 5, 1856, decided to organize a county association of teachers. O. S. Barnum was chosen temporary president, and D. R. Stevens secretary, and these officers were directed to arrange for an institute at some convenient time at which the organization should be perfected. The institute was held in Langdon's hall October 20 to 25 of the same year. Dr. C. C. Hoagland, a prominent educator of New Jersey, was present and took an active part, and addresses were also delivered by Rev. R. C. Matthews and Rev. A. Tucker. On the closing day of the institute the Warren County Teachers' Association was organized, with A. H. Tracy as president and D. R. Stevens secretary. The second meeting was a called meeting, held in the Brick school house April 24, 1857. At this meeting the teachers urged the people of the county to make an effort to secure the location in Monmouth of the State Normal School about to be established under act of the Legislature. The effort, however, was a futile one, the institution being located at Bloomington, the people there giving a bonus of \$9,500 in cash and \$4,500 in real estate to secure the school.

The Association has held meetings regularly

since its organization, and has accomplished much in the way of improving methods of teaching, etc.

WARREN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The early records of the Warren County Bible Society were destroyed in the fire of 1871 which burned the store of Dr. N. M. Brown, who was then secretary of the society. The earliest mention of the organization to be found in the files of the Monmouth Atlas was January 4, 1856, when it was officered as follows: President, James Thompson; Vice-President, Rev. J. P. Brooks; Secretary, Robert Holloway; Treasurer, J. A. Rhone. Nearly all the townships had local organizations also about that time. The first meeting of the executive committee after the fire which destroyed the earlier records was held November 3, 1871. The committee then consisted of Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D., president; J. M. Henderson, J. D. Arms, W. F. Smith and N. M. Brown. At that time a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The present officers of the society are: President, Rev. N. H. Brown; Vice-President, Rev. Samuel VanPelt, D. D.; Secretary, D. W. Hare; Librarian and Treasurer, W. H. McQuiston; Executive Committee, Rev. A. H. Dean, Rev. Samuel VanPelt, Rev. J. F. Jamieson, Rev. A. Johnson, James Galbraith, W. H. Frantz.

COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Warren County Medical Association was formed in May, 1855, with Dr. A. V. T. Gilbert, president; Dr. N. C. Overstreet, vice president; Dr. Hugh Marshall, treasurer; Dr. J. M. Overstreet, recording secretary; and Dr. J. B. McCartney, corresponding secretary. The association went to pieces shortly and has been revived a number of times. The association as at present constituted has the following officers: President, Dr. W. S. Holliday; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Wells; Treasurer, Dr. E. L. Mitchell.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Warren County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at a meeting at Alexis December 16, 1885. Mrs. G. W. Stice, of Swan Creek, was chosen the first president;

Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Monmouth, Secretary; and Mrs. S. J. Findley, of Kirkwood, Treasurer. There are seven local unions in the county organization now, viz: Alexis, Kirkwood, Little York, Monmouth, Roseville, Smithshire and Swan Creek. The officers are: Mrs. M. C. Hughes, of Monmouth, President; Miss M. L. Wiley, of Monmouth, Vice-President; Mrs. A. Edwards, of Smithshire, Secretary; and Mrs. Lizzie S. Beedee, of Monmouth, Treasurer.

WARREN COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Warren County Sabbath School Association is the outgrowth of a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in Monmouth January 19 and 20, 1864, at the call of President D. A. Wallace, of Monmouth College, Rev. J. C. Miller of the Monmouth Baptist church, Rev. George Norcross of the North Henderson Presbyterian church, Superintendent Robert Caldwell of the North Henderson United Presbyterian Sabbath School, and Superintendent J. D. Arms of the Monmouth Presbyterian Sabbath School. Dr. Wallace was president and William A. Grant secretary; and W. B. Truax and Stephen Paxon, agents and missionaries of the American S. S. Union, were present. The superintendents of the Monmouth Sabbath Schools were requested to arrange for a second meeting, which they did, and annual conventions have been held regularly since. The County Association is auxiliary to the Illinois State Sabbath School Association. The present officers are:

J. E. Porter, President, Little York.

C. D. Hall, Vice President, Coldbrook.

Miss Omah Woods, Secretary, Monmouth.

Miss Gertrude Phelps, Treasurer, Monmouth.

Department Superintendents: Normal—Miss Clara Andrews, Monmouth; Primary—Miss Gertrude Phelps, Monmouth; Home—Mrs. W. S. D. Campbell, Kirkwood.

The latest reports to the County Secretary show the following statistics: Kelly township has four schools with 120 pupils enrolled; Spring Grove, seven schools with 632 pupils; Sumner, four schools with 319 pupils; Coldbrook, three schools with 165 pupils; Monmouth, sixteen schools with 2,659 pupils; Hale, one school with 111 pupils; Floyd, two schools with 211 pupils; Lenox, four schools with 116

pupils; Tompkins, five schools with 614 pupils; Berwick, two schools with 160 pupils; Roseville, four schools with 404 pupils; Ellison, five schools with 206 pupils; Greenbush, two schools with 110 pupils; Swan, three schools with 178 pupils; Point Pleasant, two schools with 113 pupils. Total for the county, sixty-four schools with 6,118 pupils.

COAL MINING.

The annual coal report of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics for 1901 shows eighteen coal mines in Warren county, with a total output for the year ending October 1, 1901, of 19,600 tons. The aggregate value of the product was \$32,316, or \$1.71 per ton. The coal is all mined by hand, and seventy-five men are employed. The average price paid for mining is ninety-eight cents per gross ton.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The County Seals—First Fruit Trees—The Old Stage Line from Springfield—The Winter of the Deep Snow—Miscellaneous Items.

COUNTY SEALS.

The seal of the County Court of Warren county (and of the Board of Supervisors as well) has in the outer circle the words "Warren County Court, Illinois," and in the center a river steamboat.

The seal of the Circuit Court bears the words "Warren County Circuit Court, Ill." and inside a river view, with mountains and the setting sun in the distance.

It cannot be found on the records when these seals were adopted. It was, however, evidently at the very organization of the county, since some of the papers as early as 1834 or 1838 had the impress of a rude seal after the general design of the seals now used. That was when Warren and Henderson counties were one, and the Mississippi river was the west boundary.

OUR FIRST FRUIT TREES.

Jonathan Perriam, editor of *The Prairie Farmer*, at a meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society in January, 1878, said:

"In Warren county the first fruit trees were planted in 1829 by W. R. Jamison, with stock brought from Kentucky, and orchards followed in 1830 to 1836 which bore fruit up to 1867. Nurseries were first established in Warren county in 1855."

AN OLD STAGE LINE.

In the early days an old stage line passed through Warren county from east to west, coming from Knoxville through the now deserted town of Savannah in Coldbrook township to Monmouth, then on west to Oquawka. An advertisement of this line appeared in the *Sangamo Journal* in April, 1834, and was as follows:

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. FOUR HORSE COACH

From Springfield to the Yellow Banks.

Via Sangamontown, New Salem, Petersburgh, Huron, Havana, Lewistown, Canton, Knoxville, Monmouth, to the Yellow Banks.

Leave Springfield every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, arrive at Monmouth on Friday evenings at 6 o'clock, and at the Yellow Banks on the Mississippi next day at 12 m. Return on the same days to Monmouth, and arrive at Springfield on Tuesday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Fare through to the Yellow Banks, nine dollars; way passengers six and one-fourth cents per mile. Baggage at the risk of owners. The proprietors have procured good carriages and horses, and careful drivers, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The country through which this coach passes is well worthy the attention of emigrants. The patronage of the public is solicited for this new enterprise.

TRACY & RENY.

THE DEEP SNOW.

The winter of 1830-31 was known all over this section as the "winter of the deep snow." At one time about two and one-half feet of snow fell, followed by rain which covered it over with a glare of ice. Another snow made it three feet deep on the level, and for six weeks there was an embargo on all travel. There were no roads and crossing the prairies in the snow was not safe. The hollows were filled to the level, and

one was liable to get beyond his depth. The wind blew the snow all the time, and the wagon or foot tracks were filled up almost as soon as they were made. When the spring rains came, the deep snow melted, and the small streams of the country were turned into raging floods. The spring was a fine one, and the settlers ploughed and planted corn and made gardens. The crops, however, were almost a failure on account of a remarkably cold summer. Corn did not ripen and was so soft that water could be squeezed from the ear and cob with the hand. The next winter a rain and freeze covered the whole surface of the county with a sheet of smooth ice, and travel was largely on skates. Toward spring a heavy snow fell and there was a period of magnificent sleighing.

CHAPTER XIX.

Data Concerning the Weather, Compiled from the Records, by D. J. Strang, Voluntary Observer of the Government Weather Bureau at Monmouth.

Like every other place, Monmouth has climate and weather, but not being a watering place or a health resort we are not in the habit of bragging about them. As far as I can ascertain, meteorological instruments were first received for furnishing reports to the Department of Agriculture about twenty years ago, but I have not been able to find the earlier records. The present instruments were turned over to me by Prof. S. S. Maxwell in the winter of 1893. Eight years seem a short time in the history of a community that has been settled for over seventy years, but it is the best I can do. I know that in the past thirty years the thermometer has gone lower than at any time noted in the reports below, and possibly there have been greater storms, but I can not give the dates.

The reports from which the following synopsis is condensed seem to show that we have had about the average weather of the State, or at least the "northern section," which lies

north of a line crossing the State between Knox and Fulton counties. The temperature only varies a few degrees and the difference in rainfall has seldom been over an inch. Only four times has Monmouth been referred to in the summary of the State reports as having exceptional weather. Twice the monthly rainfall was the lowest in the State; once our temperature was the highest, and once the rainfall was excessive.

JANUARY.

YEARS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.			
	Averages.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Rainfall.*			Snowfall in in. and tenths (a trace is less than a tenth).
				Amt. in in. and hundredths	Greatest Storms.	Dates.	
1894.....	26.3	64	-20	1.78	1.18	19	2.7
1895.....	17.4	49	-15	1.42	1.10	26	12.
1896.....	27.5	53	-7	1.10	.62	22	1.8
1897.....	21.6	63	-19	5.14	1.89	2	8.2
1898.....	27.0	47	-1	2.80	.79	25	23.2
1899.....	23.6	48	-16	.18	.10	4	3.
1900.....	23.4	55	-9	1.73	.95	17	1.2
1901.....	26.6	55	-4	1.13	.49	10	1.2

FEBRUARY.

1894.....	24.1	54	-1	1.35	.75	18	7.7
1895.....	17.5	67	-22	.17	.15	27	1.7
1896.....	27.3	65	-7	1.55	.64	12	13.
1897.....	29.2	51	-5	.82	.80	20	4.7
1898.....	27.	57	-10	1.48	.73	19	6.8
1899.....	10.5	54	-25	1.37	.70	26	1.8
1900.....	19.4	53	-6	2.92	.78	4	14.4
1901.....	17.	41	-13	1.19	.60	8	12.

MARCH.

1894.....	47.3	80	7	2.22	1.45	5	5.
1895.....	37.9	84	8	.85	.53	31	4.2
1896.....	34.6	74	8	.68	.35	5	4.9
1897.....	30.9	69	6	2.63	.76	23	12.3
1898.....	41.	64	18	3.65	1.44	27	3.8
1899.....	30.7	64	-3	3.05	.91	17	11.
1900.....	31.2	62	-1	2.10	.88	5	3.4
1901.....	36.2	69	5	2.00	.92	10	1.8

APRIL.

1894.....	55.8	90	29	2.10	.90	9	.0
1895.....	53.1	91	21	2.54	1.00	11	1.0
1896.....	58.	85	22	4.50	1.40	8	1.5
1897.....	49.6	80	27	3.25	1.45	1	.0
1898.....	49.2	81	21	2.73	.96	13	.0
1899.....	51.6	87	10	2.65	.91	26	1.0
1900.....	52.2	85	26	1.01	.48	16	1.5
1901.....	48.4	90	23	1.23	.48	16	trace

MAY.

1894.....	61.4	89	32	2.10	.81	9	----
1895.....	62.8	91	25	2.04	.62	4	----
1896.....	68.4	90	45	4.76	1.28	18	----
1897.....	59.4	85	32	.94	.34	26	----
1898.....	60.8	88	38	6.60	1.35	19	----
1899.....	61.6	85	39	6.85	1.19	26	----
1900.....	64.	89	22	2.93	.43	19	----
1901.....	61.	89	33	1.28	.35	5	----

JUNE.

1894	71.8	98	33	2.04	.90	22	----
1895	73.2	95	47	2.97	1.61	17	----
1896	70.	91	44	3.56	.99	7	----
1897	71.	98	38	2.00	.68	23	----
1898	72.2	93	50	4.87	1.13	7	----
1899	72.	92	44	1.24	.53	20	----
1900	70.7	95	45	.82	.73	26	----
1901	73.2	100	41	4.96	1.40	1	----

JULY.

1894	75.8	105	43	1.02	.94	28	----
1895	71.2	99	40	5.30	1.39	27	----
1896	73.8	95	43	5.79	1.38	19	----
1897	76.1	96	53	5.26	2.46	4	----
1898	74.2	98	45	1.50	.53	7	----
1899	74.8	98	47	1.49	.56	4	----
1900	72.4	97	50	2.65	.84	24	----
1901	80.4	107	47	5.44	3.04	2	----

AUGUST.

1894	73.4	103	44	2.00	1.08	17	----
1895	73.8	97	48	3.04	1.80	23	----
1896	72.4	95	44	6.68	3.35	15	----
1897	70.2	96	40	.65	.53	4	----
1898	72.	93	50	9.27	4.90	16	----
1899	75.	98	50	3.27	1.00	5	----
1900	79.	100	58	4.23	1.26	13	----
1901	71.3	96	47	.37	.24	17	----

SEPTEMBER.

1894	66.5	96	37	5.61	3.14	14	----
1895	68.	94	34	4.26	1.79	25	----
1896	61.1	90	29	6.02	2.01	11	----
1897	71.6	99	35	2.78	1.78	16	----
1898	67.8	92	41	7.15	2.43	6	----
1899	64.	102	18	2.26	.92	8	----
1900	67.6	94	36	5.31	3.53	19	----
1901	64.1	98	32	3.00	1.42	14	----

OCTOBER.

1894	55.4	82	25	1.16	.40	2	.0
1895	48.5	77	13	.78	.46	6	.0
1896	49.8	77	21	1.76	.80	29	.0
1897	59.1	93	30	.13	.11	11	.0
1898	49.6	85	20	2.34	.98	25	2.6
1899	58.4	90	28	2.38	.81	26	.0
1900	60.	87	23	2.86	1.62	7	.0
1901	52.1	85	26	1.03	.51	8	.0

NOVEMBER.

1894	37.1	69	7	1.52	1.11	2	trace
1895	37.	74	7	2.06	1.05	6	4.4
1896	37.6	33	1	.81	.21	8	1.3
1897	38.4	73	2	1.37	.90	9	trace
1898	35.6	69	4	1.53	.50	4	5.4
1899	46.1	71	23	.65	.33	21	3.
1900	37.3	67	8	2.27	1.49	18	2.
1901	37.8	69	7	.87	.41	3	trace

DECEMBER.

1894	31.	55	4	1.49	.80	10	trace
1895	29.1	53	1	4.81	1.66	17	2.
1896	34.	63	3	.35	.25	17	4.
1897	29.6	55	8	1.69	.59	4	7.6
1898	24.7	55	7	.47	.28	22	1.
1899	25.8	54	6	1.42	.92	11	2.
1900	27.	55	4	.25	.25	23	.5
1901	22.2	54	16	.70	.38	13	1.6

YEARS.

1894	52.1	--	--	24.39	--	--	----
1895	49.1	--	--	30.44	--	--	----
1896	51.2	--	--	37.35	--	--	----
1897	51.1	--	--	25.14	--	--	----
1898	50.1	--	--	44.45	--	--	----
1899	50.	--	--	27.13	--	--	----
1900	50.8	--	--	29.14	--	--	----
1901	48.4	--	--	22.33	--	--	----

*In the winter months this includes melted snow. 10 in. of snow generally melts into 1 in. of water.

CHAPTER XX.

Early Homes in Warren County—Old House Erected by John B. Talbot Early in the '30s Still Standing—Some of the Old Residences in Monmouth.

[By Mrs. Emma Roberts Hubble.]

The history of a county is a compilation of the biographies of its men and women. They penetrate the wilderness, clear the land and cultivate the soil; they build cities, make events; events make history. The crude early life of the West developed depth of character which found expression in the artificial environments with which men and women surrounded themselves, and left its strongest impress on the home. Changes have come with the years, bringing phases and conditions of life undreamed of by our forefathers. The old homes are gone, but the sturdy faith, the love and devotion which made them, still invest the old locations, making them very dear to us. The log cabin is a thing of the past, and in its place stands a mansion. The story told is one of progress.

Edward Everett Hale says it was an advantage to Plutarch that he wrote several centuries after the men he described had died. Plutarch, writing in an age when manuscripts were not only difficult of access, but costly, called not these things obstacles, for he gathered facts from the minds of men. The ancients gave special attention to training the memory, in order that history might thus be transmitted from generation to generation. When printing was invented, this system became one of the lost arts, since which time history necessarily has not recorded the minutes of daily life—the struggles in the fight for existence, which ought to stand as milestones for posterity. Not even one century, but only a few decades have passed since Indians dwelt on the peaceful prairies of Warren county, yet the records of our early homes exist only in the minds of a passing generation. Monmouth is peculiarly rich in beautiful homes, whose history would fill volumes, but this sketch, limited to a few pages, must necessarily deal only with the oldest homes and those inseparably interwoven with the history of the city.

The first white settlers in Warren county

were John Talbot and his mother, of Kentucky. In the spring of 1827 Mr. Talbot and his cousin, Allen G. Andrews, came from Kentucky on horseback to see the land which they had acquired through a trade in New Orleans. On reaching Peoria, then only a mission, they remained over night with Father Marquette, a French Catholic priest. He loaned them firearms, which were returned to him as the travelers made their homeward journey. The next year John Talbot and his mother moved here, and built a log cabin two and one-half miles southeast of Gerlaw, on the northeast quarter of Section 2, Monmouth township. This first home in the county was rude and plain, but it was a shelter much appreciated after the long journey by wagon. It consisted of only one room, with a chimney built of logs and plastered with clay. The fireplace and hearth were lined with rocks. Sometime between 1830 and 1832, after a saw-mill had been erected on Cedar creek, Mr. Talbot built, in front of the old house, a new one which is still standing, owned at present by Mr. Ryan Smith. It is built of walnut lumber, great logs split in two being used for the framework and joists. Mrs. Talbot was eighty years of age when she moved here, so she did not survive many years. She was buried in the old Monmouth cemetery, near the center of the eastern boundary line, but the exact location of the grave is not now known.

Dr. Isaac Garland, the first physician in the county, built a cabin at Yellow Banks in 1828. He and his teamster employed several Indians to assist them in building the cabin, and the Indians not only demanded pay for each log as it was rolled into place, but had to have a drink apiece.

In 1829, Allen G. Andrews, Mr. Talbot's companion on his first journey, moved to the county and took a squatter's claim on the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Monmouth township, at present known as Thorndale, or the Owens farm. Here he built a log cabin which served as a shelter for his family during the first winter. In the spring of 1830 he sold his claim to John E. Murphy, and with the assistance of Mr. Talbot and four Indians, built another cabin on the hill north of Cedar creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 6. Four years later he built in front of the cabin the frame house which still stands there, at present owned by John and Clarence

Fairburn. The exterior of the house remains unchanged, but the interior has been remodeled. It originally had a big chimney in the center, with a stone fireplace opening into each room, but several of these have been removed. Mr. Andrews died in 1849, and is buried in the present city cemetery. His son, Talbot Andrews, lives near the old home on Olmsted hill, in a house which is also historic in point of age, having been built by Silas Olmsted prior to 1837. The house is in excellent repair, and many of its quaint features have been preserved, notably the big fireplace with a little cupboard built in at the end for books, and the front door set in a frame of tiny panes of glass. Time and paint have erased the date of its erection, which was marked upon the cornice. Not far down the road to the east, stands the wreck of an old house built in 1832 by Mr. Avery.

During 1828 and 1829 about twenty-five families moved to the county. They built their cabins in settlements as much for the value of association as for protection from the Indians, and named each place for the first man locating there.

Findley's Grove in Hale township was named for David Findley, father of Mrs. Wm. Hanna, and was populated by two other families, those of John Caldwell and James Junkin. This was also called Frenchman's Point, because a party of Frenchmen had camped there during the winter of 1827.

Sugar Tree Grove was settled in 1828 by Matthew, Adam and Thomas Ritchey and their families, and was originally called Ritchey's Grove.

James Hodgens and Jacob Rust located at Hodgens grove (the present Lundborg's), naming it for Mr. Hodgens of Hodgenville, Kentucky.

A man named Schwartz built a cabin northeast of the town site of Monmouth, on the southeast quarter of Section 20, but soon sold his claim to Jacob Rust, who for many years occupied the only home in Schwartz's Grove. The land on which this cabin was built is at present owned by Mrs. Jane Quinby Bucknam.

Eight men with their families settled Coldbrook and called it Butler's Grove. They were Peter Butler, Peter Peckenpaugh, Josiah Whitman, Lewis Vertrees, Marsham Lucas; John, Henry and Patrick Haley.

These early settlers braved the dangers of

frontier warfare and planted the civilization which has made possible our luxurious homes. Their dwelling places were simple log cabins, many of them affording poor shelter from the cold. Hardship, toil, deprivation and worst of all, the terrible loneliness of this western country, made up the daily program of their lives. Indian alarms were frequent, and although the red men were friendly, their depredations caused the settlers much annoyance. During the winter of 1830 500 Indians camped on Section 26 in Spring Grove township, which was afterwards called Indian Grove. They were peaceable, and supplied the white people with moccasins in exchange for pumpkins.

Greene county, Ohio, gave many of her citizens to people this new and growing colony in western Illinois. John Gibson, Samuel Gibson, John Kendall and their families were the first to arrive, reaching Hodgens' Grove in October, 1830. During the first winter they occupied rented cabins consisting of one room each, with the usual outside chimney built of logs, lined with rocks and plastered with clay. One small opening in the wall, which served as a window, was covered with oiled paper brought from Ohio for that purpose. These people had no carpets, and only such furniture as could be brought in wagons, on a journey of several hundred miles. Their first winter in the county was one of many hardships, the severity of the weather adding much to their discomfort. Two and one-half feet of snow fell, followed by rains, which covered everything with a glare of ice. There were no roads, and as the hollows were filled to the level, crossing the prairies was unsafe, and the settlers suffered more from lack of food than from the cold. Neighbors shared their provisions with each other, but were reduced to a diet of potatoes and salt before the condition of the country permitted them to go to mill, or to the trading-post at Yellow Banks. From the eastern borders of the county it was quite a journey to the mills, and both during the severe winter and following spring when streams were unfordable, many families had to do without bread. The Indians had killed nearly all the game, and cattle were so scarce that the settlers could not afford to butcher. The next summer bountiful crops were raised, and the imported poultry and swine began to increase, which relieved the fear of further suffering from hunger. Before the cold weather began, the

men cut a supply of red cedar, ash and oak lumber, and hung it on the walls of their cabins to dry. Then during the dreary winter days and by the light of the flaming logs on the hearth at night, they made the lumber into tables, bedsteads, tubs, washboards, churns, buckets, benches for seats and keelers for milk. In October, 1831, another delegation came from Greene county, Ohio. On reaching Canton they were met by two men who told them the settlers in Warren county were starving, so they purchased supplies and hastened with all possible speed to the relief of their friends. At Hodgens' Grove they received a delightful surprise. In the cosy cabin of John Kendall, which he had built the preceding summer, a big dinner was awaiting them. The cabin door had been taken from its hinges, and with the addition of a box, made into a table. This was covered with a cloth and laden with a generous supply of wheat bread, roast beef, roast chicken, fried pork, baked potatoes, beets, cabbage, pickles, cheese, cucumbers, apple-sauce, pumpkin sauce, preserved plums, honey, wild crab-apples, pumpkin pies, peach pies, custard pies, coffee and tea. (This menu has been preserved by one of the guests.) Dear, sweet Priscilla and her merry assistants planning and cooking the first Thanksgiving dinner at Plymouth were not happier nor had greater cause for rejoicing than these reunited friends. The cheerful cabin nestled among the trees that were radiant in the red and yellow tints of autumn, and the big table with snowy linen and quaint old blue Liverpool china, formed a picture never forgotten by the weary travelers. Through the open door floated the fragrance of the forest, and the soft cool breezes bore to heaven the prayers of thanksgiving with which these people filled their day. Sixteen of the guests lodged that night at the cabin, the men and boys sleeping in wagons. The others were dispersed through the settlement, and during the winter almost every cabin contained two families. In the spring "raisings" became the chief social events. At an appointed time the men would assemble to "raise" a cabin, while their wives, sisters and sweethearts prepared the dinner, which was spread upon the fresh green grass, and enjoyed with the happiness and simplicity of Arcadian life.

No sooner were the cabins built than the settlers were alarmed by the reports of an Indian outbreak, so several forts were built.

One was located a mile northwest of town, on the northeast quarter of Section 30. It stood about 200 yards north of the old home of O. S. Barnun, and was built of split logs twenty feet high, pointed at the top and pierced with port-holes. Another was built on the hill near Rockwell's mill. A part of this old block house is still standing, and has been made into a comfortable dwelling. These war preparations proved to have been unnecessary, although the settlers were frequently alarmed, and fled to the forts until the danger was over. No serious trouble took place until in August, when William Martin was murdered near Little York by the Indians. He was cutting hay alone on the prairie when five savages rushed from the timber, shot him and fled. This aroused intense excitement, and messengers were sent to warn the scattered settlers. A circuit rider mounted on a magnificent gray horse rode through the settlements spreading the news that the Indians were coming 1,000 strong. This belief probably arose from the fact that a small band of savages had started south from Rock Island, but on seeing Adam Ritchie and a companion who were fleeing in terror from them, supposed they were rangers rousing the settlers to arms, and turned back. That night was a terrible one throughout the county, and very few of the people were able to sleep. Those who were not close enough to reach the forts assembled in the strongest cabins, barricaded the doors and windows, and prepared to fight. Many of them had left supper cooking on the hearth, as they knew delay was dangerous. Their faithful English watchdogs were placed on guard in front of the barricaded cabins. These dogs had been brought from eastern states, as they were peculiarly hostile to the Indians, and much feared by them. All night the settlers kept their weary vigils, women as well as men watching at the port-holes with loaded rifles, but no Indians appeared. The next morning those outside the forts moved into town and remained several weeks before regaining sufficient courage to return to their homes. At that time Monmouth was not as large as Coldbrook, as it contained only five families, but these received the frightened people into their homes and made them as comfortable as their limited accommodations permitted. The families of Jacob Rust, John Shehi, Sr., James Hodgens, Jacob Buzan and Hugh McDaniel occupied the log court house which stood on the east side of North Main

street. On the opposite side of the street, in a little hut of one room which originally had been built for a blacksmith shop, were domiciled the families of Robert Black, Samuel Gibson, John Gibson and John Kendall. Their cooking was done over a fire built out of doors, and boxes were used for tables. Wheat was ground in a coffee mill and made into bread, and water was carried from springs running into the stream which crossed East Broadway just west of Fifth street. After two or three weeks the scare subsided. This ended the trouble with Indians in this county.

In the autumn of 1830 Daniel McNeil was at Lower Yellow Banks, but when the county seat was transferred to Monmouth, he was compelled to move, as he held the office of circuit clerk, probate justice, recorder and clerk of the county commissioners' court. The only available shelter was a deserted cabin a mile east of the town site, which he occupied nearly a year, both as dwelling and office. It was 16x18 feet in size and had a good fireplace, but no floor. There was an opening for a door, but no door, and a small square hole left in the wall was the only window. When the wintry winds whistled around the cabin and sought refuge within, Mrs. McNeil draped these openings with quilts, more for utility than artistic effect. A fence, or stockade, encircled the cabin, but was too small for a pasture, so the family cow was decorated with a bell and turned loose. She frequently wandered so far away that toward nightfall Mr. McNeil was accustomed to go in search of her, and on such occasions Mrs. McNeil mounted the house top and at intervals blew the dinner horn, lest her husband should lose his bearings. He was a short, stout man, and the tall prairie grass grew so high above his head that he was in constant danger of losing his way. In June, 1832, he built a log house on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Carr. This cabin became historic by reason of being the first home in Monmouth, also because the first birth and death in the village occurred within its walls. It originally consisted of two rooms and a loft, the latter used as a sleeping room. The front, or sitting room, contained a fireplace, the stairway and a huge high post bedstead draped with curtains white as snow. Mrs. McNeil was a famous housekeeper, and on her kitchen hearth cooked many a savory meal for distinguished guests. Lincoln and Douglas

were at different times entertained there. McNeil's lantern, which every night was lighted and hung to the top of a tall pole in front of the house, was a guiding star to travelers lost upon the prairies. This was only one of the many kind acts for which Daniel McNeil was noted. The older generations now living are familiar with his history, as he held nearly every office within the gift of the county, and was one of the leading spirits in advancing its interests.

Joel Hargrove, Elijah Davidson and General James McCallon built houses the same year (1832), but the village, and especially the square, was inhabited principally by prairie grass until 1834-35. Joel Hargrove's dwelling stood on the Richardson Hotel corner. Elijah Davidson's in the center of the lot now occupied by McQuiston's book store and the Daily Review office. (Lot 2 Blk. 11). General McCallon built on the next block south, but soon after sold his cabin and built a cozy home in the northwest corner of the square, on the site of the Patton block. The new house had four large rooms, with a fireplace in each, a commodious house in those early days.

In 1833 the county contained between thirty and forty families, seven of these constituting the village of Monmouth. The ambitious little town was in that year dignified by the addition of a tavern, called Garrison's Inn. It stood on Broadway, one block west of the square, and has only recently been demolished. On November 2d, the villagers were on the qui vive, for a wagon had just arrived, bringing ten additions to the population. These were Hezekiah Davidson, his wife and eight children. Three of his children were already here. The only available house was one near Berwick, in which they spent the winter, and the next spring Mr. Davidson built a home on East Broadway, one and one-half miles from the square. The house was torn down in 1900. Of this large family of thirteen only one is left. One of the boys in the wagon which arrived in 1833, Thomas H. Davidson, lives in this city at No. 313 South First street. The substantial house which he built there in 1844 is in an excellent state of preservation. During fifty-seven years of its existence there has been no death within its walls.

After the Black Hawk war was over the white people thought they could enjoy a peaceful life, and develop the land without further annoy-

ances, but they were soon threatened with destruction by a scourge as dangerous as the savages. In 1834 a terrible prairie fire swept through the timber and across the prairies west of town. The crackling of the leaves added to the awful roar of the flames as they licked up the tall trees, struck terror to the hearts of these hardy pioneers. When they saw the homes for which they had worked so hard about to be swept away, men, women and children worked heroically, raking leaves into rows encircling the buildings, and pouring water on them. This turned the fire from the buildings, but it swept on to the banks of a little stream, which proved a barrier that could not be burned away.

The year 1834 was one of progression. Tracy & Reney instituted a stage line which passed through Monmouth on the way from Springfield to Yellow Banks. The round trip was made once each week. The through fare was \$9.00, way passengers six and one-fourth cents per mile; baggage at risk of owner. These stage coaches were built upon much the same plan as the royal state coach of England. They had no springs, but were swung upon rockers, and the passengers were jerked to and fro over a succession of hills and valleys, until some sympathetic mudhole received the bobbing coach and gave its occupants a much-desired rest. On such occasions the horses were unhitched and led to dry ground, then ropes carried for the purpose were tied to the coach, thrown around trees, and the vehicle pulled from its position. These delays often lasted for hours, and became very serious. Several years later the Fink & Wagner line from Chicago to Yellow Banks also passed through Monmouth. The arrival of the Chicago coach was of great importance to the younger generation, who gathered from all quarters and gazed upon the driver with open-mouthed admiration. In fact it was the only event which took precedence over their favorite pastime of pig-tail roasting. Pig tails were secured from the pork house which stood on the northeast corner of Main street and First avenue, and roasted over on the common—now the site of the government building.

The old brick court house was built in 1837, and out of the materials left were built two residences. One, known as the old Clark house, stands immediately north of the railroad tracks on the east side of South Sixth street.

The other is the east half of Mr. Draper Babcock's residence. The bricks were made here and are almost as hard as rock. The Babcock residence was built by Justus Woodworth. It was two and one-half stories in height, had the entrance in the southeast corner and the stairway in the parlor. Mr. Babcock bought it in 1854 or 1855, and after the war remodeled it, adding the west half, which has made it a large and comfortable house. It is invested not only with the life of today, but bears the additional charm of having seen the city grow up around it.

From this time Monmouth grew rapidly, and many homes which are still standing were built, also two hotels. W. A. Grant was proprietor of the American House, a three-story frame building on the north side of the square. The Claycomb Hotel was on the south side, and naturally there was much rivalry between the two. On festal occasions they were the scenes of elaborate dancing parties which attracted guests from all parts of the county. James Bower purchased part of the old American moved it to his lot on South Second street, and used it for a stable. Recently it was turned around to face First avenue, and remodeled for a dwelling, which bears no evidence of its checkered career. Its present resting place is No. 223 East First avenue. A somewhat inartistic but true picture of the old hotel hangs in one of the rooms of the city fire department. It is included in a picture of the square during the big fire of May, 1871, and shows the hotel in its second phase, standing a little north of the original location. Another interesting picture of the square at the time of the fire hangs in the office of Mr. Peyton Roberts. It is the last page in the early history of the square, and brings the realization that the change from 1871 to 1901 has been complete.

The home of Mrs. James Herdman on the corner of North Third street and Clinton avenue formerly stood on the corner just east of the Methodist church. In 1852 it was purchased and moved to its present location by E. C. Babcock, who built on its former site the colonial looking dwelling which still remains. The latter house is built on a generous plan, and presents a stately appearance, with its narrow portico and heavy projecting roof, supported by tall columns. Its age and ancient architecture are not the least of its charms. Mr. Babcock and his brother, George C., landed at Yel-

low Banks in 1842, secured a ride as far as Olmsted's mill, and walked from there to Monmouth. They opened a general store on the northeast corner of the square and East Broadway, which soon became so popular that the village rivaled Yellow Banks as a trading post. One day a customer made a wager with another that the latter could not go to Babcock's store and call for any article which they could not produce. He went to the store, called for a goose-yoke, and got it.

The remains of one of the oldest homes in the city stands immediately south of the Hammond hotel (once the Killian) on North Main street. It was built about the same time as the hotel, in 1840, and contained the first folding doors seen here. Chauncy Hardin lived there as early as 1842. Although the house is still standing, it has been untenable as a dwelling for many years.

Mr. Hardin built the old home on East Broadway in 1858, and it was then so far from town that it was called a country residence. The massive looking house stands in the midst of a miniature forest of pine trees, loving guardians of the old home which has been deserted by later generations for a more modern house nearer the heart of the city. By the courtesy of its owner it is at present the pleasant home of the Golf Club. Harry G. Harding, a brother of Chauncy, also built a very large house in the southern part of town. It is still called "home" by his descendants, although owned by the youngest son, Frank W. The house was recently remodeled, when all its quaint old-fashioned attractions gave way to modern improvements. Only the heavy walls and large dimensions speak of early days.

What has been long known as the Laferty homestead has been divided and moved to South Eighth street. E. C. Babcock built it in 1852. The doors and windows were purchased in Chicago, shipped to Peoria and hauled from there by wagon. Mr. Laferty purchased it in 1856, and during the twenty-five years of his ownership he entertained many celebrated people there. James A. Garfield, Schuyler Colfax, Richard J. Oglesby, Abraham Lincoln and Robert G. Ingersoll were at different times his guest. Schuyler Colfax had his pocket picked on the way to Monmouth, and borrowed \$75 of Mr. Laferty with which to continue his journey. Mr. Laferty went to the station to meet Abraham Lincoln when he spoke here in

1853. As the latter stepped off the train his host said: "This way, Mr. Lincoln, I have a carriage for you." "No, thank you, my friend," replied Lincoln, "I prefer shank's horses." So the carriage was dismissed and the men walked to the Baldwin House (now the Richardson), where they ate dinner together. In the afternoon after Lincoln had finished speaking he held an informal reception for two hours at the Laferty home. Horace Greeley lectured in Monmouth in February, 1857, but contrary to expectations, spent the preceding night driving over from Oquawka, after which he wrote an interesting description of the trip and the muddy roads. Just as the village was in sight one of the buggy wheels gave way, so the last half mile of the journey was made on foot. Mr. Greeley's arrival at 4 o'clock a. m. completely disarranged the plans of the reception committee, but after some delay and inconvenience, he got to bed in the tavern, as he characteristically described it.

It is said the inhabitants of a western town believe that when they die they go to Monmouth. Monmouth has never claimed any supernatural advantages, but it contains a house built according to instructions from the mystic world. This is the house at No. 510 North Third street, which formerly occupied the Weir corner on East Broadway. It was built in 1851 by G. W. Palmer, a spiritualist. The spirits told him to place the windows high above the street, so antagonistic eyes might not look in and disturb the seances. The windows are not so far from the floor, but the house was built upon a knoll a considerable height above the street, which answered the purpose, as it prevented passers-by from seeing in.

One of the prettiest cottages in the early village was the one at No. 414 North Main street. It was built on the southeast corner of East Broadway and First street and later moved to its present location. It has a quaint air about it, is one story high, with a row of tiny windows just under the eaves, and two porches supported by columns. Another of the old buildings is the Women's Clubhouse on South A street, formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pattee. Through their generosity it is now the home of three of the women's clubs. The interior decorations are modern, but an old-fashioned stairway and iron grate are left to preserve the memory of by-gone days.

As a striking illustration of the old and the

new, one has only to glance at a block of beautiful modern residences on the north side of East Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets, then let the mind wander back to a one-story brick cottage which formerly stood there, almost hidden by gnarled and low-hanging apple trees. Students who daily passed that way can attest the lusciousness of those hard, little, wormy apples. In later days the shrubbery became so dense that children thought the house was haunted. Today there is no sign of the haunted house nor the wormy apples.

A little further up the street, crowning conspicuously a steep, grassy bank, made historic by the first house in Monmouth, stands the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Carr. It is of modern architecture, and from the east approach recalls the castellated structures of foreign countries. The comparison of this beautiful home and the arc light over the street in front, with the simple log cabin and the lantern on the pole, which stood there seventy years ago, reveals the history of the character and progress of the city.

A great many of our most attractive homes were built between 1860 and 1870, but there are too many for enumeration. Many of the men who have made Monmouth what it is came during that time, and their homes and home-life have been important factors in the substantial development of later years. Their hospitality has made the city famous. As Beethoven's music reveals the story of his sad life, as the canvas of Millet expresses complete poems in form and color, so our homes mirror the tastes and ideas of their makers. In the midst of the pleasure they afford us, out of the hustle and bustle of modern life, it is sweet to look back on those primitive walls, hung with pictures painted by the flickering fire light; the smoke curling upward from the old log chimney; the happy groups seated about the fireplace.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,

But we cannot

Buy with gold the old associations."

A large part of the material for this sketch has been gathered from the oldest settlers, to whom thanks are due for their assistance. These are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Thomas H. Davidson, Talbot Andrews, Draper Babcock, Mrs. Wm. H. Young and Mrs. Hannah Parsons.

PART II.

CITY OF MONMOUTH.

CHAPTER XXI.

How the City Got Its Name—Townsite First Owned by the County—The Quarter Surveyed by Peter Butler in April, 1831—First Sale of Lots—The First Residents and What They Did—The First School—Few Old Landmarks Left.

The city of Monmouth—the Maple City, as it is appropriately styled because of its many beautiful maple trees—covers the whole of Section of 29, and parts of Sections 30, 31 and 32 in Monmouth township (Township 11 north, range 2 west). The original site comprised only the southwest quarter of Section 29, and was selected by a commission of three appointed by the State Legislature, as is told more particularly in that portion of this work which refers especially to the early history of the county. The name Monmouth was given by the same commission, and the choice of name was made in a peculiar manner. After the site had been selected, three names—Isabella, Kosciusko and Monmouth—were put in a hat, the first name drawn to be the lucky name. Kosciusko was drawn, but the commissioners felt sure very few of the inhabitants could ever learn to spell the name, so it was decided to draw again, and Monmouth was the resulting choice. It is said the name was suggested in the first place by John McNeil of Fulton county, one of the commissioners, who in his earlier days had resided in Monmouth, N. J.

The town site having been selected, preparations were at once begun for laying out the future capital of Warren county. On April 25, 1831, the plans were placed in the hands of Peter Butler, the lowest bidder for the contract, and

he was directed to proceed with the surveys. The public square was located the next day by the commissioners. This survey was completed in about a month, and accepted by the county commissioners June 6. A number of lots were then put on the market and sold, and contracts for deeds given by the commissioners. Until the patent for the town site came from the general land office, no deeds could be given.

A new law in relation to the surveying of town sites, and requiring plats to be filed for record, was enacted in 1833, and the following year the county surveyor was directed to make a second survey and file the plat with the county recorder. This second survey was made and accepted by the commissioners June 2, 1834, and the plat was recorded September 12. This survey changed all the numbers of the blocks and lots, making them as they are known now. This accounts for some of the discrepancies which are found in some references to lots and blocks in the earliest records.

The original town, or as it is known, the "Old Town Plat," as has been stated, occupied the southwest quarter of Section 29, in Township 11 north, range 2 west. This quarter is bounded on the east by what is now Sixth street, on the south by Fifth avenue, on the west by B street, and extends north to within five rods of Boston avenue. It is coextensive with the present First ward of the city, except that the north boundary of the ward is Boston avenue. The original plat contained a public square and twenty-eight blocks. There were but two streets running east and west, viz: Broadway and Warren (now Second avenue); and three running north and south, viz: Main street, West street (now B street), and an unnamed street now First street. The last only extended south to Warren street.

July 9, 1836, it was represented to the board of commissioners by W. B. Stapp and others that the survey of 1834 was not correct, and the

board was asked to order a new survey. It was said that the streets running north and south were not true to the compass, and crossed the east and west streets diagonally instead of at right angles. The county surveyor was directed to make another survey, which was done the same summer. When this survey had been accepted the commissioners directed that stones be set on Main street and Broadway as permanent marks, as follows: At the northeast corner of lot 1, block 7; the southeast corner of lot 8, block 49, on Main street; and at the northwest corner of lot 4, block 22, and one southeast corner of lot 1, block 51, on Broadway. The stones were to be two feet in the ground, and to show not more than two inches above ground.

At the first the town site was owned by the county, and all the sales of lots and everything connected with the business of the future metropolis were under the control of the commissioners. As soon as the first survey was accepted, which was on June 6, 1831, a number of lots were sold at public auction. The buyers, the lots purchased (according to the present designation of lots and blocks), and the prices paid at the first sale, June 6, are as follows:

Purchaser	blk	lot	price
Chas. Dawson....	5	4	\$ 4 25
Wm. Gibson....	8	4	4 68¾
Wm. Gibson.....	21	6	44 50
Alex Davidson.....	6	5	6 75
Alex Davidson.....	21	3	11 68¾
Alex Davidson.....	11	2	31 50
Geo. Jones.....	7	4	10 00
Geo. Jones....	6	5	16 62½
Geo. Jones.....	10	3	8 12½
Solomon Perkins.....	7	6	5 75
Wm. M. Davidson.....	5	5	4 87½
Jas. Robison.....	12	2	7 00
Jas. Robison.....	20	4	8 12½
Willis Peckenpaugh.....	9	2	4 50
Willis Peckenpaugh.....	22	3	7 37½
Seth C. Murphy.....	9	4	10 00
Wm. Murphy.....	11	4	21 00
Wm. Murphy....	21	5	25 06¼
Wm. Murphy.....	11	5	30 12½
Marshom Lucas.....	12	4	4 87½
Randolph Casey.....	12	6	16 50
Elijah Davidson.....	12	8	28 06¼
Elijah Davidson.....	9	5	23 12½
Elijah Davidson.....	21	2	29 75
Reuben Riggs.....	9	7	7 25
Reuben Riggs.....	22	1	21 87½

Josiah Whitman.....	19	4	25 50
Josiah Whitman.....	19	5	5 31¼
Michael Matheny.....	19	2	10 12½
John Sellers.....	22	5	4 06¼
Adam Ritchie.....	22	7	5 06¼
Adam Ritchie.....	10	1	44 25
H. E. Haley.....	20	2	26 00
John Kendall.....	10	5	28 12½
Robert Kendall.....	21	1	50 00
Peter Butler.....	20	6	43 00
Peter Butler.....	20	1	50 00
Wm. Whitman.....	20	5	36 00
John E. Murphy.....	11	1	48 87½
Matthew D. Ritchie.....	10	2	30 00
Francis Kendall.....	10	6	58 00
Daniel McNeil, Jr.....	19	7	4 18¼
Daniel McNeil, Jr.....	11	6	45 00
D. McNeil, Jr., all blks 2, 15, 16			13 00
D. McNeil Jr., all blks 3, 4, 13, 14			15 75
Nathaniel Armstrong.....all 41			30 00

Total, 46 lots.....\$965 62½

The highest price paid was for the south lot on the present court house block—lot 6 of block 10—for which Francis Kendall paid \$58; and the lowest price was for a lot on South B street between Broadway and First avenue, the one now occupied by Mayor W. A. Sawyer's elegant residence. It was bought by Jim Sellers for \$4.06½.

It seems that whenever the county treasury was a little short of funds, or someone wanted to buy a lot, additional sales were had. A half dozen lots were sold October 1, 1831; a dozen October 27; other small bunches September 3 and October 26, 1832, March 7 and June 14, 1833, June 2, 1834; and at a sale December 7, 1837, forty-five lots were sold. At these later sales the prices for lots ran higher than at the first sale, showing that people had begun to see in the bustling little town the promise of a great future.

When the first sale of town lots was made in June, 1831, the county commissioners, in order to encourage the speedy settlement and building up of the county capital, offered a discount of 12½ per cent. on the price of each lot on which within one year a comfortable cabin or dwelling house, store, or mechanic's shop should be erected and finished suitable to live in. This did not seem to have much effect, however, as when winter closed in only six buildings beside the court house had been erected.

The first building was a small store erected by Joel Hargrove on the lot on North Main street on which the Pillsbury building and the city prison now stand. It was of small logs, chinked and daubed with prairie mud, with a split clapboard roof. Mr. Hargrove secured his license to sell "goods, wares and merchandise" from the county commissioners October 31, paying a fee of \$8.00 for one year. His clerk boarded at Jacob Rust's, in the grove northeast of the present Monmouth cemetery, and it is said that whenever he was ready to go to his meals he would get on the roof of the store to see if any customers were in sight. Mr. Hargrove did not move into town until about the 1st of November. He built his dwelling on the corner of East Broadway and North Second street now occupied by the Richardson Hotel. He bought the lot in October for \$20.

Daniel McNeil had bought most of the town site north of Broadway and east of the Hargrove corner. He built his cabin on the side of the hill about where the handsome residence of Mrs. Mary E. Carr now stands on East Broadway. On the location of the county seat at Monmouth in the spring of 1831 Mr. McNeil had moved over from the Yellow Banks (now Oquawka). He found a deserted cabin a half mile north of the old Hardin homestead, east of town, and took possession of it. It was about 16x18 feet, made of logs, and without a floor. He lived here, and here were his offices as clerk of the county commissioners' court, circuit clerk, probate justice, recorder, etc., until fall. Toward the last of October he moved his offices into a shanty near where his cabin was afterwards built and occupied it until the cabin was completed in June, 1832, when it was moved back and used for a stable. The cabin stood until the summer of 1876, when it was torn down to make room for the Carr residence. It was at that time the oldest house in Monmouth, and in it had occurred the first marriage, the first birth and the first death in the city. In the same house, also, the first religious services were held, and the first sermons preached by Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers. Commenting on its removal, The Monmouth Atlas said: "If it could only speak, it would tell an interesting story of Monmouth's youthful days and incidents relating thereto. It should have been purchased by the city and preserved as a relic. Lincoln, Douglass and other notables have been enter-

tained 'neath its roof. Sic transit gloria mundi." After Mr. McNeil separated from his wife, Aunt Betty, he married again and resided on the corner just east of the old home, the Dr. J. H. Wallace property. Aunt Betty, however, remained in the old home until her death in 1871, and her funeral was held on the hillside under the trees she had herself planted.

Elijah Davidson put up a blacksmith shop and dwelling on Lot 2, Block 21, on the west side of South Main street between the square and First avenue. His was the third family in the coming metropolis. December 5 he secured from the county commissioners a license to keep a grocery in Monmouth, on payment of a fee of \$2.50. The rates he was permitted to charge were as follows:

Keeping horse over night.....	\$0 25
Horse, single feed.....	0 12½
Each meal of victuals.....	0 25
Lodging, per bed.....	0 12½
Lodging, two persons in bed, each....	0 06¼
Half pint brandy.....	0 25
Half pint gin, rum or wine.....	0 18¾
Half pint whiskey.....	0 12½
Less quantities the same price.	

Jacob Rust had been licensed to keep a grocery on October 31, with the same scale of prices; and on June 4 the next year (1832) Daniel McNeil was licensed to sell goods, wares and merchandise for one year for \$5.00, "provided his bills do not amount to more than \$1,000, but if more to pay one-half per cent." Mr. McNeil built his store on the north side of East Broadway, where the National Bank of Monmouth now stands, and he sold merchandise and kept postoffice there for several years.

General James McCallon came the same fall and put up a residence on South Main street below First avenue, about where the old Shultz opera house stood for so many years. Here he dug the first well in the town and walled it with stone. General McCallon and William Gibson put up the first frame building in town in 1832 or 1833. It was on the corner now occupied by the Pillsbury building on the north side of the square, and they kept a store there in 1833 and 1834. They secured their license for the store December 4, 1832, and it cost them \$6.00. General McCallon was responsible for the big cottonwood tree which stood for so many years in the northwest corner of the

square. He rode into the square on horseback one morning in 1834, so the story goes, carrying a cottonwood whip. It was seven or eight feet long, perhaps an inch in diameter, and of two or three years' growth. He "planted" it in the mud, and it grew and became a great tree, and not only did the fowls of the air lodge in the branches of it, but billy-goats and effigies of men were sometimes seen dangling from its limbs. The tree became a nuisance to the business places about the square because of the blossoms which it cast every summer, and on June 18, 1866, the city council passed a motion "that persons doing business in the northwest corner of the square be permitted to cut down the cottonwood tree at their own expense." The same night, the giant old tree was girdled and soon after was cut down, but no one would admit his responsibility for the destruction of the faithful sentinel which had kept its solitary watch and ward over the hamlet, the town, the sleeping city by night, a mute spectator of the busy bustling scenes transpiring around it and under the shade of its spreading branches by day. The Atlas said the crime was charged to three young "bloods" of the city, A. C. Gregg, E. C. Babcock and W. P. Pressly.

Others of the early settlers of the '30s were Jacob L. Buzan, John Shehi, Rodriff N. Allen, Hezekiah Davidson, J. C. Osborne, William F. Smith, Samuel Webster, William Laferty, Ivory Quinby, Thos. Ellet, A. C. Harding, E. S. Swinney, Azro Patterson, Daniel Klauberg, J. P. Hogue, William Gibson, William Cowan, Marsham Lucas, William Black, Robert Black, William H. Young, D. T. Denman, Morton McCarver, James L. Estes, Alpheus Russell, James M. Garrison, Mordecai McBride, E. T. Cabanis, Robert Ellifret, Ferdinand Van Dyke, W. B. Stapp, W. S. Berry, William Tracy, Joseph Crandall, Milo Holcomb, Max Haley, C. W. Vaughn, Anthony Rosenbum and Samuel Brazelton.

The first school in the town was opened in the summer of 1832 in the old court house, with Robert Black as teacher. It was a subscription school, and but one of its pupils remains in Monmouth, Mrs. Martha Kendall Jones. The next year the county commissioners set apart the lot on which the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands for a public school lot, the deed to be made when the people of the district should pay \$4 for

the lot. In 1835 a small school house was erected on the lot, and for many years a public school was maintained there. A more extended history of the schools is given elsewhere.

The first preaching according to some authorities was conducted by a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and held in the home of Joel Hargrove. Others say it was in the home of Daniel McNeil. The first church organized was the Presbyterian in 1837, and the first Sabbath school was started by Daniel McNeil in 1832.

There were two oak trees on the quarter section when the townsite was located and surveyed. They were each about six inches in diameter. One of them stood near the residence of E. S. Swinney on South Fourth street, but the location of the other is not now remembered. Both have been gone for a long time. Daniel McNeil planted the first trees after the location of the town, one a black locust with roots, and the other two Lombardy poplar sticks which took root and grew to be trees.

Very few of the early landmarks of the town now remain. Among the old buildings are a small frame cottage in the rear of the Joel block that once stood on the square where Joel's store now is. It is still inhabited, but ought not to be. Two other buildings stand on North Main street just north of the Douglass livery barn, the date of whose building is beyond the remembrance of "the oldest inhabitant." Garrison's inn, built in 1833, and used in recent years as a blacksmith shop, was torn down in 1898 to make room for Dr. J. C. Kilgore's residence and office. Other buildings recently removed were two that stood in the northwest corner of the square which were torn down in 1890 to make way for the Patton block. The oldest buildings now standing on the square are Speakman's candy kitchen and the McQuiston building, both in the southwest corner.

The second brick building erected on the square (the old brick court house being the first) was the Thompson block, which still stands on the west side and just south of Broadway. It was built in 1846. Dates of some of the other buildings now standing about the square are: Rankin building, now occupied by Spriggs & Sons, 1854; Claycomb (Pillsbury) block, 1855; Emerich House (now Hotel Leader) 1854; George Babcock residence, 1857;

Hardin building, now occupied by VanValkenburg & Sons and Hogue & Jamieson, 1865; Woods block, on the west side of Main street from the square south, 1865; Wallace building, occupied by McCullough Hardware and Implement Co., 1866; Library block, 1870; Sol Schloss & Co. building, 1871; Monmouth National Bank building, 1874; Second National Bank building, 1873; Cornell building, 1873; Kingsbury building, occupied by McClung Bros., 1875; Arlington Hotel, originally the City Boarding House, 1868; Maple City Cigar factory block, 1868; Daily Review block, 1882; the Patton block, 1891; the Quinby block, 1891; the Martin block, occupied by Schussler and Scott Bros. & Co., 1891; the Brown block, occupied by E. B. Colwell & Co., 1893; the H. B. Smith block, occupied by J. C. Dunbar, 1896; the Douglas livery barn, 1899; the City hall, 1868, remodeled in 1900.

CHAPTER XXII.

Organization of Monmouth as a Village—Twenty Voters Take Part in the First Election of Trustees—The First Ordinance—Organization as a City Under the Charter of 1852 and Under the General Law in 1882—List of the Mayors.

Until 1836 Monmouth had no corporate existence. Late in that year, in accordance with a general demand for a town government, a public meeting was called to be held at the school house November 29. Ten days prior notices had been posted in different public places as required by law, and twenty-three voters assembled at the time specified. Elijah Davidson was chosen chairman of the meeting and Harry Jennings clerk. The proposition to incorporate the town of Monmouth received twenty-three affirmative votes, none opposing. Those who attended the meeting were:

William F. Smith,	Alexander Ritchie,
Mordecai McBride,	Yost Huffman,
G. W. Vaughan,	Samuel Brazelton,
Alamon Hoag,	James McCallon,

Thomas Butler,	Frank Kendall,
Thos. C. Hogue,	Harry Jennings,
Daniel McNeil, Jr.,	R. W. McMillan,
B. F. Berry,	I. I. Caldwell,
Jas. P. Hogue,	George H. Wright,
F. Vandyke,	Stephen T. McBride,
Andrew Robison,	Peter I. Dodge,
Elijah Davidson.	

The first board of trustees of the town was elected December 5, 1838. The election was viva voce, and the records show the names of the twenty voters present, and for which of the nineteen candidates each expressed his preference. At this election Daniel McNeil, Jr., Elijah Davidson, James McCallon, Alexander Ritchie and George H. Wright were chosen. The number of votes received by each candidate was as follows:

Elijah Davidson	16
Daniel McNeil, Jr.	18
James McCallon	13
Alexander Hoag	6
Alexander Ritchie	15
George H. Wright	11
George W. Vaughan	1
Wyatt S. Berry	2
Joseph Crandall	1
B. Hoacheniter	4
L. S. Olmsted	1
Yost Huffman	2
Samuel P. Brazelton	2
James P. Hogue	1
Andrew Robison	1
Mordecai McBride	1
R. W. McMillan	1
J. M. Garrison	2
H. B. Bruce	2

The successful candidates were sworn in by Gilbert Turnbull, justice of the peace, and at once entered on the duties of their office.

The first meeting of the board was held Dec. 24, 1836, at the residence of Alexander Ritchie. All the members were present. Daniel McNeil, Jr., was elected president of the board; Harry Jennings, clerk, and also treasurer; Yost Huffman, collector and constable; and F. G. Kendall, assessor.

The first ordinance was passed Dec. 26 at a meeting at James McCallon's. It was as follows:

Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the town of Monmouth, in council convened:



Wm Hanna

That the corporation and jurisdiction of the offices of the town of Monmouth be one-half mile east, one-half mile west, one-half mile south, and one-half mile north from the center of the public square, containing one mile square.

April 11, 1839, another ordinance was passed making the town comprise only the quarter section on which it was originally located—the southwest quarter of Section 29. April 24, 1841, the limits and jurisdiction of the town were extended to include one-half mile in each direction from the public square. Two years later the town was divided into three wards, the first ward being west of Main street; the second between Main and Water (now Second) streets; and the third east of Water street.

The first ordinance with a penalty was also passed December 26, 1836. It forbade gambling, keeping tippling house or grocery without a license, keeping tippling house open on the Sabbath day; being drunk or intoxicated; making loud or unnatural noises between 9 p. m. and 4 a. m.; riot, assault and battery; discharging a gun or pistol or other firearm, "except by accident, or on a muster day, and then by order of the commanding officer;" galloping or racing a horse along the streets, etc.

The first liquor license law in Monmouth was passed by the Board of Trustees December 31, 1836. It ordained:

"That any person wishing to keep a grocery or tippling shop within the limit of the corporation of Monmouth, shall pay into the town treasury the sum of twelve dollars, and upon presenting the treasurer's receipt for the same to the president and trustees shall obtain a license to keep said grocery for the term of one year from and after the date of such license."

The first city order was issued April 9, 1838, to the firm of Loan & Jennings. The amount was \$2.25, but the records do not show what the payment was for.

The trustees on April 18, 1839, ordered the construction of a set of ladders and hooks for use in case of fire, Yost Huffman being given the contract for making them.

The report of the assessor June 5, 1840, showed a total valuation of real estate in the town of \$75,030, and the tax on the same \$187.82½.

Hord & Smith were given permission March 9, 1841, to place a hay scale in the northeast

part of the square, subject to any rules or regulations the council might afterward see fit to adopt. Some time later the town, together with Samuel Wood, James Thompson, E. C. Babcock, Samuel Claycomb and E. A. Paine, put in a Fairbanks scale on the square, the city owning five-ninths of the same. The total cost was \$225. James Thompson was appointed the first weighmaster, and allowed 33 per cent. of his receipts. He was authorized to charge ten cents for each draft on the scales.

MONMOUTH UNDER THE CHARTER.

Monmouth was organized as a city in 1852. Previous to that year it had been only a town, but it had grown to such a size that a more formal organization, and one which would permit of greater powers and privileges, was needed. Consequently a movement was set on foot which resulted in the passage of a special charter by the Legislature, approved June 21, 1852.

Section 1 of this charter provided "that the inhabitants of the town of Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The City of Monmouth,' and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may have and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure." Section 2 fixed the boundaries at one mile from the center of the public square in each direction, making the city cover four square miles of territory. Section 3 directed the President and Trustees of the town to divide the town into two wards, as nearly equal in population as practicable. Other sections related to the officers of the city, and their duties and powers. The charter also provided that an election be held on the first Monday in September, 1852, to vote for or against the adoption of the charter. If adopted, it was to take immediate effect as law.

An amendment to the charter was passed and approved February 16, 1859, curtailing the limits of the city to all of Section 29, the east half of Section 30, the northeast quarter of Section 31, and the north half of Section 32. Another amendment changing the manner of the management of the public schools was approved February 21, 1863; and another, in 1865, gave to the council the power to "tax, regulate, prohibit and suppress tippling houses, dram

shops, gambling houses, bawdy houses and other disorderly houses, within the city and within one mile thereof." It, however, forbade the licensing of any house or place for the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The election to vote upon the charter was held as provided, on September 6, 1852, 139 votes being cast in favor of its adoption and only one against. This made Monmouth a city, and its limits were extended to include one mile in each direction from the public square—four square miles in all. October 4, 1852, the trustees divided the city into two wards, as required by Section 3 of the charter. The first ward composed all that part of the city east of East street (now First street), and the second ward all west of that street. The voting place in the First ward was at the school house, and the voting place in the Second ward at the court house.

The election of officers was held October 23. Samuel Wood was chosen mayor; E. S. Swinney and William E. Rodgers, aldermen in the first ward; and N. A. Rankin, alderman in the second ward; James Thompson and Elijah Davidson being tied for the other aldermanship in the second.

The first session of the city council under the charter was held November 3. The first action was to appoint James G. Madden as clerk pro tem. An ordinance was then presented and adopted providing for the settling of the votes on mayor or aldermen by drawing from a hat or box. At the next meeting the tie in the Second ward was settled and James Thompson declared elected. This first council elected B. F. Corwin, clerk; James Thompson, treasurer; George W. Savage, city attorney, and James Finney, city marshal.

The first city order issued under the charter was for \$20. Armsby & Patterson got it for one-half cost of two and one-half rods of sidewalk. The first tax levied under the charter, in 1853, was at the rate of three-eighths of one per cent. on all the real and personal property in the city subject to taxation.

An early action of the city council pertained to the city printing. December 6, 1852, the printing was let at public auction at the court house, to Ashton & Hosea of the Monmouth Democrat, that firm agreeing to pay the city one-half cent per thousand for the privilege of doing it.

MONMOUTH UNDER THE GENERAL LAW.

Along in 1881 and the early part of 1882, and in fact before those dates the question of abandoning the special charter and reorganizing under the general law was agitated. February 22, 1882, a petition, signed by 180 legal voters, was presented to the council asking that the matter be submitted to a vote of the people at the next municipal election, April 3. The petition was granted, and the result of the election was in favor of reorganization, the vote being 566 yeas and 541 nays.

On the same day, I. P. Pillsbury was elected mayor; A. P. Hutchinson, police magistrate; W. A. Robison and W. C. Norcross, aldermen from the East ward; N. S. Woodward and H. H. Pattee, aldermen from the West ward; and C. A. Dunn and C. W. Gilbert, aldermen from the South ward. After the canvassing of the vote April 4, the city council called a special election for May 8 to elect a mayor, ten aldermen, a clerk, a treasurer, an attorney and a police magistrate.

Soon after this, in a similar case at Springfield, Judge Lane rendered a decision that the election of a new set of officers was unnecessary, but that the officers elected at the time reorganization was voted on, were entitled to take their seats and hold office until the next regular election in 1883. Consequently, the council at its meeting May 1, revoked the call for the special election, then adjourned and gave way to the council elected April 3.

Many thought this latter notice illegal, and Mayor elect Pillsbury and Aldermen-elect Norcross and Robison refused to qualify. The other aldermen-elect, Messrs. Dunn, Woodward, Pattee, and Gilbert, took their seats, however, and proceeded to transact the business of the city. Alderman Dunn was elected mayor pro tem, and a special election was called for June 5 to fill the vacancies. Fred E. Harding was elected city treasurer; W. A. Grant, clerk; Silas W. Porter, city attorney; O. D. Wilcox, city marshal, and T. B. Keedle, sexton.

Meanwhile the temperance party had nominated candidates for the special election called for May 8, and although the call for it had been revoked, they held an election anyhow. They selected their own judges and clerks of election, and cast their ballots. Six hundred and fifty-three votes were polled, the candidates

meeting with no opposition whatever. They were:

Mayor—I. P. Pillsbury.

Clerk—W. A. Grant.

City Attorney—Wm. C. Norcross.

City Treasurer—W. B. Young.

Aldermen—

D. Graham,	J. R. Hanna,
Robert G. Horne,	T. O. Hamsher,
T. P. Perry,	J. C. Kilgore,
W. A. Robison,	L. Roadhouse,
J. B. Sofield,	J. C. Robison.

The next day, on petition of the gentlemen who claimed to have been elected to the council at this special election, Judge Glenn issued an injunction, which was served the same evening, restraining the acting council from further proceedings. The "council of ten" then took possession under the injunction and were sworn by I. M. Kirkpatrick. Present, David Graham, W. A. Robison, Robert G. Horne, J. B. Sofield, J. Ross Hanna, J. C. Kilgore, T. O. Hamsher and T. P. Perry. David Graham was chosen mayor pro tem. The returns of the election of May 8 were canvassed and the result declared. I. P. Pillsbury then presented his official bond as mayor, which was approved, and he assumed the duties of the office. J. W. Smith was appointed city marshal. May 16 the injunction was dissolved, and the bill dismissed. It was decided to take the case at once to the Supreme Court of the state for decision on a writ of quo warranto, the "Big Four" being left in charge of the city affairs in the meantime. A pro forma decision was given in the lower court, and in order to gain time the case was taken at once to the Supreme Court, which docketed it and set it for hearing at the September term. The "Big Four" resumed business at the old stand May 18, and on June 5 the special election was held as ordered, I. P. Pillsbury being again elected mayor, and W. A. Robison and J. B. Sofield aldermen for the East ward. They qualified June 5. In October the Supreme Court dismissed the case before it, on the ground that it had not come through the Appellate Court, as it should have done, and the matter was dropped for good.

The mayors of the city of Monmouth from its incorporation to the present time have been as follows:

Under the old charter—Samuel Wood, 1852;

George W. Palmer, 1853; E. S. Swinney, 1854; Robert Grant, 1855; W. H. Young, 1856; I. Quinby, 1857; J. H. Holt, 1858; N. A. Rankin, 1859-1860; H. G. Harding, 1861-1862; Samuel Wood, 1863; William Cowan, 1864-1865; George Babcock, 1866; John M. Turnbull, 1867; Samuel Wood, 1868; J. A. Templeton, 1869; S. Douglas, 1870; W. B. Boyd, 1871; W. M. Buffington, 1872; D. Babcock, 1873; J. H. Holt, 1874-1875; J. L. Dryden, 1876; J. H. Holt, 1877; J. M. McCutcheon, 1878-1879; William Hanna, 1880-1881.

Under the general law—Ithamar P. Pillsbury, 1882; Henry Burlingim, 1883-1884; W. B. Young, 1885-1886; Ithamar P. Pillsbury, 1887-1888; Henry Burlingim, 1889-1890; Warren E. Taylor, 1891-1892; William B. Wolf, 1893-1894; Reimer Lahann, 1895-1896; Frank L. Hall, 1897-1898; William A. Sawyer, 1899-1903.

THE CITY SEAL.

The seal of the City of Monmouth is in circular form, with the words "City of Monmouth" on the outer circle, and the words "Warren County" and a flying eagle in the center. It was adopted by ordinance passed May 2, 1857.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Matters Pertaining to the City—Fire Department, City Waterworks, Parks, City Buildings, Sewerage System, Street Paving, Police Department, Additions to the City, Telephone Exchanges, Electric Railways, Population, Etc.

The Monmouth Fire Department has few superiors among the volunteer fire-fighting organizations of the country. As at present constituted it includes Engine Company No. 1, the Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company, Hose Company No. 1, and Hose Company No. 3. Most of the apparatus is housed on the first floor of the City Hall on First avenue east of Main street, including the chemical engine of which George Claycomb is custodian; a hook and ladder wagon of which T. O. Wilcox is custodian; and a hose wagon of which

W. H. Sloan is custodian. Stables in the rear accommodate the three teams belonging to these wagons. At the Hose House No. 3, in the southwest part of the city, in the factory district, is a hose cart manned by Hose Company No. 3. The "William Hanna" fire engine, now little used, is kept at the city scale building on North First street and Archer avenue.

The department had its beginnings in the purchase of a small fire engine by the city in November, 1855. It was made by Cowan & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and cost \$200 at the shop. The purchase of this engine was followed December 26, 1855, by the organization of the Monmouth Fire Company. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: Carlos Gamble, captain; Joseph A. Boynton, first foreman; Orrin Gamble, second foreman; Nathan Carr, Jr., treasurer; W. M. Gregg, clerk. The records of this company have been lost and the names of the other original members can not now be learned.

A fire during the night of January 14, 1868, which destroyed a row of business buildings extending along Broadway from First street to the alley east of the present Lahann block, had the effect of waking the city up to the need of a better fire department and more efficient apparatus. At a meeting a few days later the council appointed Joseph A. Boynton chief fire marshal, Samuel Claycomb first assistant, and W. A. Robison, second assistant. It also authorized the fire marshal to organize a hook and ladder company of thirty men as early as practicable, and ordered the sale of city bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing a new fire engine. The mayor was authorized to purchase the engine, and secured one, a combination of a Holly pump and rotary engine, with Clapp circulating boiler, and manufactured by H. C. Silsby & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. A public trial of the machine was held May 21, 1868, and was very satisfactory. Less than a week later Richard Perrott lost his life through this engine. The machine was being drawn to a fire in the south part of town, and Mr. Perrott attempted to get hold of the rope by which it was being hauled, but stumbled and fell, and one of the wheels passed over his chest. He died within a couple of hours.

The Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company was organized by Fire Marshal Boynton,

February 22, 1868, in pursuance of instructions given him by the council. The officers elected were: John E. Alexander, foreman; William A. Grant, assistant; T. H. Lee, secretary; Charles Brown, treasurer. The constitution and by-laws were adopted a week later and the company fully organized. Among the names of the early members of the company were: John E. Alexander, Wm. A. Grant, D. S. Hass, Jacob Krollman, Charles E. Wolfe, Charles Brown, T. H. Lee, D. D. Randall, Wm. Milliken, M. H. Holliday, C. D. Shoemaker, M. L. Standsbury, D. Williams, S. Burns, Jas. Tarbell, E. E. Webb, E. B. Miles, L. D. Robinson, R. H. Randall, J. W. Berger, Hampton Mackey, R. Wagstaff, W. B. Young, Chas. Smilie, J. B. Weir, J. M. Campbell, A. W. Fluke, J. A. Montgomery, G. L. Mitchell, W. C. Shoemaker. The Rough and Ready Company won quite a reputation throughout the state in its early history, and of later years it has been equally well known. In 1876 it won the championship at the first annual meeting of the Illinois State Firemen's Association at Decatur; won it again at Galesburg in 1877, and a third time at Chicago in 1878. By these three victories the company secured a solid silver belt, which it still owns and cherishes. The company also won first prize and belt and second national prize, a lantern, at the National Firemen's tournament at Chicago in 1878. A team from this company and the Alerts, under the name of the "Nip and Tucks," won another championship and belt at the state tournament at Quincy in 1881, and at Monmouth in 1880. They also won a fine lantern and a billiard table at Quincy. In 1894 the Rough and Ready team won the championship at Edwardsville, took it again at Decatur in 1895, but lost the third of the series at Naperville in 1896. The company now consists of sixteen members, with the following officers: E. L. Hamilton, foreman; John McMillan, first assistant; George Dickey, second assistant; T. O. Wilcox, secretary. The hook and ladder wagon to which this company is assigned was purchased from the Wayne Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, in 1899 and cost \$1000.

February 27, 1868, five days after the preliminary organization of the Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company, the Little Giant Fire Engine Company No. 1 was organized. A committee appointed at a previous meeting presented a constitution which was adopted,

and the following officers were elected: Orrin W. Gamble, foreman; L. C. Nott, first assistant; D. C. Brady, second assistant; Hugh Henry, chief engineer; Geo. H. Nye, first assistant; A. R. Cannon, second assistant; Hugh Robison, third assistant; L. S. Stansburg, foreman Hose Company No. 1; B. H. Smith, first assistant; Thos. Shoop, second assistant; W. C. Bake, foreman Hose Company No. 2; F. A. Allen, first assistant; J. A. Gettemy, second assistant; A. H. Swain, secretary; John Porter, treasurer; G. A. Scott, George R. Barbour, representatives. In addition to these the following were charter members of the company: Wyman Perry, T. H. Alexander, N. A. Scott, H. W. Dredge, W. H. Armsby, Isaac Leeper, J. W. Berger, R. M. Campbell, J. S. Spriggs, R. H. Greenleaf, E. C. Johnson, D. D. Earp, W. A. Cannon, B. H. Neff, Jonathan Mackey, Dennis Streeter, Geo. H. Dennis, A. J. Patterson, S. A. Gibson, Wm. Cecil, Steve Gamble, Jas. W. Beard, A. R. Kingsbury, J. Sullivan, Chas. Jamison, George Butler, Lem. M. Lusk, John T. Reichard, I. A. Palmer. At a meeting of the company July 8, 1868, the name was changed by unanimous consent to the Monmouth Engine Co. No. 1, and by this name has since been known. Of the original company only L. M. Lusk and F. A. Allen remain in active connection with the company. No new members have been enrolled since 1890, and the company itself has not taken an active part in fire fighting since the establishment of the present water-works plant and the relegation of the steam fire engine to the shelf. The present roll bears the names of fifteen active and eleven honorary members. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois November 16, 1892. L. M. Lusk is foreman; Win Scott first assistant; Sam S. Clark, second assistant; O. D. Wilcox, treasurer; Eugene W. Stevens, secretary; N. S. Woodward, steward.

In the fall of 1874 the city bought the lot on which Engine House No. 2 stands and erected the building shortly afterward. At a meeting of the council April 29, 1875, it was decided to purchase a chemical engine with hose and hook and ladder attachments, and a contract was made with the Champion Fire Extinguisher Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, for a machine of their make. The engine came in June and is yet one of the most efficient parts of the fire apparatus of Monmouth. Its cylinders have a capacity of 160 gallons, possessing

an extinguishing power equal to 6,400 gallons of common water. It weighs 3,000 pounds and cost the city \$2,500. It is now housed in Engine House No. 1, its old home having been abandoned in 1900.

May 5, 1875, a new fire company was organized to man the chemical engine. It was christened the Major Holt Engine Co. 2, and the first officers were: John M. Campbell, foreman; Geo. W. McAdams, first assistant; Charles Allen, second assistant; Jonathan Mackey, steward; Isaac Marks, secretary; J. W. Sipner, treasurer. The other charter members were J. A. Corry, Jerry Leeper, G. W. Sperry, H. C. Miller, Jonathan Mackey, Charles W. Gilbert, Fred Rosenzweig, R. L. Russell, Ed Reed, L. S. Holden, W. W. Brooks, Armstrong Crandall, Ross Rush, Wm. Nye, Milt Robinson, Denzel Williams, T. H. Numbers, W. H. Sexton, T. B. Edwards, Jacob Nayler, Geo. W. Samson, J. H. Shipping, T. H. Johnson, Arthur Frymire.

Later a hose company was organized at Engine House No. 2, with twenty-seven members, and F. Mathers, foreman; L. D. Earp, first assistant; C. Coultrap, second assistant; F. Weidenbauer, secretary; G. Starr Cutler, treasurer; and J. Smiley, steward. It was disbanded when the apparatus was moved to Engine House No. 1.

The Alert Hook and Ladder Company was organized early in 1879. It had its quarters at Engine House No. 2, and was officered as follows: Fred Rosenzweig, foreman; Ed Reed, assistant; James Scott, second assistant; H. W. Johnson, secretary; H. C. Robinson, treasurer. This organization has been out of business for ten or fifteen years.

Hose Co. No. 1, originally a part of Engine Co. No. 1, was reorganized as an independent company December 11, 1901, with twenty members. They were: W. S. Findley, G. E. Bunker, Wilson Sloan, John Gayer, G. D. Dunbar, Maynard Hawkins, L. J. Berner, John Donaldson, John Robertson, F. S. Weir, D. Q. Webster, George Shaw, Marshall Sloats, E. E. Johnson, W. A. Spiegel, C. W. Allen, Fred Barnes, Fred Lusk and Gallard Holliday. The officers are: Wilson Sloan, foreman; C. W. Ailen, assistant foreman; G. E. Bunker, secretary and treasurer. The hose wagon which this company mans was purchased by the Fire Department and presented to the city in the fall of 1894. The department also provided a horse for the wagon, but it was afterward sold and a team purchased.

Hose Co. No. 3 was organized at a meeting at the Fourth Ward hose house January 19, 1895, by Chief O. D. Wilcox, acting on instructions from the city council. Thirteen names were on the roll of charter members. The officers chosen were: J. P. Moore, foreman; D. H. Williams, first assistant; John Flaherty, second assistant; D. D. Dunkle, secretary. The present officers of the company are: J. P. Moore, foreman; Charles Lee, first assistant; James Lee, second assistant; E. E. Toal, secretary; Charles Nye, treasurer; S. B. Reed, steward. The hose house occupied by this company was built in the fall of 1894, and it has in its cupola the fire bell formerly on the City Hall. One hose cart comprises the equipment of the company.

The "William Hanna" steam fire engine was purchased by the city in December, 1881, at a cost of \$2,500. It is a Silsby—the same make as its predecessor, but a much better machine. It was given its name in honor of Monmouth's late esteemed citizen, William Hanna, who was at that time mayor of the city. The engine is now kept at the city scale house, and it is only used on extraordinary occasions.

THE WATERWORKS.

There was a good deal of talk during the summer of 1886 about the need of waterworks in Monmouth, but the difficulty always was about the water supply. There was no running river near by, shallow wells were uncertain and the water not always the best, and the question of where to get the water was a puzzle. An engineer was brought, who made various preliminary borings at different points, but nothing satisfactory was learned. Along in August it was proposed that an artesian well be sunk, and the Monmouth Artesian Well Company was incorporated with about 100 stockholders, including nearly every business man of the city. They met to organize August 28, and chose nine directors, who elected the officers of the company as follows: President, H. H. Pattee; secretary, Dr. S. M. Hamilton; treasurer, Fred E. Harding; executive committee, H. H. Pattee, N. A. Scott, W. K. Johnson. Soon afterward the company purchased part of Block 17 in Quinby & Lawrence's addition on North Sixth street, and drilling soon commenced. The objective point was the St. Peter's sandstone, and this was reached in due time, an unlimited supply of purest water

being found at a depth of 1,230 feet in March, 1887. Then matters rested until July 12, 1888, when the city council instructed the fire and water committee to purchase the artesian well if the price was satisfactory, and soon afterward the purchase was made for \$3,000. The council outlined the route of the first mains to be laid, and let the contract to the Rockford Construction Co. for the construction of the plant complete except the engine house, pumps and boilers. The company laid a total of three and one-half miles of mains, which with the rest of the plant then put in cost the city about \$33,000. The first test of the works was made March 11, 1889, under the direction of the fire and water committee consisting of W. W. McCullough, W. B. Wolf and D. C. Gowdy, with Fire Marshal H. A. Webster and Engineer W. A. Child. Streams of water were thrown over three-story buildings, and as high as the cross on the spire of the Catholic church, about 150 feet. Large additions to the mains have since been made, a second deep well was put in in 1893, and still a third in 1900, so that at the present time the city is well covered with mains and there is a supply of water sufficient for all demands for years to come. In 1900-1901 the three wells were connected by tunnels with a ten-foot shaft 175 feet deep, which, with the tunnels, was nearly a year in construction, owing to unforeseen difficulties. At the bottom of the shaft was installed a huge pump with a capacity of one million gallons per day, and by this the water is pumped from the three deep wells to the reservoir, or through the mains to the stand tower erected also in 1900 on a lot owned by the city just north of the Burlington Railway tracks and between South Main and South First streets. These improvements were made after plans prepared by Engineer D. W. Mead of Chicago and adopted by the council February 5, 1900, and cost the city \$36,000. R. G. Young was the first superintendent of the waterworks, and C. L. Eby is now in charge. The waterworks furnishes about 1,400 consumers, and produces an annual revenue of about \$9,000. Eighty-three million gallons of water were pumped and consumed during the year ending April 30, 1902.

The city's first public water supply was furnished by two wells, dug by Joshua Boyle by order of the town board early in 1839, the year after the incorporation of the town, at a cost of \$60. One was in the northeast angle of the pub-

lic square and the other in the north-west angle. One was in the northeast angle of the public square and the other in the northwest angle. Each was eighteen feet deep and three feet in diameter inside the stone wall, and fitted with a windlass and two buckets. Several years later a windmill was placed at one of the wells.

PARKS.

Monmouth has three parks. Central Park is a small, circular plot of ground in the center of the public square. For scores of years the square was open and neglected, the crossing of two streets which were parts of State roads. It was subject to the whims of every city council and every street commissioner in turn, and much of the time was a mud hole and a disgrace to the city. In 1890 a fountain was placed in the center of the square, and when the first street paving was done in 1892 the square was paved, with the exception of the portion now included in the park. This portion was then surrounded by an iron railing, and the trees and grass were given good care. In 1901 flower beds were added. The park, though small, adds much to the appearance of the square.

West Park is on the south side of West Broadway and between B and C streets. It was originally known as Coburn Square, and later as Union Park. It is thickly set with large shade trees, and is a favorite place for outdoor meetings and public gatherings in warm weather.

North Park is in Quinby & Lawrence's addition in the north part of the city. It is bounded on the north by Franklin avenue, on the east by Fifth street, on the south by Euclid avenue, and on the west by Park Place, a short street running from Euclid avenue to Franklin. The park includes one block, is well shaded, and is used considerably by the residents of that part of the city.

There once was South Park, on the east side of South Main street. It is now occupied by the Iowa Central station and grounds.

THE CITY BUILDING.

The city council on March 2, 1868, instructed Mayor Samuel Wood to purchase of N. and J. Carr the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 25, in the old town plat, for city purposes. The

purchase was made, and under plans drawn up by Aldermen Dunn and Blackburn the building on East First avenue between Main and First streets was soon erected. It is a substantial brick building 38x45 feet, two stories high, affording room for the fire apparatus on the first floor and the city offices and firemen's headquarters on the second. The building was remodeled in 1900, and an addition built to the rear, with stables for the fire department horses on the ground floor and a room for the city council meetings above.

In the fall of 1874 the city bought the lot on East Fourth avenue on which Engine House No. 2 was erected. The chemical engine and one of the hose outfits were housed here until the city building on First avenue was remodeled in 1900, when all the fire apparatus except one hose cart at Hose House No. 3 in the Fourth Ward was placed in the central building.

THE CITY PRISON.

The city prison on Lot 1, Block 10, on North Main street between the public square and Archer avenue, was built in the summer of 1887. Previous to that time the county jail had been used for city prisoners, but that was not satisfactory to the county authorities and the city building was erected. It was opened for use in October, and the first inmate was a man employed on the Santa Fe construction.

THE FIVE WARDS.

The division of the city into the five wards as they now exist was made by the city council by ordinance passed November 22, 1882. The First ward is in the central part of the city, comprising what was the original town plat. It was bounded on the north by Boston avenue, on the east by Sixth street, on the south by the C., B. & Q. railroad and Fifth avenue, and on the west by B street. The Second ward is northeast of the First, east of North First street and north of East Second avenue; the Third, northwest of the First, west of North First street and north of West Second avenue; the Fourth, southwest of First, south of West Second avenue and west of South First street; and the Fifth, southeast of the First, east of South First street and south of East Second avenue.

STREET NAMES CHANGED.

The city council at its meeting November 15, 1887, changed the names of several of the streets in order more conveniently to carry out a scheme for numbering the houses, but the present names of the streets were not adopted until January 5, 1891, when an ordinance was passed changing the names of all the streets but Main street and Broadway. The streets run north and south and the avenues east and west. The streets east of Main street are First, Second, Third, etc., and those west of Main street are A, B, C, D, etc. The avenues south of Broadway are First, Second, Third, etc., and those north of Broadway are Archer, Boston, Clinton, Detroit, Euclid, Franklin, Girard and Harlem. The alley at the southeast corner of the public square is Market Place, and the short street along the west side of North Park is Park Place.

LEVELS AND GRADES.

Up to 1890 there was no uniform system of levels and grades in Monmouth. That summer arrangements were made with Engineer John F. Wallace of Chicago to act as consulting engineer in making up such a system, and the survey began under his direction July 16. J. E. Miller and D. M. Grier did the work. The C., B. & Q. railroad company had recorded the track at the crossing as 775.327 feet above the sea level. The center of the public square was found to be seven feet lower, or 768.34, and with this as a basis the streets were surveyed and recorded and permanent benchmarks established. Benchmarks were put up at various street corners, a railroad spike being driven into the root of a tree for a mark wherever practicable. The elevations of Monmouth and the Mississippi valley are computed from the level of the Gulf of Mexico at Biloxi, Miss.

THE CITY FOUNTAIN.

The fountain in Central Park was erected in 1890, the water being first turned on October 16th of that year. It cost about \$350, most of the money being raised by private subscriptions. The fountain is eighteen feet three inches high.

MONMOUTH'S SEWER SYSTEM.

The first sewer system in Monmouth was the Broadway and Main street system, established

by ordinance passed by the city council August 17, 1891. It provided for the construction of a sewer around the square; from the square out East Broadway to Sixth street; from the square down on South Main street to Fourth avenue; and down South First street from Broadway to the intersection of the water course between First and Second avenues. The city was to pay 20 per cent. of the cost, the remainder to be raised by special assessment on the adjoining property, one-fifth when the work was completed and the rest in four equal annual installments. The contract was let to Peter Simons of Burlington for \$5,012.94, and work began October 12 and was completed in December. This sewer system has been extended and added to each year, and now covers the city pretty thoroughly. This year (1902) a sewage disposal plant after the septic plan is to be erected on land northeast of the city, where all the city's sewage will be emptied and disposed of.

STREET PAVING.

Street paving talk began in earnest in Monmouth during the winter of 1891-92, and the council held a meeting March 21, 1892, to consider the matter. After a free discussion it was unanimously voted to pave, and to provide the funds by special taxation. April 5 the first ordinances were passed, providing for six districts and covering the public square and parts of Main street, Broadway, Second avenue and First street. The preliminary surveys for the paving began April 7, the contracts were let May 2, and the first brick was laid July 1 by Alderman C. L. Buck, chairman of the street and alley committee. It was at the corner of East Broadway and South First street. The contractors were Wilson & Thatcher, who paved the square, and W. W. McCullough, who had the rest of the work. May 2, 1892, West Fourth avenue and E street were ordered paved from Main street to the C., B. & Q. depot grounds. Soon afterward other districts were added, and now the public square and some eighty blocks are paved with brick, most of it single course on a bed of sand.

CITY LIGHTING.

When the Edison Illuminating Co. put in its plant in 1888, a system of incandescent lights was arranged for the lighting of the streets, which previous to that time had been

lighted by gas. In the winter of 1892-93 the company added to the facilities of the plant, and the city changed to the arc system of lighting. The new lights were turned on in January, 1893. There are about 110 arc lights in the street lighting system, costing the city \$66 each per year.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Monmouth Police Department consists at the present time of City Marshal A. B. Holli-day, Sergeant Webb Morrison and Officers J. T. Graham and George Weidenbauer. All were appointed by the mayor subject to the approval of the Council. The police station was built in 1887, the force appeared for the first time in uniform July 19, 1893, and the patrol wagon and horse were added to the department in July, 1898.

ADDITIONS TO THE CITY.

Monmouth as originally platted occupied the southwest quarter of Section 29, and that is still known as the "old town plat." In 1841 the limits were extended to include one-half mile in each direction from the public square; and the charter adopted by the legislature in 1852 fixed the boundaries at one mile from the center of the public square in each direction, making the city cover four square miles of territory. In June, 1853, Joseph Paddocks made and recorded a survey of the city as included in these boundaries, setting a stone at each corner; and stones on North Main street, South Main street, East Broadway, and West Broadway, each 320 rods from the center of the public square. In 1859 the charter was amended, and the city limits curtailed to all of Section 29, the east half of Section 30, the northeast quarter of Section 31, and the north half of Section 32; and these lands still comprise the city, though there are out-lots on all sides which are built up and really belong to the city.

The additions to the city since the laying out of the town, with the number of blocks, and the date of the surveys, are as follows: Harding's addition of twenty-four blocks, in 1853; Wood & Carr's addition of 13 blocks, in 1854; Webster & Holloway's addition, 7 blocks, in 1854; South addition, 22 blocks, in 1855; Thompson's addition, 6 blocks, in 1855; Coburn's addition 16 blocks, in 1856; Thompson's supplement to Coburn's addition, 2 blocks, 1857; Haley's addition, 12 blocks, in 1857; College addition,

22 blocks, 1859; Harding's supplement, 7 fractional blocks, in 1861; Gowdy's addition, 2 blocks, in 1861; Hill's addition, a triangular block, in 1861; Quinby & Lawrence's addition, 27 blocks, in 1864; Wood's addition, 3 irregular blocks, in 1866; Clark's addition, 5 blocks, four of which have since been vacated, in 1866; Morgan's addition, 4 blocks, in 1866; Jenks' addition, 1 block (Monmouth Plow works site), in 1867; Clark's block 3, in 1854; H. G. Harding's subdivision (Corktown), in 1866; addition to Morgan's, 17 blocks, in 1875; Morgan's second addition, 16 blocks, in 1876; Dryden's addition, 5 blocks, in 1885; East addition, 1 block, in 1888; Sipher's addition, 16 blocks, in 1891-92; Columbian addition, 3 blocks, in 1891; Broadway addition, 4 blocks, in 1891; supplement to Thompson's addition, 1 block, in 1891; F. W. Harding's addition, 3 blocks, in 1891; supplement to Broadway addition, 1 block, in 1891; supplement to Sipher's addition, 1 block, in 1891; P. Brodine's addition, 1 block, in 1891; Jas. B. Clark's addition, 14 blocks, in 1892; Foster & Rugh's addition, 11 blocks, in 1892; South Park addition, 8 blocks, in 1893; West Park addition, 4 blocks, in 1893; Babcock's addition, 4 blocks, in 1893; West Side addition, 9 blocks, in 1893; supplement to Foster & Rugh's addition, 4 blocks, in 1893; Dunn's addition, 2 blocks, in 1894; Apsey's addition, 1 block, in 1895; Firoved & Sexton's addition, 6 blocks, in 1899; Hoy & Groves' addition, 1 block, in 1899; Cox & Hallam's addition, 6 blocks, in 1900; Martin's addition, 2 blocks, in 1900; supplement to Firoved & Sexton's addition, 2 blocks, in 1900; Perry's addition, 2 blocks, in 1902.

A movement was on foot in the spring of 1899, to have H. G. Harding's subdivision, popularly known as Corktown, incorporated as a village, in order that saloons might be licensed there when there were none in Monmouth, but the required population was not found and the matter had to be dropped.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Monmouth has two telephone exchanges, with in the neighborhood of 1000 'phones in the city, and lines extending out into the country and reaching large numbers of the farmers of the vicinity. Connections are also made with adjoining cities and towns, and by long distance lines with all parts of the Union.

The Central Union Telephone Company put in its exchange here in the winter of 1881-82. The lines were in full operation about the first of February, 1882, and the line to Kirkwood was made a few months later; also the connection with Galesburg. The Marshall-Tobie Telephone lines in Mercer county were connected with the Central Union exchange March 6, 1896, and extended on south to Roseville and Swan Creek the next fall, and the Henderson County Telephone Company's lines were connected with the exchange September 15, 1897. The Central Union rebuilt its plant the summer of 1900, and has also put in several farmers' lines during the past two years.

As a result of agitation in favor of a competing telephone exchange, which began as early as the winter of 1889-1900, a franchise for an independent exchange was given by the city council to W. W. McCullough, president of the Monmouth Business Men's Association, September 18, 1900. Bills & Wortham, of Chicago, as promoters put in the plant and organized the Monmouth Telephone Company with a capital stock of \$35,000, which was afterward increased to \$50,000. The company was chartered October 22, 1900, and temporarily organized November 17 following, with F. L. Bills as president and C. M. Smith secretary. January 11, 1901, it was permanently organized with the following officers: President, W. P. Graham; vice president, W. J. McQuiston; treasurer, H. B. Smith; secretary and manager, R. Lahann; directors, W. P. Graham, H. B. Smith, W. J. McQuiston, R. Lahann, J. F. Searles, C. C. McClung, James Galbraith, G. A. Schussler, Jesse Lanphere. Work began on the plant about November 1, 1900, and service started with one hundred 'phones in operation May 3, 1901. R. Lahann was made manager May 14, 1901. The Henderson County Farmers' Line, which had previously established a local station at the store of McQuiston & Son, was connected with the Monmouth Telephone Company's exchange June 18, 1901; the line to Gerlaw and Alexis was connected in August of the same year; and lines to Berwick, Little York, Roseville, Galesburg, and a number of farmers' lines later.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The Monmouth Traction Company was licensed by the secretary of state March 13,

1902, with W. W. McCullough, S. S. Hallam, and W. B. Young as incorporators, and a capital stock of \$10,000. In July, 1899, these gentlemen had asked for a franchise to construct and operate a street railway in the city, and it had been granted by the city council August 7 following. The franchise now in force includes rights on all the principal streets of the city, and the company is required to have the line in operation on each street by the spring of 1904 or the franchise becomes void. The work of construction is to begin at once, and it is promised that the cars will be running within the specified time. The company expects also to construct several interurban lines running out from Monmouth.

In 1875 Monmouth had a street railway (on paper). Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state in May of that year for the Monmouth Street Railway. The capital of the company was \$25,000, and it proposed to build the railway from the C., B. & Q. passenger station, then at the crossing on South Third street, up First street to the square, then west to the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis station, and possibly out East Broadway to the college. The road never was built.

Another Monmouth Street Railway Company was incorporated March 25, 1882, but neither did it ever get any farther than on paper. The incorporators were Samuel Douglass, J. E. Alexander and Dr. N. S. Woodward, and the capital stock was \$25,000.

March 4, 1891, the secretary of state licensed the incorporation of the Monmouth Motor Street Railway Company. The capital stock was \$30,000 and the incorporators were J. E. Foster, J. W. Foster and G. W. Foster, all residents of Monmouth. The object stated in the charter was to "construct and maintain a railway in the streets and alleys of Monmouth, Warren county, for the transportation of passengers, baggage, freight, fuel, and the United States mails by electricity or other power and to furnish light and heat." A franchise was secured from the city, and a portion of the route was mapped out, but matters never went any further and the franchise was forfeited.

POPULATION.

The population of Monmouth, according to the federal census reports, has been as follows:

1830	
1840	



Clarence F. Duck.

1850	780
1860	2,503
1870	6,237
1880	5,004
1890	5,936
1900	7,460

This counts only the residents inside the corporate limits. There are in the neighborhood of 500 additional in the immediate vicinity who might properly be counted in the city's population.

CHAPTER XXIV.

History of the Monmouth Postoffice—Established in 1831 as Warren Court House Postoffice, with Daniel McNeil as Postmaster—Names of the Postmasters—Free Delivery and Rural Delivery Service—The Government Building.

When Warren county was organized the nearest postoffice was fifty or sixty miles away, and the county commissioners early took action toward the establishment of one in the county. In the records of that body under date of September 10, 1830, appears the following order:

"The clerk of the Warren county commissioners' court will certify to the postmaster general of the United States at Washington City, that the county of Warren was organized on the third day of July last past, and that the temporary seat of justice is and was located at the lower Yellow Banks on the Mississippi river, in town eleven north of range five west, on the 9th day of July, and about half way between the Des Moines and Rock River rapids, and request the postmaster general to establish a postoffice at said county seat, to be called Warren Court House Postoffice; and further request him to forward the mail immediately, to said office, either from Fulton county, Schuyler county, or from Venus, Hancock county. And the clerk will

place the foregoing upon the records of this court.

"Given under our hands in vacation of court this 10th day of September, A. D. 1830.

John Pence,

John B. Talbot,

County Commissioners."

A petition for a postoffice at Cedar Creek was sent to the Department about the same time, and that postoffice was ordered first, in the winter of 1830-31. The Warren Court House postoffice was established in the spring, with Daniel McNeil as postmaster, but the establishment of the county seat at Monmouth in April delayed the arrangements and the first mail was not received until in June. Cedar Creek was then supplied from the Warren Court House office at Monmouth, the latter receiving the first mail. Daniel McNeil held the position of postmaster about eleven years, and old settlers have told the story that the very few letters and papers he received from the stage routes were carried in his hat and given to the parties addressed wherever he might meet them. Soon, however, he built a store building on the corner now occupied by the National Bank of Monmouth, and kept the office there. He was succeeded by Elijah Davidson, probably in 1842 or 1843, though the exact date can not now be found. William F. Smith was the next postmaster, receiving his appointment soon after the election of President Polk, and serving until 1849. He kept the office in his store on the south side of the square, west of Main street. Robert Grant had the office from July, 1849, until early in 1853, first on the north side of the square west of Main street, and later on the north side east of Main street. Early in 1853 Azro Patterson was appointed postmaster, keeping the office in his store, but resigning in a few months in favor of Aquillin W. Noe, who served until July 1, 1856, occupying a small building on the east side of the square about half way between the northeast corner and Broadway. Thomas H. Davidson became postmaster July 1, 1856, and held the position until January, 1859, when he was removed by President Buchanan and William Clark appointed in his stead. Mr. Davidson kept the office on the north side of East Broadway west of First street until November, 1857, when he removed to the south room in the Langdon block, which stood on the present site

of the Second National Bank building. His successor, Mr. Clark, occupied the same room awhile, then moved around the corner to a room where Johnson's jewelry store now stands. William H. Pierce followed Mr. Clark in 1861, having the office first on the west side of South First street between Broadway and Market Place, but afterwards erected a building on the south side of Broadway a little east of First street. In May, 1865, Capt. John M. Turnbull took the office holding it until the fall of 1866 when he was removed by President Andrew Johnson, who appointed Dr. B. A. Griffith, now of Swan Creek, in his place. The Senate refused to confirm the appointment, and after about six months Captain Turnbull was reinstated, and served until April 1, 1887, when the election of a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, was the occasion of a change. Captain Turnbull built a small office on South Main street just north of West First avenue, occupying it until January, 1867, when the office was removed to the east room of the Hardin block on East Broadway, where it remained for nearly thirty years. The office was temporarily in the old Baptist church on the corner of South First street and First avenue, in the spring of 1896, then in June of that year was taken to the Shultz building on South Main street, a half block north of its present site, where it remained until the government building was ready for occupancy in 1902. J. W. Lusk was postmaster from April, 1887, to April, 1891, Col. George Rankin from 1891 to 1895, Samuel S. Hallam from 1895 to 1899, and Clarence F. Buck is now in charge of the office.

Monmouth became a money order office in 1865. During the administration of J. W. Lusk, October 1, 1898, the free delivery service was inaugurated, starting with three carriers, W. B. Vorwick, Charles Eilenberger and George B. Moreland, a fourth, W. H. Dungan, being added a little later. The free delivery carriers now number six and are Oscar Henry, Will A. Hayes, R. E. Saville, Swan Matson, James H. Wilson and C. M. Patterson, with Roy Reed as substitute. Rural free delivery, with the Monmouth office as the center, was inaugurated August 1, 1901, with five carriers. Each route is approximately 2½ miles in length and serves about 500 persons. The carriers are Joseph Miller, Louis A. Kobler, A. D. Filler, Walter Palmer and Joseph A. Eayres.

March 12, 1888, Congressman Gest introduced in the National House of Representatives a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a government building in Monmouth. The bill never got farther than the committee. Congressman Ben F. Marsh introduced a bill in the Fifty-fifth Congress appropriating \$47,000, and secured its passage, the bill being approved by President McKinley March 2, 1899. Proposals of sites were called for March 21, twelve being offered, and on June 15 the property on South Main street north of West Second avenue was selected for the location of the building. The property was owned by W. H. Sexton and Harrison Miller, and cost the government \$3,950. The total cost of the site was \$8,000, but the difference was made up by private subscriptions. Bids for the construction of the building were opened July 18, 1900, the contract being let July 21 to Thomas M. Yeager & Son, of Danville, Ill., for \$26,973. Some changes increased the cost of the building itself, and the total cost with the furniture and fixtures reached \$50,000. An additional appropriation of \$3,000 was made by Congress in the spring of 1902 to meet the increased cost. The lot on which the government building stands is 130 by 132 feet, and the building itself is 49 by 81 feet on the outside. It is of the style of architecture known as the Italian Renaissance, popular in government buildings, and is constructed of gray pressed brick and Bedford limestone, with terra cotta trimmings. The building is but one-story, but a balustrade of brick and terra cotta which surmounts it rises to a height of 36 feet above the walk, giving the appearance of a greater height. The flagstaff is 70 feet high. The building was thrown open for a public reception on the evening of January 11, 1902, Congressman Marsh being the guest of honor, and the office was moved into the new quarters the following day.

The present postoffice force is made up as follows:

Clarence F. Buck, postmaster.
 James W. Scott, deputy.
 H. B. Garrison, mailing clerk.
 James Huff, general delivery.
 Alex Rodgers, money order clerk.
 George McKelvey, stamp clerk.
 James Kipper, messenger.
 W. P. Speakman, janitor.
 Carriers are as given above.



PUBLIC SCHOOL—MONMOUTH

CHAPTER XXV.

History of the Monmouth Public Schools—Robert Black the First Teacher—School Held in the Log Court House—Private Schools, Select Schools and Public Schools—School Buildings—Names of the Teachers.

(By James C. Burns, Superintendent 1888-1901)

If necessity compels the historian to divide his narrative into periods, necessity has been kind to the chronicler of these events, in that he finds the divisions already made ere he enters upon his task. These divisions are not arbitrary, but are the result of legislation or the great movements in educational affairs. The first period in the history of the schools of Monmouth begins in 1831 with the sale of the sixteenth section of Congress land, thus creating a township fund for the support of schools, and extends to 1855 when the main features of the present school laws were enacted. The second period begins in 1855 and extends to about 1888, when the schools fell under those great influences known as the New Education; and the third period extends from 1888 to the present time.

FIRST PERIOD, 1831-1855.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that for nearly a quarter of a century public schools in Monmouth, as well as throughout the state of Illinois, were supported without taxation. No man living in Illinois prior to 1855 ever paid a dollar of tax for the support of schools, to be expended in the erection of buildings or in the payment of teachers' wages. Through the generosity of the government two funds were created which furnished the only support of the schools for more than two decades. These funds were respectively known as the Township fund, arising from the sale of the sixteenth section, and the School fund proper, arising from the gift to the State of Illinois, by the Federal government, for school purposes, of three per cent. of all the money accruing from the sale of public lands within the state. This fund is also known as the Three Per Cent. fund. From the interest

of these two funds, and from a tuition, called a "subscription," paid by the parents of scholars, public schools in Illinois were supported during the first period of their existence.

The characteristic feature of this period was the private school. It flourished side by side with the public school, sometimes for healthy rivalry, often to its great detriment. The first school in Monmouth was private, and was taught by Robert Black, a native of Virginia, who came here from Massey's Creek, Ohio. He was an elder in the Seceder church, and taught the children to read the Bible, and to repeat the Shorter Catechism. In addition he gave lessons in the A B C's, reading, writing and arithmetic, and especially spelling, using Webster's old blue-back spelling book and such other books as the pupil happened to have. This school was taught during the summer of 1832 in the old log court house that stood on the corner of North Main street and Archer avenue. Forty-four scholars attended the school, some of them walking three and four miles, and Rollin Andrews from beyond Cedar Creek. Their names were: Quincy B. McNeil, Daniel McNeil, George McNeil, James A. McCallon, David C. McCallon, John Hargrove, Solomon Hargrove, Emiline Hargrove, Solomon R. Perkins, John Black, John Wallace, Joshua Wallace, Milton Wallace, George B. Wallace, James Wallace, Thomas Gibson, Samuel Gibson, Sarah Gibson, James Gibson, John Gibson, John Kendall Gibson, George Ragland, Mary A. Ragland, Sarah J. Ragland, Rollin Andrews, Hugh Rust, Dema Rust, Lottie Rust, Valencoor Kendall, Sarah J. Kendall, Martin J. Kendall, George S. Kendall, Eliza Kendall, Jane Kendall, William B. Kendall, William A. Kendall, William Kendall, Jane Pollock, Robert Hodgins, Azro Dennison, Newton Dennison, Elmer Dennison, Thomas M. Dennison, Nancy J. Dennison. But one of these first pupils yet remains in Monmouth, Mrs. Edward Jones, or Martha Ann Kendall as she was then.

The second school was opened in the fall of 1832 and was taught by Alpheus Russell in the court house, and in 1833 Samuel L. Hogue taught in a log cabin near the present Catholic church. He was a fine man and a good teacher. Later he was sheriff of Warren county. In 1834 a young man named Elifret taught in the old court house. He was in delicate health and soon gave up teaching that he might go south.

He was followed in 1835 by a wild Irishman named McElroy, who was equally proficient in penmanship, prayermeeting and whisky drinking. Taking a pen in each hand he would write with both right and left hand with equal facility. He established a prayermeeting in the old court house, where his earnest prayers and groans soon made him the center of attraction; but his intemperate habits soon drove him from the school room. The Seceders would not allow their children to attend the prayermeeting—not because of the man's habits, but because he was a Methodist. A little later Lydia Webster and her sister, Mrs. Eliza Brown, taught a private school in a house on A street north of Dr. Webster's office.

The private schools were in constant session from 1832 to 1855, and were taught not only in the court house but in the Christian and Presbyterian churches, in unoccupied store-rooms and cabins, and in more than one instance the spare room of a dwelling house was used for a school. Robert Gibson taught where the Patton block now is; W. B. Chamberlain and afterwards Amanda Paine taught on A street between First and Second avenues; Miss Watson taught in the Bar Parker house on South First street, and Hutchinson from Kirkwood taught somewhere unknown. In 1848 Richard Hammond taught a public school on the Y. M. C. A. lot, while W. B. Jenks taught near the Commercial house, and Mrs. Mary Byron taught in the Babcock tavern.

A popular form of school in the early '40s and '50s was the select school. It was a private school in which the higher branches were taught. One of the first of these was taught by Robert Armstrong Gibson in the old court house in 1841. Mr. Gibson had been educated for the ministry in the east, and probably gave the boys and girls of Monmouth their first taste of Latin, Greek and Algebra. Mrs. Margaret Montgomery and Sarah L. Boardman taught one of the earliest select schools. Miss Boardman was from Knox county and taught the higher branches. These select schools rapidly grew in importance, and able teachers were employed to conduct them. Miss Maria S. Madden opened a select school in the Christian church in February, 1852, and the next autumn W. B. Jenks opened one in the basement of the Presbyterian church on South Main street. There was connected with Mr. Jenks' school a teachers' institute for the purpose of

examining and qualifying teachers, as Mr. Jenks was at that time school commissioner of Warren county. His was the most notable of all the select schools. Many men and women prominent today in business and social circles both in this city and elsewhere attended.

In May, 1853, a Grammar School or Academy was established under the patronage of the Second Presbytery of the Associate Reformed church, which later developed into Monmouth College. The Academy opened in the following November, and the next summer Mr. Jenks' school was consolidated with it. With the coming of the college, private schools may be said to have disappeared from Monmouth, for the select school could not compete with the college, nor the subscription school with the rapidly growing public schools.

The census of 1830 showed a population of 308 in Warren county. These people were gathered into two groups, a small group of merchants and traders at Yellow Banks, now Quawka, and a larger group of farmers about Sugar Tree Grove and in the country north of where Monmouth now is. The people of the eastern group early became restless about the education of their children, and petitioned the county commissioners to sell the sixteenth section, that is, the school lands of the present Monmouth township, that the proceeds might be used for the education of their children. As a result of this petition, in September, 1831, Alexis Phelps of Yellow Banks was appointed commissioner of school lands, and in the following October, having divided the sixteenth section of this township into lots ranging in size from ten acres to eighty, he sold a portion of them at public auction in front of the court house, and the remainder at private sale. The entire section brought \$927.50. After defraying the expenses, there was a balance left of \$850, which was immediately loaned at 12½ per cent. interest, thus creating the first public school fund in Monmouth. This fund has been preserved inviolate and amounts to \$850 today.

In 1833, the legislature of Illinois for the first time made provision for the payment of teachers from the proceeds of school funds. Our people promptly responded by establishing, March 6, 1834, the boundaries of a school district containing sixteen square miles, the election of a board of school trustees, the purchase of a lot, the employment of a teacher,

and the opening of a school. The spot on which the public schools of Monmouth were opened is the ground now occupied by the Y. M. C. A.

On September 3, 1832, the county commissioners had set apart this lot—Lot 2, Block 26—for a public school lot, the deed to be made when the district should pay \$4.00 for the lot. In 1835 a frame school house was erected on the lot, and for many years a public school was maintained there. It was a small structure, eighteen feet square, with an eight foot ceiling. It served its purpose well until 1848, when the growing population demanded a more commodious building. It was then sold for a dwelling, and now stands on South Third street, between First and Second avenues, almost within the shadow of the Central school building, the tiny structure being in marked contrast to its majestic successor, a mute but potent lesson of progress.

December 8, 1836, the school trustees reported to the county commissioner that the school was growing and the building soon would not accommodate all the pupils, so additional lots were set aside for school purposes. They were lot 1, block 38, on the northeast corner of East Third avenue and South Second street; lot 1, block 47, on the west side of South Fourth street south of Fifth avenue; and the northeast corner of block 46, on A street and Fourth avenue. Only one of these sites—lot 1, block 46, was purchased by the district, \$10.00 being paid for it December 5, 1838. It was never used for a school, however, but was sold when the city bought part of block 48 for a site for the old East Ward school building, in 1857.

In 1847 there were 308 children of school age in the district, and the small structure was inadequate to accommodate them. A movement was started to raise money to build a larger school house but met with so much opposition that it was abandoned. The next year the movement was again started. The building was to be 26 feet in width by 36 in length, and to be built in the style of a single room rural school house, with the door in one end and two small cloak rooms on each side of the entrance. The building was to cost \$800, and like its predecessor, was to be erected solely by voluntary contribution. It was a large amount for these people, but brave hearts undertook the task, the women coming

to the help of the men with a "school house sewing circle," and finally the money was raised and the school house was built. In 1857 it was moved to the West Ward school grounds, where it did service until 1860, and now easily shelters the family of William Cowan on North B street.

These two buildings furnished the public school accommodations during the pioneer period of their existence. In the first rude structure the first public school was taught in the summer of 1834. In October Gilbert Turnbull and James McCallon, school trustees, made the following report to the County Commissioners: "There are in the district fifty children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. There has been a school kept three months since the organization of the district. There have been twenty-five scholars. The probable expense will be forty-five dollars."

The following persons are known to have taught in these or in rented buildings during this period:

Alpheus Russell, 1834, the first public school in the county; Eliphalet Elifret, 1835; W. L. McElroy, 1836; Gilbert Turnbull; Elisha A. Smith, 1837; W. R. Webster, 1838; E. M. Wellman, 1838-40; Margaret R. Montgomery, 1838-41; Addison Black, 1839; Cornelia Ann Davidson, 1839; Nelson White, 1839-41; Persia N. Williams, 1839-41; William B. Chamberlain, 1840-41; John A. Smith, 1840; Moses C. Kellum, 1841-42; Mary L. Boardman, 1841; Thomas C. Moore, 1841-42; Ellen P. Phelps, 1842; Noah Randall, 1842-45; E. D. Adams, 1842; Harriet E. Hamlin, 1843; Chauncey Hatch, 1844; Amanda Paine, 1845-46; Eliphalet Elifret, 1846; Richard Hammond, 1848; Amos Harding, 1849-50; William Williams, 1849; Joshua Miner, 1850; William Stewart, 1850; Emily A. Hale, 1850; J. H. Hutchinson, 1850; W. B. Jenks, 1850-59; Maria S. Madden, 1851; W. W. Horne, 1852; Mary A. Ferguson, 1851; A. H. Tracy, 1854.

Mr. Randall was perhaps the most efficient teacher of this period. He was born in Vermont in 1820, and had been well educated in his native state, for in addition to the common school studies of reading, writing and arithmetic, he taught algebra, astronomy and philosophy. He began teaching in 1841, and taught until 1845, first in the little frame school house on the Y. M. C. A. lot, and after-

wards in the Christian church on the corner of Second street and Archer avenue.

A characteristic of the early schools was the spelling matches, and these reached their climax in Monmouth in 1849 when Amos Harding was the teacher. He was General Harding's brother, "powerful in spelling and arithmetic," and confined his teaching largely to these two branches of which he was a thorough master. While no challenge was ever sent it was clearly understood the country round that he and his school were ever ready "to enter the lists." Jonathan French, Dan Shehi and the Weaver girls were the best spellers in Monmouth and before them went down the pride of all surrounding schools.

SECOND PERIOD.

The year 1855 marks an epoch in the history of the schools of Monmouth, as well as of those throughout the entire state; for in that year the chief features of our present school law were enacted. The features may be stated as follows: 1, a school system based upon law; 2, schools free to all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years; 3, expenses defrayed by general tax upon all classes of property. These features had been engrafted into the law of 1825, but met with such clamorous opposition that the act was repealed before it became effective, and Illinois was compelled to wait for decades for a school law of any value. Prior to 1855 school houses were built solely by voluntary contributions, and teachers were paid in the same manner, except the pittance from the school funds established by the Federal government. Now the state assumed the responsibility of the education of the youth, and the entire wealth of Illinois was pledged to this purpose.

The new law gave a great impulse to public education throughout the state. A great wave of enthusiasm in behalf of public schools was sweeping over the country. Every state in the old Northwest Territory was adopting liberal school laws, while the eastern states were making extensive provisions for normal schools. The methods of teaching advocated by Horace Mann and David Page were transforming the school thought of the time. Old things were passing away, all things were becoming new. Our people were quick to respond to the new conditions. April 30, 1855, the township trus-

tees levied "a tax of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the township for the payment of teachers' wages for the space of one year." This tax was the extreme limit allowed for educational purposes. In August of the same year, the city council levied a tax of sixty cents on the hundred for the purpose of building a public school house, and followed up the next year with a tax of eighty cents on the hundred to complete the structure. These liberal provisions, together with the two mill tax from the state and the revenues from the Federal school funds, gave ample provision for placing the public schools upon a solid foundation, and they were soon in successful operation.

Under the law the city council became the school directors, and, under the leadership of N. A. Rankin, wisely and largely did they plan for the future. The fall of 1855 the public schools were opened, one by A. H. Tracy in the Christian church, another by W. B. Jenks in the school house, and a third by Maria S. Madden on South Main street. In the spring these were increased to five, and the council began the erection of a six-room building to be known as the Union School on the ground where the Central School building now stands. Hitherto every school had been separate and distinct from every other school. Now it was proposed to bring all the children of the district to one school, employ a principal who should have charge over all, and adopt a union school system. For this important work the council employed A. H. Tracy. He was from Erie County, Pa., and was charged with the educational enthusiasm that had lately swept over the Alleghenies. Owing to the unfinished condition of the school house, the school was not to open until the first of November. Mr. Tracy spent September and October visiting the schools of Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities in the east, that he might learn the method of managing and teaching a combined school.

The Union School opened November 17, 1856. Mr. Tracy was principal and taught the more advanced scholars in room 1. Miss Amanda Corwin taught in room 2, Miss Fidelia Simpson in room 3, D. R. Stevens in room 4, Miss Jane Hoge in room 5, and Miss Eliza R. Calkins in room 6. Mr. Jenks taught in the old public school house, and Miss Maria Madden on South Main street where Kobler's butcher shop now stands. This was not a

graded school in the modern sense of the word, but a union school, and was so denominated. It was, however, the beginning of the present organization. When the graded systems were adopted, it is impossible to state; for every year from then until now some change has been made leading up to the highly organized system of today. The Union School contained the germs of the present school organization in Monmouth. Mr. Tracy arranged the course of study, and the council prescribed the textbooks to be used.

For the year 1857 W. B. Jenks was chosen principal, and seven teachers were employed. On opening, the schools were crowded and the council was compelled to rent the basement of the Presbyterian church, as well as the residence of Mrs. S. Smith, for school purposes, and to employ two additional teachers—Mr. Tracy being employed in the basement of the church. May 16 of the same year the council, with a view of erecting a building thereon, authorized the mayor to purchase lots 1, 4 and 5 in block 16, Coburn's addition, for the sum of \$550. The purchase was not made however. The records are imperfect, showing no transfer of lots 1 or 5 from the original owners, and that lot 4 was purchased by the city from Mrs. Sarah Coburn for \$150. An old resident says lot 1 was presented to the city by the owners, Morgan & Wood, for school purposes. At any rate the building was erected on lot 1 in 1859, a special tax having been voted by the district for that purpose. It was of brick, two stories high, containing six rooms with narrow halls and stairways. It was the first building in the district in which blackboards were placed, and the first to be seated with factory-made chairs. The building is still used for school purposes, though it was remodeled in 1895 at a cost of about \$2,000.

Mr. Jenks remained in charge of the schools until the year 1860, when he abandoned teaching and went into business. The autumn of 1860 the council employed C. V. Brooks as superintendent, with six teachers in the East ward (the old Union School), and six in the West ward. There were also schools in the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and one on Third street south of the C., B. & Q. freight depot. Altogether twenty-three teachers were employed during the year. Mr. Brooks states that he "found the schools in as good condition as could be expected under the senseless sys-

tem of making the aldermen ex-officio the Board of Education. For getting the schools into such condition much credit was due to Mrs. L. M. Tucker, Susan Madden, the three Miss Tracys, W. B. Jenks, John E. Alexander and A. H. Tracy." After one year's trial the office of superintendent of the city schools was abolished, and male principals employed for the West ward and for the school south of the railroad.

The Civil war produced a disastrous effect upon the schools. The year was shortened to six months, and the winter of 1861-62 no public schools were in session; but the buildings were granted to the teachers who conducted private schools therein. The ablest teacher of the war period was Mrs. L. M. Tucker. She was born in the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, and reared in Western New York near Rochester. In 1852 she was graduated from Phipps Union Seminary in Albion, N. Y., and immediately called to take charge of a ladies school at Lafayette, Ind. In 1854 she was married to Rev. Anson Tucker, who became pastor of the Baptist church in Monmouth in 1856. Mr. Tucker died in April, 1858, and the following September Mrs. Tucker entered the schools as a teacher in room 2 in the East Ward building. In 1859 she was chosen principal of the East Ward, and remained in this position until June, 1866. In the following December she married James H. Reed, the talented editor of *The Monmouth Atlas*, and an able teacher was lost to the profession. She was a woman of great moral worth and set her face like a flint against vice in all its forms, but especially intemperance and the use of tobacco. With the assistance of Director Harry G. Harding she banished the use of tobacco from the school building and the school grounds. Nearly all the children who attended school under her administration signed the temperance pledge. Mrs. Tucker was ably assisted in her work by Misses Amelia and Fidelia Simpson, who taught in rooms 3 and 4. They were from Southbridge, Mass., and were graduates of the State Normal school at North Bridgewater, then in charge of Dr. Richard Edwards, afterward president of our own State Normal school.

In 1863 the city council was relieved from the care of the schools and a board of directors consisting of three members was chosen under a provision of an act of the late

legislature. N. A. Rankin, Dr. J. S. Spriggs and David Graham were elected. In August of the same year an election was held to vote for or against levying a tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars to build a school house in the south part of the city. The vote being favorable, a four room structure was erected in 1865 on the grounds of the present Harding school building, and school opened therein in the autumn of 1866.

During the winter of 1866-67 the schools in the wards were crowded, and the school board purchased the old college building on North A street to be used for school purposes. A public meeting of citizens was called at the court house to remonstrate, and to induce the directors to rescind this action. A committee of mechanics reported the building unfit for public school purposes, and the meeting passed resolutions opposing the purchase. The action was rescinded, and the board purchased a lot in the Quinby & Lawrence addition, on the corner of North Second street and Euclid avenue, and immediately commenced the erection of the Garfield building now in use, but which is soon to give place to a handsome brick structure of six rooms, the contract for which was let March 4 of this year (1892) to Charles L. Barnes of Monmouth for \$25,774.

The North Ward building was opened in the autumn of 1867 with six teachers. A high school was organized in room 1 and placed in charge of D. C. Templeton. Ample provision had now been made for the accommodation of all the children in the rapidly growing city; the depression of the war was over, and the schools entered upon a period of great prosperity. The teaching corps that year numbered twenty-three, including the superintendent, T. C. Swafford, of Mercer county.

About 1869 four young men of ability, character, education and experience were principals in the ward schools. In ability and in equipment for teaching they overshadowed the superintendent, which without doubt led to the abolition of that office and the placing of the schools in the control of the principals—a policy followed for twenty years. They were W. C. Robinson in the North Ward, N. C. Campbell in the East Ward, H. H. Bates in the West Ward and W. J. Samson in the South Ward. They were young men of great enthusiasm and lofty aspiration. A healthy rivalry sprang up among them—not for personal ag-

grandizement, but for superior excellence in his own school. This rivalry was seen in the County Teachers' association where their respective pupils were pitted against one another for public approval. Each was proud of his school and was ever pleased to bring it before the public. Whatever was new and valuable in teaching these young men seized upon and incorporated into their schools. A creditable high school was organized in the North Ward; music was placed in the course of study, with a competent teacher of vocal music, Mr. Hanchet, in charge. The schools were reorganized, classified, properly graded, and a course of study arranged and put in operation, well adapted to a graded school. This course consisted of twelve grades and covered a period of twelve years. As each of the four buildings contained six rooms, it was convenient to place two grades in each room, an arrangement which lasted for twenty years, or until the erection of the Central building. The course was the work of many teachers, but N. C. Campbell, principal of the East Ward, did more than any other one person to bring about the happy result. Mr. Campbell was an able teacher, and may be called the first professional teacher in the Monmouth schools. He understood the public school problem as no other teacher had, and brought to the schools a thorough knowledge of systems in other places. The gradation and organization of the schools that took place during his stay may be traced directly to his analytic mind. He put his methods into operation in the East Ward, and they soon found their way into other schools. In 1871 Monmouth College conferred on him the degree of A. M.

Of these four young men, Mr. Robinson was the ablest, and has been the most successful. When he came to the North Ward he found a diminutive high school. He left it well organized and in a flourishing condition. After three years' service he abandoned teaching, and is today the president of a large banking institution in Winfield, Kansas. W. J. Samson went to Burlington, Iowa, and became principal of one of the largest schools in the city, and has held the position for thirty years. Mr. Bates became a successful merchant in our city, but has never lost his interest in the welfare of the schools.

The financial panic of 1873 affected the schools disastrously. The high school was

abandoned, the colored school discontinued, the school years was shortened, vocal music was dropped, the teachers' salaries were cut—thirty-six hundred dollars were taken from the salaries at one fell swoop, and a policy of retrenchment was entered upon which today seems little short of parsimony. The people were unduly frightened. The expenses of the schools were made an issue in the election, and the retrenchers won by such a large majority that so able school directors as Elias Willits, Harry G. Harding and Almon Kidder were compelled to yield. G. I. Gordon, the able principal of the East Ward, resigned to accept a position in the high school of Burlington, Iowa. N. C. Campbell, perhaps the ablest public school man Monmouth has ever had, left because the high school over which he was principal was taken away, and in other ways the schools were crippled. The resident teachers, however, accepted the reduction and remained loyally at their posts of duty. From "the crime of '73" the schools did not recover for fifteen years, and then the recovery came slowly; for it was compelled to make headway against ideas and customs that had been intrenched in the public mind for a half a generation.

The closing years of the second period in the history of the schools of Monmouth may be truly called the "Woman's Era." While the teaching force has always been largely composed of women, the principals had all been men prior to 1873 with the exception of Mrs. Tucker; but now, to a large degree, women became the principals and assumed the responsibility of public education. Among these noble women were Elizabeth Leighty in the East Ward; Margaret Wiley and Lucy Duer in the West Ward; Elizabeth Peacock and Mary Sterret in the North Ward, and Margaret Scott in the South Ward.

To Miss Della Caldwell belongs the honor of the longest term of service among the corps of teachers. Graduating from college in June, 1868, she began teaching in the South Ward in the following September, and has taught continuously from that day to this (1902)—more than one third of a century. With the exception of one year in the East Ward, her entire service has been in the second grade of the South Ward school. Among other teachers who have taught in the schools of this city for a period of time sufficient to give them men-

tion in this history, are: Mrs. M. D. Sterret, 25 years; Miss Mary A. Sterret, 25 years; Miss Margaret L. Wiley, 24 years; Miss Elizabeth Leighty, 23 years; Miss Margaret McDill, 23 years; and Miss Lucy B. Duer, 15 years.

The work and worth of Mrs. Margaret D. Sterret entitles her to more than a passing mention in this history. Her husband, John M. Sterret, was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, and was killed in the Hornets' Nest at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, leaving her a widow with three small children. In the following September she sought and found employment in the public schools of the city, where she remained until 1888, more than a quarter of a century. She taught in the West Ward and also in the East Ward. When the North Ward school was opened in 1868, she was transferred to the primary room in that building, where she remained until the end of her service. She was a devout woman, and few children who went to school to her will ever forget the impressive hour of devotions with which she always opened her school. Of the three hundred teachers who have taught in the public schools of Monmouth, no one left such a deep religious impression upon the minds of the children.

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period in the history of the public schools of Monmouth begins with the erection of the Central School building, the abolition of the principals, the placing of the schools under a central management, the revision of the course of study, the establishment of the High School, and a reorganization and consolidation of the entire school system.

Fifty-six years had now passed since the first school was opened, and Monmouth was well advanced in the third generation of its people. The school accommodations of the first generation consisted of a single building—a small frame structure containing only one room. The second generation, in addition to a building for the accommodation of colored children, had erected four ward buildings of plain but substantial architecture, each containing six rooms scantily but comfortably furnished. The third generation entered upon the task of erecting large, commodious buildings of modern architecture, equipped with modern ar-

rangements of heating and ventilation, and with modern apparatus and appliances.

The Central School building was erected in 1887-88 at a cost of \$52,000, including grounds and furniture. William M. Allen of Peoria was the builder and T. O. Hamsher of Monmouth was superintendent of construction. The erection of this building was the first step in that great forward movement which paved our streets, lighted, watered and sewered our city, built churches, court house and many elegant residences, as well as increased our population by more than one-half. School was opened in this building September 3, 1888, all children above the fourth grade being accommodated. It was a great day in the history of the schools of Monmouth. The building was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies. Dr. Richard Edwards, superintendent of public instruction in Illinois; Dr. J. B. McMichael, the president of Monmouth College, and other gentlemen delivered able addresses, and the schools were fairly ushered into the third period of their existence.

In 1899 a large and commodious building, the Harding school, was erected in the south part of the city, on Ninth avenue between Third and Fourth streets. It is well lighted, heated and furnished, capable of accommodating 400 pupils, and is the pride of the people in that part of the city. The building is of brick, with stone trimmings and is a handsome structure. O. W. Marble of Chicago was the architect, and Caldwell & Drake of Indianapolis were the builders. The date stone was set June 13, 1899, and the building accepted and opened for school work in September following.

The Garfield school, another handsome and convenient building, modern in every respect, was erected in 1902 on the site of the old school of the same name. Reeves & Baillie of Peoria were the architects of the building, and C. L. Barnes of Monmouth the builder. The contract price was \$25,774. The contract was awarded March 4, and the work of construction was begun at once so that the building will be ready for use by January 1, 1903.

The High School experiment begun under Miss Elizabeth Leighty with fifty pupils of an upper grammar grade had proved so successful that in 1890 nearly 100 pupils were enrolled. On her resignation the board determined to employ a male principal and an additional teacher. W. D. McDowell, now a practicing

physician in Chicago, was chosen principal, and the school continued to grow from year to year until the enrollment in 1901 had reached 307. To accommodate the work the district has authorized the erection of a High School building, which will probably be placed on the block on which the Central School stands. The High School now embraces five lines of study, each four years in length—one in English, one in Latin, one in Mathematics, one in Science and one in History, with one year in German and one in Greek. The first class was graduated from the High School in 1900, and consisted of nine members. They were: Misses Fannie Weir, Mabel Coates, Mary B. Sampson, Mabel Harrington, Bella Torrance, Sarah Regnier and Pearl Gilbert, and Messrs. W. H. Torrance and Ralph Webster. The members of this class formed the High School Alumni Association December 26, 1890, at a meeting held at J. M. Torrance's. The officers elected were: President, Miss Pearl Gilbert; vice president, Miss Fannie Weir; secretary, Will Torrance; treasurer, Miss Mary Sampson.

The different school buildings were given their present names at a meeting of the school board February 2, 1891. The North Ward school was named the Garfield school; the West Ward school the Willits school, in honor of Judge Elias Willits, a former member of the board; and the South Ward school was named Harding school in honor of Harry G. Harding, who was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the first school there. The small school on South Sixth street, called at first the Berwick street school, has since been given the name of the Lowell school.

The schools are now under the charge of Prof. B. F. Armitage as superintendent, with W. L. Hanson as principal of the High School. The members of the board of education are: Rev. Samuel Van Pelt, D. D., president; J. W. Sipher, F. W. Harding, O. S. French, D. W. Hare, Mrs. Anna Willits Pattee and Mrs. Mary Patterson. The teachers for the year 1902-03 are:

City Superintendent—B. F. Armitage.

High School—Principal, W. L. Hanson; Assistant Principal, Miss Mary M. Findley; Science Department, R. S. Munford; Instructors, Mabel Aylsworth, Blanche Morrow, Ernest S. Dyer, Mrs. W. W. Brent, W. C. McCullough.

Central Building—Mima Ferguson, Rosanna M. Findley, Etta Stansbury, Myrtle Simmons,

Luella Peel, Bessie Clarke, Lena v. Rowe, Nellie Shields.

Garfield School—Principal, Anna Peacock; Lydia Findley, Mynton L. Kerr, Harriet Harvey, Olive Gordon, Katherine Sherrick.

Willits School—Principal, Mary K. Wallace, Pearl Pollard, Clara P. Meginnis, Maud Main, Maud Misener, Minerva Wallace.

Harding School—Principal, Eliza T. Moses, Kate C. Ray, Lillian Guilinger, Mary M. Hunter, Della Caldwell, Frances Blayney, Charlotte Hunter, Louise Anderson, Marion O. West.

Lowell School—Principal, Viola Bender; Mabelle Glenn.

Substitute Teachers—Mrs. Priscilla V. Brooks, Miss Mae Kerr.

Teacher of Drawing—Miss Jessie Buckner.

Teacher of Music—Miss Edith Sykes.

Following is a list of all who have taught in the public schools of Monmouth to the present time, with the years of their service:

Acheson, Maria S., 1870-1; Alexander, John E., 1859-60; Alexander, M. Lou, 1867-68; Allen, Anna M., 1867; Allison, Mary E., 1873; Anderson, Helen, 1898-1901; Anderson, Louise, 1901—; Arnold, Seth C., 1857; Anjal, Edna, 1900-01; Babcock, Jessie, 1884-86; Bates, J. A., 1867; Bates, Henry H., 1866-70; Bailey, Mrs. Emily L., 1864; Batchelor, Mollie, 1865; Beach, Kate, 1863; Beach, Caroline, 1858-59; Beach, Helen, 1888-92; Belleville, S. R., 1865; Bender, Viola, 1893—; Biddle, Nancy J., 1872; Blayney, Frances, 1898—; Boyd, Margaret, 1874-75; Boyd, H. Jennie, 1874-87; Brim, William, 1861; Brownlee, E. J., 1860; Brownlee, Sylvia, 1884; Brooks, C. V. 1860; Browning, Mary J., 1857; Bruen, Fannie W., 1867-68; Bruen, Ada C., 1869-71; Bruner, Mary Ann Mitchell, 1856; Buckner, Jessie, 1895—; Burns, James C., 1888-1901.

Caldwell, Della, 1868—; Calkins, Eliza R., 1856; Campbell, N. C., 1868-72; Campbell, Rachel, S., 1867-69; Calvin, M. S. (music), 1883; Chalfant, Hallie, 1890-1902; Chalfant, May E., 1892-97; Christie, Kate, 1891-94; Chapin, Sarah E., 1877-81; Clark, Mary E., 1861-64; Clarke, Bessie, 1896—; Clarke, Frances (music), 1891-95; Clippinger, Grace, 1890; Cox, B. A., 1863-64; Cox, S. Jennie, 1863; Cowan, Medora B., 1862; Collins, Elizabeth, 1866-67; Corwin, Harriet, 1867-68; Corwin, Amanda E., 1856-59; Craig, Emma, 1890-96; Crawford, A. G., 1863; Crouch, Rachel P., 1901; Cunningham, Anna, 1880-84; Curtis, Martha, 1868-69, 1873.

Davidson, M. J., 1867-76; Davis, James A.,

1859-60; Davis, Josephine M., 1868-71; Davies, Helen, 1893-1901; Duer, Lucy B., 1865-70, 1883-92; Duer, Margaret, 1880; Duer, Anna, 1891-95; Dunn, Sallie M., 1868.

Erskine, Ella J., 1878-87.

Ferrington, Lydia A., 1855; Findley, Mary M., 1896—; Findley, Rosanna, 1899—; Fleming, Ann R., 1860-63; Fleming, Alice, 1883-91; Foster, Margaret, 1869; Foster, Mrs. E. J., 1879; Fordyce, Etta, 1895-97; Fowler, Emma, 1894; Funk, Sue E., 1872.

Galloway, Caspar, 1843; Gillespie, Elizabeth R., 1890-93; Gilbert, Pearl, 1894-95; Gilmer, Frank, 1867; Gilmer, Nellie W., 1865-67; Gifford, Henrietta, 1857; Gordon, George I., 1871-73; Gilchrist, M. M. —; Gowdy, Joseph K., 1874-75; Gowdy, Emma E., 1860; Gowdy, J. F., 1866; Gowdy, Sarah C., 1866; Gowdy, Belle; Gould, Lizzie, 1867; Graham, Margaret, 1866-68; Griggs, Florence E., 1869-71; Guilinger, Lillian, 1895—.

Hallam, A., 1860; Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah, 1874-79; Hamilton, Jennie, 1892-97; Hanson, W. L., 1901—; Harding, Nettie, 1875-76; Harvey, H. E., 1880; Harvey, Gertrude, 1890; Harvey, Harriet, 1900—; Harvey, Mary E., 1869; Harvey, Josephine M., 1866; Harvey, Sarah M., 1867-68; Harsh, Kate M., 1867; Harsh, Ira E., 1867; Harrington, Mabel, 1895; Haynes, E. F., 1864; Hanchet, E. A. (music), 1871; Heltzell, Cora V., 1898-1900; Henderson, G. P., 1866; Henderson, Charlotte, 1871; Herdman, Lizzie, 1865-66; Higgins, C. C., 1859; Higgins, Mrs. M. E., 1879; Higgins, Nellie, 1890-91; Holcomb, Amelia, 1867; Holt, Margaret, 1867-75; Holt, Carrie C., 1872-73; Hoge, Jane A., 1856-58; Hubbard, M. C., 1862; Hummer, Samuel A., 1861-63; Hummer, Mrs. Lizzie, 1863; Hunter, Charlotte, 1895—; Hunter, Livonia, 1900-1902; Hunter, Mary M., 1900—.

Jenks, W. B., 1850-58; Jewell, Charles, 1872; Johnson, Fredoin, 1860-62; Johnston, Helen, 1896-97.

Kellar, Mary A., 1876; Kendall, Mrs. C. S., 1861-64; Kerr, Mynton, 1900—; Kingsbury, Mary, 1881-83; Kinkead, Dora, 1876-77; Kinkead, Margaret, 1878-89; Kirkwood, T. C., 1861.

Lacey, Evalyn, 1892-98; Lander, Margaret C., 1864; Leighty, Elizabeth B., 1867-90; Lincoln, F. R., 1868-72; Lindley, Naomi, 1891; Littleton, D. J., 1859-60; Long, James, 1866-67; Long, Mrs. Mary G., 1866; Long, Vertner, 1892; Long, Birdie E., 1898-1901; Lucy, Mary A., 1892-93.

Madden, Maria S., 1854-60; Madden, Emma,

1873; Main, Maud, 1900—; Manchester, Kate, 1885-90; Marshall, Elizabeth (music), 1884-85; Martin, John, 1859-60; Mason, Mary A., 1860; Matthews, Bessie L., 1869; Matthews, Ida, 1882-87; McAllister, Mrs. Ada, 1871; McBroom, Jennie, 1884-91; McClymonds, Mima, 1878-90; (Mima McClymonds Ferguson) 1894—; McClymonds, Etta, 1896-1900; McClellan, May, 1896-98; McClurken, Mary S., 1898-1900; McCulloch, James H., 1879-81; McCulloch, Belle, 1873-83; McDill, A. T., 1866; McDill, Margaret, 1869-73, 1882-1902; McDowell, W. D., 1890-98; McKown, E. Belle, 1888-92; McMillan, E. J., 1860; McQuiston, Miss, 1865; McQuiston, Margaret, 1884; Meginnis, Clara, 1900—; Millen, William M., 1876-77; Miller, C. L., 1878; Miller, Margaret H., 1878; Miles, Sarah J., 1865; Mitchell, Susan A., 1855; Mitchell, Alice, 1866-67; Mitchell, Mrs. Adah L. F., 1876; Monhart, Sarah, 1868-69; Moffet, Jennie R., 1898-1900; Moore, Mrs. M. A. H., 1863; Morrow, Blanche, 1899—; Morris, Mrs. Laura A., 1869; Moses, Eliza T., 1890—; Munford, Samuel A., 1900-01; Munford, Roderick S., 1902; Musgrove, Carrie, 1896-1901.

Negley, Daniel, 1860-61; Nelson, Minnie Stewart, 1883-89; Nichols, Josephine, 1899; Nye, Fannie, 1856-57; Nye, Susan L., 1858; Nye, Helen E., 1868-73.

Page, Nora, 1866; Paine, Aurel, 1860; Palmer, Jane, 1860; Palmer, M. F., 1867; Palmer, M. L., 1868; Parkinson, Edward P., 1873-86; Parkinson, Sadie E., 1877-81; Parry, Sarah, 1864-65; Peacock, Elizabeth, 1876-81; Peacock, Anna, 1877—; Pearce, Grace, 1894-95; Peel, Luella, 1898—; Perry, L. C. 1859; Phelps, Katherine, 1895-98; Pierce, Frank, 1890-92; Pinkerton, Joseph L., 1867; Pinkerton, Sarah M., 1867; Pinkerton, Fannie, 1901; Plummer, Ida, 1880-82; Porter, John A., 1871-79; Prince, W. L. (music) 1896-1901.

Randall, J. O., 1864-66; Ray, Kate Curran, 1895-97, 1900—; Reed, M. Carrie, 1873-74; Reed, Jennie E., 1888-89; Renwick, Evalyn, 1898-1900; Richardson, W. F., 1862-66; Robertson, Mrs. Lydia L., 1861-71; Robinson, M. E. L., 1867; Robinson, W. C., 1868-70; Root, Lura, 1867; Ross, Jennie, 1885-91; Rupp, Sarah C., 1861-64; Russell, T. Mc., 1862; Rulon, Araminta, 1868-71.

Samson, W. J., 1868-71; Samson, Carrie, 1882; Schultz, Marie, 1892-95; Scott, Margaret, 1878-87; Shields, Nellie, 1891—; Sherrick, Katherine, 1898-1900; Sherwin, J., 1858; Shortledge, Hannah S., 1859; Simmons, Myrtle, 1897—; Simpson, Fidelia, 1856-64; Simpson, Amelia A.,

1857-63; Simpson, A. M., 1860; Small, Jessie E., 1878; Smith, Stella, 1864; Smith, Lowell H., 1866; Spears, Clara, 1893-97; Sprout, Mary, 1865; Spence, Anna, 1898-1900; Stansbury, Etta, 1900—; Staples, Frank G., 1856; Stanley, A. L., 1856; Sterrett, Mrs. M. D., 1862-88; Sterrett, Mary A., 1868-93; Sterrett, Flora E., 1877-90; Stephenson, Maggie R., 1863; Stevens, David R., 1856-59; Stevens, M. G., 1858; Sterner, Ella, 1880-84; Stewart, Isabella, 1870; Strain, E. M., 1863-77; Struthers, Sarah, 1871; Sturtevant, E. R., 1898-1901; Swafford, T. C., 1867-69; Swartwood, Mary, 1861-62; Swinney, Lizzie M., 1868; Sykes, Mary E., 1887-94; Sykes, Edith M., 1900.

Taylor, Miss, 1857; Templeton, D. C., 1867-69; Tracy, A. H., 1854-60; Tracy, Mrs. A. H., 1871-79; Tracy, F. M., 1857-58; Tracy, Phebe P., 1858-69; Tracy, Ann M., 1859-61; Tracy, Mary L., 1860-62; Tucker, Mrs. L. M., 1868-69; Tucker, Eurenah, 1859.

Wadsworth, Alice E. (music), 1881; Wallace, E. A., 1858; Wallace, Eliza B., 1861-62; Wallace, Isabelle B., 1863-67; Wallace, Mary K., 1894—; Wallace, Minerva, 1894—; Walker, Mary, 1873-75; Walker, Jemima, 1865; Webb, Emma, 1877; Weed, Elizabeth, 1891; Wellman, Mary B., 1859-60; Webber, Leila, 1893-95; Whitman, Elizabeth P., 1859-60; Whitman, Huldah, 1860; White, Julia A., 1865-67; Whitenack, Fannie, 1868; Wiley, Margaret L., 1868-82, 1888-98; Wiley, Jennie S., 1868-88; Wiley, W. T. (music), 1875-77; Williams, Priscilla, 1874-75, 1890, 1894-98; Willits, Anna, 1879-81; Wilson, Josephine I., 1868-69; Wilson, Mrs. E. B., 1879-82; Wilson, Ballycarry, 1869; Winbigler, Julia, 1873-75, 1895-97; Weir, Frank M. (penmanship), 1884-89; Wright, Julius C., 1870; Wilcox, Elizabeth, 1898-1900; Witter, May L., 1898-1900; Wishart, Janette, 1890-97; Wolf, Rosa, 1861; Wood, Eliza, 1862.

Young, William S., 1866.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Monmouth College Established in the Spring of 1853 as an Academy by the Associate Reformed Presbytery—Rev. J. R. Brown in Charge at the Opening—The Buildings, Presidents, Faculty, Etc.

(By Rev. W. J. Buchanan.)

When Monmouth was a village of only a few hundred inhabitants, and the vast prairies all around were but sparsely settled, Monmouth

College was conceived and came into being. For months the conviction had rested on the minds of many intelligent persons that the young people of the region needed the opportunities of a better education than the elementary schools of those days afforded. In the spring of 1853 Rev. J. C. Porter, who was then pastor of the Cedar Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Cedar Creek, a few miles northwest of Monmouth, called at the court house in Monmouth while court was in session. He announced to some of his friends in course of conversation that he was on his way to a meeting of Presbytery at Clayton, and that the question of an Academy or advanced school was sure to come up, and that if Monmouth citizens wished the school in their city they should in some way indicate it. A subscription paper for a building was at once drawn up and circulated, and within two or three hours \$1,150 were subscribed for the proposed Academy.

The Presbytery considered the proposition favorably, located the school at Monmouth, and appointed eleven persons to serve as a board of trustees. Five were from the Presbytery, Revs. J. C. Porter, R. Ross and W. R. Erskine, with Elders John C. McCrery and William B. Jackson; and six from Monmouth, Dr. J. A. Young, James Thompson, James G. Madden, E. C. Babcock, A. C. Harding and N. A. Rankin. Among others who did much to advance the earlier interests of the school should be mentioned Revs. Samuel Millen, Matthew Bigger, John M. Gordon and David MacDill, D. D., and Messrs. John Brown, A. Y. Graham, Ivory Quinby, John McClanahan, Thomas Johnston and R. B. Davidson.

The Academy opened the first Monday of the next November with twenty-one students, and Rev. J. R. Brown, a graduate of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, in charge as professor. The new building was not yet begun, and the school was opened in the Christian church, where the armory of Co. H now stands, and afterwards was carried on in the basement of the Presbyterian church on South Main street.

The school prospered with the growing town and in 1855 came the proposition to elevate the Academy to the rank of college. Arrangements were made for this, and on September 3, 1856, the college was opened with Rev. David A. Wallace of Boston, Massachusetts, as president. Dr. Wallace did not arrive until October, but the two professors, Rev. Marion Morrison and

Rev. J. R. Brown, set the new college in operation. The new building was not yet ready, and the classes were heard in the public school house that stood on the present site of the Y. M. C. A. About November 1 the new building was used for the first time, although not quite finished. The first year was a successful one, ninety-nine pupils being enrolled.

The inauguration of President Wallace took place September 1, 1857, at the opening of the next college year, the ceremony being held in John Brown's grove in the southwest part of town, now the corner of South B street and West Fourth avenue, where the commencement exercises were held for several years. A procession formed on the public square and moved to the grove, headed by a band. Rev. Jonathan Blanchard delivered an address on "The benefits and advantages of colleges and a collegiate course;" Rev. J. C. Porter gave a history of the rise and progress of the college; Rev. A. Nesbit of Chicago gave the charge to the president-elect, and President Wallace delivered his inaugural on the theme, "The Claims of the Bible." From that time to this the Bible has always had a prominent place in Monmouth College as a text-book and the school has maintained preeminence as a Christian institution.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Rev. David Alexander Wallace, D. D., LL. D., remained president until January 1, 1878, having offered his resignation December 19, 1877. After leaving Monmouth he held a pastorate at Wooster, Ohio, where he died October 21, 1883, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The remains were brought to Monmouth, where the funeral was held in the college chapel October 26. The portrait of Dr. Wallace which graces the college auditorium walls was purchased by the students early in 1878. J. W. McCoy made the presentation speech and Prof. Hutchison responded for the trustees and Dr. MacDill for the faculty. Miss Jennie C. Logue read an appropriate poem, and Rev. Russell Graham, then pastor at Biggsville, delivered the dedicatory address.

After the resignation of President Wallace Dr. J. C. Hutchison, as vice president, administered affairs until September, 1878, when Rev. Jackson Burgess McMichael, D. D., took charge, having been elected in June, 1878. Dr. McMichael was inaugurated September 5. Rev. Robert C. Matthews, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian

church, made the opening address, the keys were presented by Vice President Hutchison, and President McMichael gave his inaugural on the theme, "The secular and sacred in education—two general themes touching the origin and destiny of man." In June, 1897, Dr. McMichael resigned, and the affairs of the college were administered for a year by an administrative committee consisting of Vice President McMillan and Professors Graham, Maxwell and Swan, of the faculty. After his resignation Dr. McMichael accepted the charge of the Sugar Creek United Presbyterian congregation near Dayton, Ohio, from which he had first been called to the presidency, and where he is now enjoying a most happy pastorate. The portrait of Dr. McMichael hanging in the auditorium was secured soon after his resignation, the subscription for it being started by Prof. Swan.

In February, 1898, Rev. Samuel Ross Lyons, D. D., was chosen president of the college, and was inaugurated in June following. Vice President McMillan presided. Miss Blanche Morrow gave an address of welcome in behalf of the students, Major R. W. McLaughry for the alumni, Prof. J. H. Wilson for the faculty, Rev. J. A. Monteith for the college senate, and Hon. J. Ross Hanna for the trustees. The subject of President Lyons' inaugural was "The Christian College." Dr. Lyons resigned in June, 1901, and the administration of the college was placed in the care of Vice President J. H. McMillan as acting president for the college year 1901-02. Dr. Lyons in the autumn of 1901 accepted the pastoral charge of a large and flourishing congregation in Richmond, Indiana. At the time this history is prepared the college is without a president, Professors Graham and Swan acting as a committee of administration until a successor to Dr. Lyons is chosen.

BUILDINGS.

The first building belonging to the college was finished in the fall of 1856, soon after the college opened. It stood in the northwest part of town, on North A street north of Detroit avenue, on a block donated by General A. C. Harding. It was a solid brick structure, 40x80 feet, two stories high, and contained a chapel seating 300 persons and eight rooms additional. As late as 1876 it was used for classes of the Preparatory Department, and afterwards was used for a boarding hall by young men of the college. In recent years it was used as a fac-

tory by the Maple City Soap Works, but was torn down in 1901.

In 1860 Messrs A. Y. and David Graham platted the quarter section of land on which the eastern part of Monmouth now stands. They offered the college the choice of ten acres for a campus for a new college building, and one-sixth of the remainder of the quarter section, the proceeds of the sale of which were to go to the building fund. The gift was thankfully accepted, the present site chosen, and the trustees proceeded to get subscriptions and erect a building suited to the growing wants of the college. In August, 1862, the lots donated by the Grahams were sold at public auction. The new building was ready for occupancy early in the spring of 1863, but the faculty refused to occupy it until it was free from a debt of some \$3,800. This amount was finally subscribed and the building was occupied on May 12, 1863, and dedicated on Wednesday of Commencement week, June 24, 1863. The building was 50x80 feet, four stories high, and contained fifteen rooms (not counting the basement) suitable for college purposes. The brick were made on the ground. The whole cost was \$18,500, all of which was raised by subscription excepting \$3,360 realized from the sale of the lots donated by the Grahams. In 1876 there was finished an addition, 54x63 feet, four stories high, containing a chapel and eight additional rooms, besides the basement, and costing \$14,000.

In 1885 the Musical Conservatory which stands on the southeast corner of the campus was erected. It was used for several years as a home for the president of the college, but since 1901 has been used by the musical department of the college. The janitor's house was erected in 1892.

On June 3, 1897, the auditorium standing on the southwest corner of the campus was finished and formally dedicated. It cost nearly \$30,000. In 1892 a handsome pipe organ was built in the auditorium by Misses Delia and Nellie Davidson. It cost when placed about \$5,000, and stands as a memorial to their mother, Nancy J. Gaddis (Davidson), who was a graduate of the college in 1871.

FACULTY.

The faculty of Monmouth College has always been one of its strongest factors. Some col-

leges can boast of the elegance of their buildings, some excel in largeness of endowment, but the strength of Monmouth has always been in the character, the vigor and the consecration of her faculty. The following have been connected with the school as professors and instructors:

Rev. Marion Morrison, D. D., Rev. J. R. Brown, J. B. McCartney, M. D., J. T. Leidigh, H. H. Oliver, Rev. W. H. Blair, Edwin T. Barck, Miss M. J. Mutchinson, Rev. Alex Young, D. D., Rev. J. C. Hutchison, Ph. D., W. A. Thayer, M. D., S. S. Hamill, Miss E. J. Wallace, Miss Annie Stevens, Hon. R. W. McClaughry, Rev. N. H. Brown, D. D., Mrs. L. G. Charlton, John H. Wilson, Ph. D., Rev. J. F. Morton, D. D., Rev. Norcross, Rev. J. C. Webber, Ph. D., Rev. A. M. Black, D. D., Thomas H. Rogers, Mrs. Thomas H. Rogers, Miss C. E. Tucker, D. W. McLean, Lowell H. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Kendall, Miss Mary Pressly, Miss Elizabeth J. Young, Levi B. Davis, Miss K. Ewing, Miss Linda Brainard, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., Miss Agnes Strang, Rev. James E. Moffatt, Andrew McMillan, J. M. Martin, J. M. VanDoren, Rev. John A. Gordon, D. D., Rev. Alex Rule, Rebecca S. Killough, Rev. J. R. Doig, D. D., S. H. Price, Miss Arminia Watt, Mrs. L. A. Snéallie, Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, T. A. Blair, Thomas S. McClanahan, Miss M. E. Cleland, Rev. A. M. Acheson, Ed F. Reid, Rev. N. W. Thornton, Miss C. M. White, Miss Jennie C. Logue, Rev. David MacDill, D. D., Rev. G. I. Gordon, S. K. Crawford, M. D., J. K. Gowdy, Miss Lucy B. Duer, Miss Lizzie Scott, Rev. William Wallace, Miss Alice Winbigler, Miss Lizzie S. Gowdy, Rev. Edgar MacDill, Miss Emma Turnbull, Miss Kittie Hutchison, Miss Ella Wilson, Frank M. Weir, J. C. McMichael, M. D., Miss Clementine Calvin, Dr. J. B. Herbert, J. H. McMillan, Lit. D., Rev. Russell Graham, D. D., Miss Oella J. Patterson, J. C. Bryan, E. C. Zartman, S. S. Maxwell, Ph. D., Elizabeth H. Glenn, H. C. Biddle, T. B. Glass, Martha A. Cooke, Mary A. Sterrett, J. N. Swan, Ph. D., Mrs. W. H. Sexton, Miss Carrie Sipher, Miss Grace Woodburn, Miss Jessie Buckner, Miss Clinnie Hallam, Torild Arnoldson, J. M. Brosius, Miss Florabel Patterson, L. E. Robinson, T. Merrill Austin, Miss Katherine Hanna.

FINANCES.

The finances of a college are always an important factor in its success. The large teach-

ing force that must be employed, the outlay required for the running of a large plant, make the financial propositions among the most difficult to be met. The names of Rev. G. D. Henderson, D. M. Ure, D. D., k. A. Wilson and Rev. Andrew Renwick, perhaps more than others, have been closely identified with the finances of the college. Since June, 1900, Rev. W. J. Buchanan has been the business manager and W. H. Woods the treasurer.

On May 20, 1862, Mr. W. P. Pressly tendered the college 712 acres of land in Boone county, Iowa. This tract was sold for nearly \$5,000, which became the foundation of an endowment fund. On June 29, 1862, Hon. Ivory Quinby offered \$5,000 to the endowment fund in case \$45,000 more were raised. In October, 1863, Hon. A. C. Harding gave \$10,000 to the endowment, and on August 24, 1865, President Wallace announced that the conditions of Mr. Quinby's generous gift had been met and that the money he had promised had been paid into the treasury.

Slowly through these years the endowment has been growing. Some years ago the Alumni magnanimously came to the help of their Alma Mater. Mr. Joseph Mathers nobly willed a good estate to the college. The generous gift of James Law and Miss Ellen C. Law, through Miss Robertson, and the money raised to meet its conditions, have all helped swell the amount. On June, 1902, the treasurer reported the endowment fund at \$212,256.59, some \$20,000 of which are non-income bearing funds as yet. The policy of the college is to keep the endowment funds intact and inviolate. Not a dollar of endowment can be used for any other purpose whatever.

On account of the college being a charitable institution and so situated as to handle funds left for charitable purposes, she is the recipient of many gifts, the income of which and the use of which are intended for the good of worthy young people seeking the advantage of a higher education.

GOVERNMENT.

The original control of the Academy from which Monmouth College grew was by a board of trustees appointed by the Second Illinois Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. In 1855 this Presbytery tendered their Academy to the Associate Reformed

Synod of Illinois, upon the condition that it should be raised to the rank of a college. The offer was accepted and the board of trustees was increased from eleven to twenty-four. This Synod had for its territory at that time the State of Illinois "and northward and westward," in fact, the whole northwest.

After the consummation of the union constituting the United Presbyterian Church, the care and supervision of the college passed to the Synod of Illinois of that body. Since that time the Synods of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Second Synod, including the territory of Indiana and western Ohio, have been identified with the maintenance and control of the college. The Presbyteries also of LeClaire, Keokuk and Cedar Rapids in Iowa and the Alumni Association have shared the responsibilities of the college.

The college was incorporated February 16, 1857, the corporate powers being vested in a board of trustees. On March 12, 1869, the charter was amended, vesting the corporate powers in a Senate, which consists of directors chosen outside of Monmouth, and trustees, who compose the local board of control. The Senate, composed of directors and trustees convened in joint session, meets annually. The trustees meet monthly.

The college is at present under the control of the Synods of Illinois and Nebraska; the Second Synod (Ohio and Indiana); the Presbyteries of Keokuk, Cedar Rapids and LeClaire, Iowa, and the Alumni Association of the college. As will be noted, the control is denominational, but it is not sectarian. There are at present members of at least four denominations on the board of trustees. There are members of the different denominations in the faculty, and it is the policy of the college, as far as practicable, to keep in touch through its board of trustees and faculty with all the different denominations. Monmouth College is a Christian school, whose purpose it is to do all the good possible for as many people as possible. The school has always been patronized by a large number of students from different denominations.

LITERARY WORK.

The efforts of Monmouth College have always been strongly put forth along literary lines. One of her great aims is to encourage students to become clear, strong, right hearted thinkers,

fine vigorous writers, and winning, effective speakers.

The first literary society of the college was called the Erodelphian. It was soon found that a neighboring college had a literary society of the same name, and it was determined to change the name, and Philadelphian was chosen. Soon after, two literary societies were formed, and the name Ecritean was given to the new one. These were both organized during the first year of the college, and the first contest between the two societies was held in the college year 1857-58. This annual contest of the two societies has been continued with slight exceptions ever since, the two societies sharing about equally in the decision of the judges.

In 1880-81, during an interval of these friendly competitions, the Philadelphian society contested with the Adelphian society of Knox College, and the Philos carried off six of the ten possible points. A few months later the Ecriteans held a similar contest with the Philomathean society of the Iowa Wesleyan college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and came home also with laurels, having won every point.

In the fall of 1857 the Amateurs des Belles Lettres society for ladies was formed, and in 1862, the Aletheorian, also for ladies. In March, 1865, these two societies held their first contest. These contests continued until 1885.

For a time the Ciceronian and Excelsior literary societies among preparatory students, flourished.

Monmouth College has always been identified with the Illinois State Inter-Collegiate Contest Association, having a number of times carried off the first prize and the honor of representing the State in inter-state contests. In 1880, J. S. E. Erskine, now a Presbyterian minister in New York State, won first place in the State contest over William Jennings Bryan, now of Nebraska, who represented Illinois College and took second place. The first inter-collegiate oratorical contest in which Monmouth took part was held in Galesburg in February, 1874. The colleges represented were Monmouth, Knox, Chicago University, Beloit (Wisconsin), Iowa State University, Iowa College, Wisconsin State University and Illinois Industrial University at Champaign. A. G. McCoy was Monmouth's orator and took fourth place, Chicago being first.

COLLEGE PAPERS.

The Monmouth College Clipper was launched in June, 1867. It was issued four times and then the name changed to the Monmouth College Courier. This paper issued its last number in September, 1889. The Collegian began in June, 1881, and continued until October, 1889, when it was consolidated with The Courier and the new paper was called The Annex, the first number appearing in October. This paper ended its career in 1894, and December 6, 1894, the first number of the Ravelings appeared. It continued monthly until June, 1896, since which time it has put in an annual appearance, being edited by the Junior class of the college. In October, 1896, The Oracle appeared and has since been published as a semi-monthly. These papers have all been in charge of different organizations of students, and have both developed literary ability among the students and greatly promoted a college spirit.

GREEK FRATERNITIES.

Among literary organizations at one time in Monmouth College these associations held a prominent place. The Phi Delta Theta, the Sigma Chi, the Phi Kappa Psi among the gentlemen, and the A, the I. C., the Kappa and the L. M. societies among the ladies, all had chapters in the college. In 1877, however, the college authorities prohibited Greek letter societies and the charters of the local chapters were returned.

STUDENTS.

The whole number of graduates of the college is 1,161, of whom 144 have passed beyond the tide. Of matriculates and undergraduates the number reaches 10,000. In 1857 the first catalogue gave the attendance as ninety-nine. In 1867 it was 367; in 1877, 349; in 1884, 304; in 1897, 291, and in 1902, 358. The average attendance for the forty-six years has been 302.

Of the graduates of the college 137 entered business life, eighty-one became lawyers, 288 entered the ministry, 124 have devoted their lives to teaching, seventy-three ministered to the world as physicians, fourteen sit at editorial desks, and twelve at least have gone as foreign missionaries. Thirty-two of the alumni are professors in colleges and State schools,

six have served terms as college presidents, two as professors in theological seminaries, and ten are in the service of the United States government.

MEMORABLE MENTION.

About 180 of the officers and students of the college enlisted in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. Among the companies organized at Monmouth was one called the "Cadet Blues." This was composed of college boys, and was commanded by R. W. McClaughry (now Major McClaughry), who had graduated from the college in 1860, but it never got to the front as an organization.

The Christian Union, the students' Christian organization of the college, was dissolved March 4, 1901, and on March 25 the Christian forces were reorganized under the auspices of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work.

The whole number of honorary degrees conferred by the college has been 106, all but thirty of which have been degrees of Doctor of Divinity. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred four times, and ten post graduate pro merito degrees have been conferred.

The Ladies' Advisory Board was appointed first in 1874. The first members were Mrs. A. C. Harding, president; Mrs. Mary Beckwith, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Reed, Mrs. J. J. Glenn, Mrs. D. M. Ure, Mrs. M. D. Sterrett, Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. J. G. Barnes, Mrs. C. Hardin.

In April, 1897, the Old Students' Association was organized with Hugh R. Moffet as president. The Alumni Association was organized in 1867 with the following officers: S. S. Findley '64, president; Miss E. A. Herdman '63, secretary; D. D. Johnson '61, corresponding secretary.

The college adopted the group system of study June 14, 1897.

A summer school was conducted at Keithsburg in 1897.

In the spring of 1856, when the trustees were seeking their first president, the position was tendered to Prof. James Woodburn of Bloomington, Indiana, father of Miss Grace Woodburn, who is now associate professor of Latin in the college, and of Mrs. J. H. McMillan, wife of the vice president.

The college athletic grounds on East Broadway, just outside the city limits, were bought

in September, 1893. They contained ten acres at first, but a few building lots have been sold off the north side since.

The Senior class first appeared in cap and gown in 1895.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Sketches of all the Churches, Past and Present, in the City—The Methodists were First on the Ground—United Presbyterians now in the Lead, with Three Prosperous Congregations.

Presbyterianism in this county began with the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Warren county, located about nine miles northwest of Monmouth, in 1836. Rev. Cyrus Riggs officiated at the organization, acting under appointment of Schuylers presbytery, and reporting the organization to that body at its September meeting, 1836. John Hopkins was the first elder. In October, 1839, the congregation took the name of Fall Creek Presbyterian church. Its membership ran down to seven or eight, and August 26, 1873, it was dissolved by order of the presbytery. The First Presbyterian church of Monmouth was organized September 2, 1837, by Rev. L. G. Bell, with sixteen members. They were Nancy Jenkins, Margaret Montgomery, Margaret Hogue, Margaret Roney, Jane Brazelton, Martha A. Mauck, Lydia Talbert, Mary Ann Hogue, Eliza Andrews, Thomas G. Hogue, Benjamin Roney, Hercules Roney, George P. Hogue, Hamilton Roney and James P. Hogue. The two last named were installed as ruling elders. The congregation was supplied by Revs. L. G. Bell, Michael Hummer, James Stafford, Wm. K. Stewart and Joseph J. Gray, until September, 1839. Rev. Samuel Wilson, formerly of Rushville, was the first installed pastor of the church coming in October, 1839, and serving the congregation until his death August 15, 1847. Rev. William F. Ferguson succeeded Mr. Wilson in 1848, remaining until the close of 1851. Rev. R. C. Matthews preached for the congregation

December 20, 1851, in the court house, and the next day at a congregational meeting he was invited to remain as supply for three months, dividing his time between Monmouth, Fall Creek and North Henderson. He did so, and at the close of the time specified was called as pastor of the Monmouth church. The call was signed by Ruling Elders Robert Grant, James Dickson, Porter Phelps, A. C. Gregg and Hiram Norcross. Dr. Matthews accepted the call, but on account of sickness was not installed until December 2, 1852. He continued as pastor of the church until his death November 15, 1881. Few pastors were ever loved more than he, and few ever left a deeper impression upon the church and the community in which they lived. Dr. Matthews was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Dean, D. D., coming from a charge at Joliet in April, 1882, and being installed May 11 following. He resigned his charge in July, 1902, on account of impaired health, and accepted a call to a church at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. After the organization of the church, it met in various places for worship. A store room which stood on the east side of the square just north of Broadway, the present site of the National Bank of Monmouth, was used; also the old American Hotel, of which Elder Hogue was part owner, and the court house. It was in the latter building that the first pastor, Rev. Samuel Wilson, was installed. In April, 1842, Theodore Coburn and wife gave the church Lot 6, Block 32, on South Main street between Second and Third avenues, for a site for a church building. A small brick building was erected here soon afterward at a cost of \$800, and used until 1851, when it was torn down to make room for the frame building in which the congregation worshipped until the erection of its present church home on East First avenue and Third street. While the frame church was under course of erection services were held in the Methodist church on alternate Sabbaths. The basement was finished so that it could be used along in 1852, but the building was not completed and ready for dedication until 1853. It cost \$3,000, and the lumber was hauled by wagons from Oquawka. The church was remodeled and enlarged in 1863 at an additional cost of \$1,500. The handsome brick edifice now used by the congregation was erected in 1881 and 1882 and dedicated May 7, 1882. Rev. A. H. Dean, preached the dedicatory sermon. The church cost about

\$22,000, including the furnishings. It is 100 feet long by forty-eight wide, with a tower nearly 100 feet high. It has Sabbath school rooms in the basement. The church has a fine pipe organ. The seating capacity is about 800. A gallery was added and other improvements made to the building recently. The congregation has a membership of 548, a large Sabbath school and all the other accessories of a working church. It has charge of a mission Sabbath school conducted in the Swedish Lutheran church. It was started December 6, 1896, with W. B. Rhodes as superintendent.

The Christian church of Monmouth was organized March 31, 1839, by Elders Pliny and Levi Hatchett and James R. Ross. Nineteen persons had their names on the charter roll, viz.: Elijah Davidson and Mary, his wife; Hezekiah Davidson and Eleanor, his wife; Alexander Davidson and Rachel, his wife; Nancy Davidson, Amelia Ann Davidson, Solomon S. Davidson, William B. Davidson, Elizabeth Davidson, Thomas H. Davidson, William C. Hall and Ann, his wife; William C. Butler and Rebecca, his wife; Jacob L. Buzan and Nancy, his wife; and James Hodgins. Elijah Davidson was chosen clerk of the organization, and Alexander Davidson elder. May 25, 1840, Solomon S. Davidson, Cornelius Deweest and William C. Butler filed a certificate with the county recorder announcing that on the 19th day of that month they had been elected trustees of the church and that the society "assumed the name and style of The Church of Christ of Monmouth." At this time the society worshipped in the court house and in a hall. January 16 following Elijah Davidson deeded to the church Lot 1, Block 12, where Co. H's armory now stands, on which to erect a house of worship. A frame building was erected at a cost of about \$800, and this was used for church purposes, and also as a school house part of the time, until 1860. This building was the possessor of the first church bell in the town, the gift of N. A. Rankin. It was hung in a small addition built at the rear of the church. In 1860 a frame church was built on the corner of East Second avenue and South First street, where the congregation's present church home is. R. A. Davies was the builder, and the contract price of the building was \$4,700. The building was 40x60 feet in size, with a tower. It was completed the following winter and dedicated March 10, 1861, with a sermon by Rev. Isaac

Errett, for many years editor of *The Christian Standard of Cincinnati*. The present house of worship was erected in 1893, and dedicated December 31 of that year with appropriate services. Rev. H. O. Breeden, of Des Moines, Iowa, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building is of brick and cut stone, the main auditorium being 53x53 feet, and the lecture room 31x36 feet. Class rooms adjoin the latter and below it are kitchen and dining rooms. The building cost about \$13,000, E. L. Gibler & Co., of St. Louis, were the contractors, and C. G. Bartholomew was superintendent of construction. Pastors of the Christian church have been: Pliny and Levi Hatchett, James R. Ross, Alexander Davidson, A. J. Kane, J. E. Gaston, T. J. Matlock, John Errett, L. S. Wallace, John LaGrange, J. M. Williams, A. P. Aten, F. M. Bruner, N. E. Corey, J. W. Kelsey, M. Stevenson, W. A. Meloan, C. H. Stearns and D. E. Hughes, the present pastor. The church now has a membership of about 400.

The First Baptist church of Monmouth was organized in January, 1841, by Rev. Gordon Bartlett of Knoxville, an evangelist and missionary who had been holding preaching services in the city for a few weeks previous to that time. January 21 an Ecclesiastical Council was held in the Presbyterian church, composed of Rev. John M. Clark of New Boston, Rev. Robert M. Wilbur of Berwick, and Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Wilbur being moderator and Mr. Bartlett clerk. On call of the moderator, Wm. F. Smith, John L. Fryer, Sally Fryer, Henry C. Howard, Cynthia Howard, Matilda Lanphere, Sarah M. Hord and Nancy Smith presented their church letters on which they had banded together in church capacity; and the summary of the "Articles of Faith" adopted by the church were read. The church was then recognized by the council under the name of the United Baptist Church of Monmouth, the moderator giving the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the council. After the adjournment the church held a business meeting, with Rev. Gordon Bartlett in the chair. Wm. F. Smith was chosen clerk. Benjamin C. Hord was received as a candidate for baptism and membership in the church on confession of his faith. He was baptized January 24 by Mr. Bartlett, being the first person to receive the ordinance in the new organization. The following autumn the church united with the Salem Association at its session at the New Hope church in the

south part of the county. Mr. Bartlett remained with the congregation for some three months after its organization, after which time it was without a pastor for a while. For a year following August, 1842, Rev. R. M. Wilbur served the church half of his time, being followed by Rev. James Hovey, who gave them half of his time for a year. Rev. Erastus Miner was then pastor at half time for a year and a half. During his pastorate, in the spring of 1847, the midweek prayermeeting was inaugurated at the home of E. C. Babcock. The first pastor to give his full time to the congregation was Rev. Walter Levissee, who came in the fall of 1847, remaining a few months. The pastors following him were: Rev. R. W. Monroe, in 1848 and 1849; Rev. Joseph Elliott, who came in the spring of 1851; Rev. Adolphus Weston, in 1852; Rev. Joseph Elliott again in 1853; Rev. Robert Newton in 1854 and 1855; Rev. Anson Tucker, who commenced work in April, 1856, and served the congregation faithfully until his death April 23, 1858; Rev. R. L. Whitman, who came in the fall of 1858, remaining two years; Rev. H. H. Northrup, from September, 1861, to August, 1862; Rev. J. Christian Miller, from December, 1862, to January, 1865; Rev. J. N. Tolman, who came in the fall of 1865 and remained one year; W. B. Bolton, who was pastor nearly two years; Rev. H. B. Foskett, whose pastorate was one of the longest in the history of the congregation, extending over a period of six years from October, 1869, and only closing then because of his failing health; Rev. Harry Taylor, who came from Sacramento, Cal., exchanging places with Mr. Foskett and remaining here three years; Rev. W. J. Walker, who stayed a little less than two years; Rev. Joel Barr, for about two years, and after whom the congregation was without a pastor for a year; Rev. W. J. Watson, from September, 1883, to June 1, 1890; Rev. G. J. Johnson, from June 15, 1890, to 1893; Rev. J. H. Delano, from 1893 to July, 1897; and Rev. W. J. Sanborn, the present pastor, who came in September, 1897.

The first church erected by the congregation stood on the corner of South First street and East First avenue. It was a frame building, erected in 1854, at a cost of \$3,300. The church was dedicated January 14, 1855, Rev. Mr. Barry preaching the sermon, Rev. G. J. Johnson, of Burlington, preaching in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Cole, agent for the Foreign Mission-

ary Society, speaking in the evening. About this time difficulties arose in the congregation, and on January 5, 1856, the building committee declining to deed the property to the trustees as had been expected, the congregation by a majority vote decided to disband, hoping through a reorganization to put the church on a more harmonious footing. The meeting to organize the new church was held January 19 following, the organization being perfected by Rev. R. Newton with thirty members. A council was held a few days later for the purpose of recognizing the church, but by a tie vote it failed to do so. The ground of opposition was that the old church had not disbanded, that no church could disband without the affirmative vote of the entire body. Twenty-eight members of the old organization then took their letters and organized the Second Baptist church, which, however, was disbanded after a few years, most of the members returning to the old church. The church building was finally deeded to the trustees in January, 1857. It was remodeled at an expense of about \$3,000 in 1868. After the new church was built the old one was sold to Dr. W. S. Holliday, who remodeled it, and it is now used for business purposes. The present church building was erected in 1895 and dedicated January 19, 1896, Rev. M. W. Haynes of Englewood, Ill., preaching both morning and evening. The building is on the corner of South First street and East Second avenue, on the corner south of the old location. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, of modern style and furnishings, and cost \$18,500. O. W. Marble of Chicago was the architect and Hoy Bros. of Monmouth the builders. The parsonage stands immediately north of the church and is owned by the congregation. The whole property is valued at \$25,000. The church has a membership of 320.

The Second Baptist church was organized in February, 1856, by about twenty-eight members who had been dismissed from the First Baptist church. They held meetings for a while in the East Ward school house with Rev. R. Newton as pastor, and in the fall erected a small church building on South Sixth street and East Sixth avenue, and used it as long as the organization lasted. No records of the church are obtainable, but deeds at the court house show that W. F. Smith, C. K. Smith and Wm. Perrine were trustees when the lot was

purchased for the church. After the church disbanded the building was sold to the First African church.

The Second Baptist church (colored) was organized in the First Baptist church in 1868 by Rev. A. W. Jackson of Jacksonville with thirteen members. Among them were Ben Granger, A. McAllister, T. Stevenson, E. Paine, T. Shavers, his wife and mother, Mac Webb, and Mrs. M. Floyd. Only five of them are living and only two are in Monmouth. Their first place of worship was the old East Ward school house, from which place they moved to their own church building at the corner of Ninth avenue and South First street, where they now worship. Among the pastors of this church have been Revs. H. Graves, J. Faulkner, Blay, Philips, Whitehead, J. Bandy, E. Wilson, J. Bell, Carey, Brown, W. Burch, Belton, J. H. Magee, W. Gray, S. P. Moore, A. Madison, J. W. Washington, J. E. Jackson, and the present pastor, Rev. G. C. Mason. The present membership is ninety-nine.

The early history of Methodism in Monmouth includes also the early history of Methodism in Warren county. In the fall of 1831 Rev. Jacob Mills came from the East and rode through Knox and Warren counties, preaching wherever opportunity offered. The next year Rev. Barton Randall was sent as circuit preacher in the mission, including both these counties, holding the first quarterly meeting in the mission at Knoxville that fall. At this meeting Thomas Pearce and Daniel McNeil were appointed stewards for Warren county, and the second quarterly meeting was appointed to be held at the home of Mr. Pearce in the extreme northeast corner of Roseville township, March 18, 1833. Bad weather, however kept the people away and no meeting was held. The third quarterly meeting was held at Samuel Jamison's, about five miles south of the Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Rev. Peter Cartwright, the presiding elder, was present, and there was a general turnout from all over the county. Seven persons partook of the sacrament, B. H. Cartwright, Robert Bell, Thomas Pearce, Daniel McNeil, Field Jarvis, Elisha Griffith and his wife. Ten were received into the church on probation, and three children were baptized. Two classes were formed about this time, one at Mr. Pearce's and one at the Jamison settlement. In the fall of 1835 Rev. D. R. Trotter was appointed circuit

preacher, and the following year a class was formed at Monmouth and one at Ellison creek. The conference in 1834 divided the mission, putting Knox and Henry counties in the Knoxville mission, and Warren and Mercer counties in the Henderson River mission. Rev. Barton H. Cartwright was assigned to the Knoxville mission and Rev. Peter R. Boerin to the other. Mr. Boerin became ill and Mr. Cartwright was placed in charge of both missions. Mr. Cartwright lived in Berwick township, and was first an exhorter, but was later licensed as a preacher. Rev. Asa D. West settled in Monmouth in 1834, being the first regular minister to settle in the county. That year there were eight preaching places in the county, and about fifty members. December 13, 1834, Rev. Asa D. Ward, George Pearce, Field Jarvis, Nathaniel Hopper and Daniel McNeil were chosen trustees for the Monmouth church, though at that time there was no property and no immediate prospect of any. In October, 1836, the two missions were discontinued, and in their place was created the Knoxville circuit, in the Quincy district, with Rev. Joel Harrington as preacher. He was followed in 1837 by Rev. Chauncey Hobart, and he the next year by Rev. Asa D. West. In October, 1839, a new circuit for Warren county was established, with Rev. William H. Clark as circuit preacher. The first quarterly conference of this circuit was held at Ellison creek near New Lancaster Nov. 16 of that year. Among those present were the presiding elder, Rev. N. G. Berryman, Rev. William H. Clark and Rev. Asa D. West. In 1846 the circuit embraced Monmouth, Oquawka, Olena, Warren, Ellison, Stringtown, Berwick and other preaching places. Two years later not a Sabbath school was reported in the circuit, and in 1849 but one was reported. The next year, however, the number had been increased to eleven. In 1851 Berwick and Ellison were taken from the circuit, and in 1853 Monmouth was made an independent station, with Rev. John P. Brooks in charge. The first church building, which was known as "Monmouth Chapel," was erected in 1842 on East First avenue between First and Second streets, and the old building still stands on its original site, being now occupied as a barn by O. W. Christopher's hack line. This building was opened for public worship September 23, 1842, and was used by the congregation until 1858. In the summer of 1857 the congregation pur-

chased from the city for \$500 a lot on the east side of South First street, just south of First avenue, the city reserving the old school house that stood upon it, and removing it to a new location. On this lot the congregation at an expense of nearly \$7,000 erected the 45x70 frame building with stone basement now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The church was slow in building and was not dedicated until February 28, 1861, when it was opened for worship by Bishop Bowman of Chicago. For some time the basement story was used for the public services, while the congregation waited for the completion of the building. The first steps toward the erection of the present handsome house of worship were taken in 1888. The Laferty property on the south side of East Broadway, and west of Second street, was purchased as a site for the building, and on June 20, 1889, ground was broken for the foundation. The cornerstone was laid July 15, and the house was finished and dedicated for public worship January 5, 1890. Dr. (now Bishop) Earl Cranston preached the dedicatory sermon, and also preached in the evening. The next evening Rev. W. H. Millburn, the blind chaplain of the National House of Representatives, preached, and on the evening of the 8th Dr. Richard Haney lectured on "Early Methodism in Illinois." The present structure cost about \$28,000. The building was designed by Weary & Kramer of Akron, Ohio, and the builder was David Myers of Burlington. The church is of a mild Gothic design, 100x78 feet, with a tower eighty-six feet high. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 600, and the galleries and Sabbath school rooms of about 500 more. In 1901 the congregation completed the erection of a handsome brick parsonage on the lot just west of the church at a cost of \$4,000. Pastors of this church have been: William H. Clark, William Haney, Zadoc Hall, William Justice, John Morey, Barton H. Cartwright, Joseph O. Gilbert, James Taylor, B. Appiebee, James F. Chaffee, and after the church was made an independent station: John P. Brooks, B. C. Swartz, H. Ritchie, Elijah House, J. Soule, A. D. McCool, Henry Summers, R. C. Rowley, O. C. Price, John P. Brooks, J. Tubbs, C. Springer, J. S. Cummings, E. Wasmuth, A. Magee, P. Warner, J. G. Evans, William Underwood, S. Jones, John D. Smith, J. S. Cummings, S. W. Barnes, R. G. Pearce, G. R. Palmer, Geo.

C. Wilding, H. D. Clark, R. E. Buckey, J. Wellington Frizzelle, Dr. Samuel Van Pelt, and Dr. F. W. Merrell. The present membership of the church is 675.

The African Methodist church was organized in 1868 in a hall on South Main street with about a dozen members. Among them were David Crutcherville and wife, Zachariah Price and wife, Mrs. Blair, Mary Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Baber and son Louis, Charles Knight, A. H. Knight and Harriet Lee. In 1870 they erected a church on South Third street and Seventh avenue, which they yet occupy. It was remodeled in 1896 and dedicated July 26 of that year by Presiding Elder F. J. Peterson of Chicago. Rev. C. Wright is the present pastor, and the membership is forty-four.

The Reformed Presbyterian church of Monmouth was organized in 1848 by Rev. David J. Patterson with thirty members. These had been connected with the Reformed Presbyterian church in the east, and desired here an organization after their own liking. They were Samuel Hogue, John A. Hogue and wife, J. W. Hogue and wife, William Hogue and wife, John W. Paul and wife, Miss Rebecca Paul, Robert K. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, Miss Nancy Mitchell and Mrs. John Rodgers. The first elders of the congregation were John W. Paul and William Hogue. The first house of worship built by the congregation stood on the west side of South Main street, where the Weir Plow shops were for so long a time. They sold this building in 1855 and erected another the same year two and one-half miles southeast of Kirkwood, on the northeast quarter of Section 15, in Tompkins township. Here they worshipped until 1866, when the congregation gave up its organization, the members going into the United Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches. Rev. James Scott was the first and only pastor of this congregation. The old church on South Main street was moved by Bar Parker in 1857 to the corner of East Broadway and North First street, where the Kingsbury block now stands, and it was used as a furniture store by Parker & Davies, and later as a grocery by McGrew & Turnbull. It was burned in the big fire of 1871.

The beginnings of the First United Presbyterian church of Monmouth are found in the minutes of the First Associate Reformed congregation of Monmouth, given thus: "May 9, 1853. James G. Madden and other members in

connection with the Associate Reformed church in Monmouth and vicinity met in the Presbyterian church in Monmouth, for the purpose of organizing a congregation. Rev. Robert Ross of the South Henderson congregation was present and presided in the meeting. Twenty-one communicants were present, to-wit: James G. Madden and wife, John Saville and wife, T. W. Smiley, John Gowdy and wife, James S. Gowdy, Isabelle Gowdy, John L. Clark and wife, Robert Kendall and wife, James E. McNair, Edward Kirk and wife, Mrs. Isabelle Wallace, Mrs. Isabelle Young, Julia A. Madden, Susanah Madden and Maria S. Madden. On motion a congregation was organized and called the First Associate Reformed Congregation of Monmouth." James S. Gowdy and Thomas W. Smiley were chosen elders and James G. Madden treasurer of the congregation.

For nearly three years the congregation met for worship in the Presbyterian church, and in the court house. Early in 1856 such quarters were found to be too strait for them, and in April of that year the trustees called for bids for the erection of a house of worship. The church was built and dedicated July 4, 1858. In the meantime, after the chapel in the old college was finished in the fall of 1856 that was their regular meeting place. The Associate and Associate Reformed Churches having formed a denominational union in May, 1858, the dedication of the new church on July 4 was made the occasion of a Union Communion in joyful recognition of this long desired consummation. The surrounding congregations of Henderson, Smith Creek and Spring Grove, with their pastors, Revs. John Scott, Samuel Millen and James C. McKnight, and their respective sessions, joined in the service, Dr. Scott preaching in the morning. One writes of it, "It was a grand occasion and a day never to be forgotten by very many." The first regular pastor of the congregation was the Rev. David A. Wallace of East Boston, Mass., who took charge of the congregation on the first Sabbath of October, 1856, and held it in connection with the Presidency of Monmouth College, till by the request of the trustees of the college he was released in 1860. In 1857 the Associate Reformed Theological seminary in Oxford, Ohio, was removed to Monmouth, the Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., a professor in the institution, coming along with it, and in July, 1858, he was elected co-pastor with Dr. Wallace, and after the latter's

release had sole charge till December, 1862, when his whole time was given to the seminary and the college. Dr. R. A. Brown was then offered the pastorate, but felt called to accept the chaplaincy of the famous Roundhead Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers for service in the Civil war. The Rev. R. A. McAyeal was called, but his presbytery would not consent to his transfer. The Rev. D. G. Bradford took charge in June, 1863, and served until August, 1867. The Rev. R. B. Ewing, D. D., was pastor from April, 1868, to January 1, 1870. The Rev. J. G. Barnes was installed in May, 1870, and served until his lamented death March 16, 1880. The present incumbent, the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, D. D., preached his first sermon as pastor September 1, 1880, and was installed in the following month. The first house of worship stood on what is now the corner of West Broadway and North B street. It was a frame structure, with tower, commodious and fine for its day, and cost about \$6,000. The present building is of Colona sandstone, of subdued Gothic design, 124x84 feet, with a seating capacity of about 750, and occupies a fine site at the corner of East Broadway and North Second street. Exclusive of the lot, which was the gift of Mr. William S. Weir of precious memory, the cost was over \$28,000. The church was dedicated February 8, 1890, the sermon being preached by the Rev. R. B. Ewing, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Prof. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia theological seminary, President J. B. McMichael of Monmouth college, and the pastor taking part also in the exercises. The present enrollment of members is 470, and last year the contribution for congregational, missionary and educational work averaged \$16.26 per member. The Sabbath School was started in March, 1855, with Nathan Brown, Sr., as superintendent. Prof. J. N. Swan is the present superintendent. The church also conducts a mission school in the west part of the city, organized in February, 1895, with Prof. W. T. Wiley as superintendent. Prof. J. H. McMillan is now in charge, and the membership of the school is about 100.

The Second United Presbyterian church of Monmouth was organized October 25, 1862, by President David A. Wallace of Monmouth College and Elders William Gowdy and W. J. Thomson. The meeting was held at the home of A. Y. Graham, and the charter members were all previously members of the First United Presbyterian church. They were twenty in all,

and were: A. Y. Graham, Mrs. Catherine Graham, M. D. Campbell, Mrs. Mary A. Campbell, Miss Esther J. Campbell, Robert M. Campbell, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Professor J. H. Wilson, Mrs. Lizzie W. Wilson, Professor J. C. Hutchison, Mrs. Lizzie Hutchison, W. C. Brown, James Findley, J. D. Wolf, J. F. McCrery, Mrs. Elizabeth McCrery, James Strain, Mrs. Nancy Strain, Mrs. Mary A. Robison and Mary C. Wolf. Of these only Mrs. Mary A. Robison remains in connection with the congregation at this time. At a meeting of the congregation November 12, 1862, it was decided to call Rev. D. A. Wallace, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., to become its pastors. They accepted and served the congregation for several years, at the same time continuing their work as professors in the college. Dr. Wallace retired December 31, 1868, when Dr. Young assumed the entire work of the pastorate, and continued until June 11, 1871. He was succeeded as pastor August 11, 1872, by Rev. D. M. Ure, D. D., who served the congregation until August, 1874. November 28 of that year a call was extended to Rev. W. T. Campbell, then pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Little York. He accepted and was installed February 25, 1875, and was pastor until September 1, 1901. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas C. Pollock, who came to the congregation from Cambridge, Ohio, and was installed December 17, 1901. The early meetings of this congregation were held in the house of A. Y. Graham and later in the college chapel. Their first house of worship was completed in the spring of 1867. It was a frame structure, erected on the site of the present building at the corner of South Eighth street and East First avenue, and cost about \$10,000. It was torn down in 1879 to make room for the present building, which was completed in the fall of 1880 and dedicated September 12 of that year, Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., one of the first pastors of the church, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is of brick, 53 x 84 feet, with audience room above and Sabbath school rooms on the ground floor. It cost about \$15,000. The building had a seating capacity of 690, but this has been added to by a gallery built in the church a few years ago. The clock in the tower was provided by private subscription. The congregation sent off a swarm of more than 100 of its members to form the Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian church in 1895. It now has a membership of about 280.

The Third United Presbyterian church of Monmouth was organized at the South Ward school house January 12, 1867, by Rev. Robert Ross and Elders W. A. Robison and M. D. Campbell of the Second church and W. J. Thomson and — Struthers of the First church. Thirty-seven members were received by letter and three by profession of their faith, making a charter membership of forty. William Cannon, William Graham, Samuel S. Findley and David Inches were chosen elders, and W. J. Black and Alex M. Patterson deacons, and they were ordained and installed January 19. In March, 1868, the congregation purchased Lot 12, Block 12, in the South addition, and soon afterward erected a frame house of worship at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. J. M. Henderson was called that year as pastor, and served until 1873, being succeeded the next year by Rev. David Inches, who remained in the pastorate until the fall of 1876. Soon after his departure the congregation was dissolved by direction of Presbytery. A mission Sabbath school was organized then and carried on chiefly by students of the college and members of the Second church. Later the mission was given into the care of the Second church and carried on successfully until the organization of what is now the Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian church. June 9, 1890, Samuel Montgomery, Edley Z. Paul and Parker B. Harper, as surviving trustees of the old congregation, deeded the church property to J. H. Wilson, J. A. Templeton and W. A. Robison, as trustees of Monmouth Presbytery, and on July 12, 1897, they deeded it to the new Ninth Avenue church.

The Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian church grew out of a mission Sabbath school conducted under the direction of the Second United Presbyterian church. After the dissolution of the old Third church, the mission school was carried on for a long time in the old church building, but without any pastoral oversight. In June, 1894, Mr. H. P. Espey, a theological student from Xenia Seminary, was secured as assistant to the pastor of the second church, his work being especially in connection with the mission school. He remained through the summer, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Jamieson, who came from Castroville, Cal., and took charge of the work. The mission prospered so much that on April 24, 1895, it was organized into the Ninth Avenue church by Dr. W. T. Campbell, of the Second

church and a committee from his session consisting of S. C. Hogue, Geo. B. Davis, R. E. White and H. R. Moffet. Eighty-six of the 110 charter members were from the Second United Presbyterian church, thirteen from the First church, one each from the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, six from other churches outside of the city, and two were received on re-profession of their faith. Rev. J. F. Jamieson, who had been in charge of the mission previous to its organization as a church, remained in charge of the congregation after organization, and on September 12, 1895, was duly installed as its pastor. He has continued to serve in that capacity to the present time. Thus far the old church building occupied by the mission had been used by the new congregation, but it was found to be inadequate for the growing church and at a meeting October 2, 1895, it was decided to proceed to raise funds for a new building. The next month a site was purchased a block west of the old church, at the corner of South Third street and East Ninth avenue, and during the summer of 1896 the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$7,500. It was dedicated December 13, 1896, Rev. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church has enjoyed a vigorous growth, and has never been handicapped with debt. The final payment was made on the building October 1, 1899, and each year has closed with all bills paid. During the seven years of its history there have been connected with the congregation 349 persons, 199 being on the roll of active membership at the present time. The average attendance in the Sabbath school is 210. The church occupies a needy field, and has been felt as an excellent moral force in the city.

The First African church of Monmouth was organized September 4, 1865, by Rev. D. A. Wallace, D. D., and Elders M. D. Campbell and W. J. Thomson, who received into the membership of the organization the following persons, all by letter from the First United Presbyterian church: George P. Morris, Mrs. Clarissa J. Morris, Mrs. Matilda Catlin, George Penyx, Mrs. Harriet Penyx and Champion Miller. George Penyx was chosen elder and Champion Miller deacon. Several years earlier, a mission Sabbath school had been formed in the home of Champion Miller, with W. A. Robinson as superintendent. Sessions were held first at Mr. Miller's then in the old college build-

ing, at the Presbyterian church and elsewhere. In July, 1864, the mission was organized as the First African church of Monmouth, independent of any denominational control, and merely for the purpose of securing and holding a building in which to meet. Richard Murphy, Champion Miller, John Thomas, W. J. Thomson, R. B. Catlin and George P. Morris were chosen trustees, but they and all the other members continued their former denominational connections. Upon the reorganization in 1865, the old name was retained, but the church became subject to Monmouth Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church, members of that denomination having always had general supervision of the mission. The ministers serving the church were also all United Presbyterians. Among them were Dr. Black, Moses R. Johnson (colored), Rev. J. H. Montgomery and others. March 25, 1865, before the reorganization, the mission bought from the Second Baptist church the house of worship on South Sixth street and East Sixth avenue formerly used by the latter congregation, paying \$600 for it. The congregation disbanded in 1871, and after that time a Sabbath school was conducted in the building, with W. A. Robison as superintendent, until the summer of 1882, when the building was sold to D. R. Shelton for \$150 and made over into a residence.

The first Catholic services in Monmouth were held by Rev. Father O'Neil of Galesburg in 1856 or 1857, at first in the old court house, and later at the residences of Stephen Canning and "Billy" Shields. In 1864 Father Powers of Galesburg built the first church, the Church of the Epiphany, at the northeast corner of C street and Boston avenue, at a cost of \$3,000, and from that time Monmouth was regularly attended as an outmission of Galesburg. Father Howard succeeded Father Powers, and Rev. Joseph D. Bowles was made first permanent rector in November, 1869. He was followed by Rev. Michael Luby in 1872, he by Rev. James Halpin in 1873, and he by Rev. Thomas O'Farrell in 1876. Early in 1878 Rev. M. Weldon, now pastor of Holy Trinity church at Bloomington, and vicar general of the diocese of Peoria, was made pastor at Monmouth, but remained only a little more than a year, being followed by Rev. Wm. Murphy. In the fall of 1882 came Rev. F. C. Duffy, now at Danville, Ill., and during his administration the present handsome Church of the Immaculate Concep-

tion, on the corner of West Broadway and North B street, was erected. It was dedicated October 5, 1884, by Bishop Spaulding of Peoria and cost complete about \$25,000. After five years Father Duffy was replaced by Rev. Martin Kelly, and in January, 1892, the present rector, Rev. P. P. Owens, was placed in charge. The Church of St. Patrick at Raritan was erected during the administration of Father Halpin about 1875, and the church of St. Teresa at Alexis by Father O'Farrell in 1878, and both have ever since been served from Monmouth. About 125 families at present attend the Monmouth church, fifty-five the Alexis church, and forty at Raritan, about 1,000 souls in all.

Trinity Episcopal church was organized as a mission July 15, 1878, at the home of Victor H. Webb, 220 South C street, by Rev. George H. Higgins of Chicago. The mission started with about a dozen members, among them being Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Camm, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rupp, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sipher, W. T. Leader, Mrs. John Spriggs, James R. Marshall and Mrs. Frances A. Downs. Messrs. Rupp, Camm, Webb and Sipher composed the vestry. Services were held first in the room over Morton & Gettemy's restaurant (now Hodgens) on South Main street, afterward in the room over Warren Wright's tailoring establishment on the east side of the square, then in the room over Hickman's shoe store on South Main street. A pretty little church building was erected during the summer of 1883 on the corner of North Second street and East Archer avenue at a cost of \$3,600 including the lot. The church was consecrated November 22 of that year by Bishop Burgess of the Quincy Episcopal diocese. The church was supplied during its early days by Rev. Geo. H. Higgins of Galesburg, and Revs. C. W. Leffingwell and E. H. Rudd of Knoxville. Rev. W. F. Lloyd was rector for eighteen months from January, 1881, and after him Rev. R. G. Walker and Rev. G. W. Gates were in charge for short terms. During all this time Mr. V. H. Webb had acted as lay reader. He was ordained as deacon June 23, 1885, and since that time has had charge of the church. The present membership of the church is forty. Efforts had been made twice before this to organize an Episcopal church here. May 20, 1861, St. Paul's parish was organized at a meeting at the Christian church, with W. P. Rupp and T. S. Gordon as wardens, and Solon Burroughs,

A. H. Griffith, H. G. Harding, Jno. Langdon, A. W. Noe, J. S. Clark, F. W. Bracket and C. C. Williams as vestry. In the summer of 1876 also a church was formed with W. P. Rupp, president; Geo. R. Barbour, secretary; Miss Fannie Tucker, corresponding secretary, and J. W. Sipher, treasurer.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Monmouth was organized in 1859 by Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, D. D., then of Galesburg, who had been holding meetings with the Swedish people of the city at times as early as 1852 and 1853. Among the members were John Beck, Mons. Cassel, A. Nelson, Louis Nelson, James Olson, James Skibber, Olof Johnson, T. Swenson, Jorgen Hansen and their families. Occasional services were held in private houses by Dr. Hasselquist until 1866, then by Rev. A. W. Dahlstien, also of Galesburg until 1868. The church was reorganized February 2, 1868, and by the next year had a membership of about sixty. For the next year or two preaching services were held in the court house, the basement of the Presbyterian church and in the second story of John Beck's shoe store. In 1870 a church building was erected on West First avenue and South E street at a cost of \$1,600. It was remodeled during the summer of 1893, and rededicated on August 16 of that year. The sermon was preached by Rev. N. Nordgren of Galva, Illinois. The property is valued at \$5,000 and the congregation also owns a parsonage. Among the pastors have been: Mr. N. Nordling, a layman; Rev. C. Walleen, Rev. A. W. Holmgren, Rev. Elias Peterson, Mr. L. Swanson, Prof. O. Olson, Rev. J. Floren, and the present pastor, Rev. August Johnson. Mr. Johnson came in September, 1887, and the church has prospered under his charge. It has a present membership of 230.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) was organized April 27, 1899, with ten members: Mrs. Mary Wolff, James Wolff, Harry M. Carringer, Mrs. Rebecca Smilie, Samuel Hunt, Mrs. Christina F. Hunt, Wallace Messner, Mrs. Maria Carringer, Mrs. Missouri Richey, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shellenberger. The present membership is seventeen, and James Wolff is the reader. Services are held regularly in an upstairs room in the Zimmerman building on South First street and Market Place. A reading room supplied with Christian Science literature is carried on in connection with the church.

The Swedish Baptist church of Monmouth

was organized in 1888. It has always been a weak organization, and much of the time has been without a pastor. Rev. Uno Brewer was the first, and Rev. R. A. Jacobsen was ordained and installed December 15, 1893. In the fall of 1890 a neat little church building was erected on West Archer avenue and North E street at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated December 14 of that year, Rev. John Engstrom of Chicago preaching the sermon. The present membership of the church is small, and it is without a pastor.

The First Full Bible church was organized November 22, 1896, by Rev. J. G. Stewart, its distinctive doctrine being that of divine healing. There were twenty-six members, and H. Herbert was chosen clerk. Rev. J. G. Stewart is pastor. The church has no regular meeting place.

The Unity Society was organized in March, 1882, by about twenty-five persons who were members or adherents of the Unitarian and Universalist churches. J. H. Pattee purchased for their use the old Presbyterian church on South Main street, which had been sold to Mrs. Susan Harding when the Presbyterians abandoned it for their new church on East First avenue. The building was re-opened for public service October 8, 1882, with Rev. Arthur Bevis as minister. He remained about two years, and was followed by Rev. C. K. Gibson, and he by Rev. S. B. Loomis. The society afterwards disbanded, and Mr. Pattee overhauled the building, and it is now the Pattee opera house.

The Salvation Army located a post in Monmouth and commenced work here October 1, 1890. Mrs. Stillwell, wife of Major Stillwell, commander of the Indiana and Illinois division, Capt. Williams and Lieutenant Hey were the leaders in the movement. They rented the old W. C. T. U. hall on North Main street, got the meetings started, then left Captain Mackey and wife and a young cadet in charge. The work languished after a while, but was resumed June 17, 1898, by Ensign Campbell and his wife. They rented the upstairs room at 113 South Main street, which was the armory for a while. The army now occupies quarters in the Maple City steam laundry building.

The first sermon in Monmouth was preached by a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. A congregation of this denomination was organized at South Henderson, in

what is now Henderson county. April 3, 1843, Daniel McNeil deeded to the trustees of the South Henderson congregation, or to such members of that church as might meet in Monmouth for worship, as a site for a church building, lot 6, block 30, the property on South Second street on which W. H. Sexton's residence now stands. No church of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was organized here, and the trustees conveyed the lot to other owners in 1875.

The first Sabbath school in Monmouth was started by Daniel McNeil in 1831, soon after his coming from Oquawka, and its sessions were held in the court-house. Lack of workers caused its discontinuance in a short time, but it was re-opened in 1832 and carried on with a good measure of interest and success.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Monmouth was organized February 18, 1882. A preliminary meeting had been held the previous evening at the college, following a religious conference held there under the auspices of the College Christian Union. Seven men were present at the first meeting, but ten signed the roll when the constitution was adopted on the 18th. They were: W. P. White, J. A. C. McQuiston, A. S. Miller, E. E. Douglass, T. F. Campbell, Dr. E. C. Linn, W. J. McQuiston, J. A. Wiley, Charles Westerfield, H. M. Graham. Officers were elected February 20 as follows: H. M. Graham, president; E. C. Linn, vice president; A. S. Miller, recording secretary; Charles Westerfield, treasurer. A board of directors was added a few days later composed of J. Ross Hanna, T. G. Peacock, Ivory Quinby, H. W. Bosworth and W. L. Bailey. Rooms were then rented on the west side of the square and Prof. W. T. Wiley was chosen general secretary. In 1889 Mrs. Chauncy Hardin bought the old Methodist church and donated it to the association. It was remodeled, the cupola taken away, a gymnasium added to the rear, bath rooms and lockers put in the basement, and other changes made in the interior. The audience room is 40 by 45 feet, with a seating capacity of about 400. The new home was dedicated February 22, 1890. The present membership of the Y. M. C. A. is 125, and the officers are: J. J. Milne, president; E. I. Dains, recording secretary; I. M. Eastman, treasurer; A. T. Cooper, general secre-

tary. The general secretaries have been: W. T. Wiley, H. P. Zimmerman, A. V. Sturgeon, J. B. Dysart, J. M. Burdge, W. P. England, J. A. Hanna, T. W. Stewart and A. T. Cooper.

The Ladies' Auxiliary was organized in October, 1882, with Miss Maggie L. Wiley as president, but became disorganized and was reorganized December 22, 1885, with Miss Belle Webb, president; Miss Lizzie Douglass, vice president; Miss Marion Embleton, secretary; and Miss Matie Holmes treasurer. There are now about thirty-five members, and Mrs. W. M. Hogue is president and Mrs. J. A. Spriggs secretary.

The Junior Y. M. C. A. was organized April 11, 1885, for boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years. T. H. Hanna, Jr., was the first president; R. R. Murdock, vice president; Fred Lowther, secretary; and Clinton Huey, treasurer. The organization disbanded years ago.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Banking Interests of Monmouth—First Banks Were Private Institutions—Three National Banks now in Operation, and all are Prosperous and Sound.

The Monmouth National Bank (now the National Bank of Monmouth) was an outgrowth from the private banking firm of Claudius Jones & Co. It was organized in 1870 by Chauncy Hardin, A. C. Harding, H. G. Harding, W. F. Wiley and Claudius Jones, who were the only shareholders and all served as directors of the institution. The capital of the bank was \$100,000, and its place of business was the southeast corner of the intersection of South First street and East Broadway. A. C. Harding was made president; Claudius Jones, vice president; and W. F. Wiley, cashier. During the first few years of its existence, changes both in the management of the bank and its stockholders appear to have been rapid. Before the end of the first year, W. F. Wiley was succeeded as cashier by Claudius Jones, and during the

year following D. S. and Frank W. Harding were made assistant cashiers. In 1873, F. W. Harding was elected cashier, succeeding Mr. Jones, and the next year George F. Harding succeeded his father, A. C. Harding, as president of the bank, resigning his position, however, after a brief period and being succeeded by David Rankin. The year 1874 also witnessed another change, Amos W. Harding succeeding F. W. Harding as cashier. It was during the above year also that the bank was removed to its present location on the northeast corner of East Broadway and the square. The directors elected in 1874 were: A. C. Harding, Chauncy Hardin, Wm. B. Boyd, George Snyder, Cyrus L. Buck, Almon Kidder and Azro Patterson. In 1875 W. B. Young was elected cashier, and continued to hold this important position for twenty-four years, being identified with the bank for a longer period than any other officer who has ever served that institution. In 1876 David Rankin severed his connection with the bank and William Hanna succeeded him as president. Mr. Hanna continued as president and active manager of the bank until 1884, when his interests were transferred to Henry Tubbs. During the same year Mr. Tubbs was elected president of the bank, and continued in that position to the time of his death in 1899. In 1888 H. B. Smith was made assistant cashier, continuing in that capacity until 1890, when he was succeeded by E. D. Brady. In 1890, the Monmouth National Bank underwent re-organization, assuming the new title of the National Bank of Monmouth. There were few changes, however, either in the management of the bank or in the distribution of its stock, and the business of the institution continued without interruption. In 1894 James French was elected assistant cashier to succeed E. D. Brady, and has rendered service in this capacity up to the present time. In 1899, after the resignation of W. B. Young, Willard C. Tubbs, of Kirkwood, Ill., was elected to succeed him as cashier, and during the following year W. Harrison Frantz was made successor of Henry Tubbs, deceased, as president of the bank. In 1902, Mr. Frantz tendered his resignation as president and G. S. Tubbs was elected to succeed him. The present officers of the bank are: G. S. Tubbs, president; W. H. Frantz, vice president; W. C. Tubbs, cashier; James French, assistant cashier; W. H. Woods and D. E. Gayer, tellers; F. A. Martin, bookkeeper. The



Fred. O. Harding.

directors are Wm. K. Stewart, W. H. Frantz, E. C. Linn, Geo. E. Miller, Henry L. Jewell, O. S. French, Ivory Quinby, Robert Porter, Wm. Firoved, W. C. Tubbs and G. S. Tubbs. The working capital of the bank is \$325,000 and the average deposits are \$400,000.

The Second National Bank was organized October 20, 1874, with a capital of \$50,000. C. Hardin was president; John G. Wilson, vice president; F. W. Harding cashier; and C. Hardin, H. G. Harding, J. R. Webster, John G. Wilson, Alex. Rankin, Alpheus Lewis and J. H. Stewart directors. The bank commenced business January 7, 1875, in the building at the corner of East Broadway and South First street now occupied as a drug store by Frank Johnson; but on October 13, 1884, bought at receiver's sale the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank, on the east side of the square south of Broadway, and soon afterward occupied it. The building is a handsome one, well suited to the purpose, and fitted with all the appliances for successful banking. J. R. Webster succeeded John G. Wilson as vice president January 15, 1877, and at the same time Fred E. Harding was chosen assistant cashier. June 1, 1878, F. W. Harding resigned as cashier and was succeeded by Fred E. Harding. H. D. Harding was made assistant cashier November 2, 1881, but resigned and F. W. Harding succeeded him. On the death of the president, C. Hardin, Fred E. Harding was chosen president of the bank January 16, 1892, with F. W. Harding as cashier and H. B. Webster assistant cashier. September 15, 1884, the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$75,000. The business of the bank has shown a good growth, and since its organization it has declared dividends to its stockholders to the amount of \$196,250, and set aside \$108,966.17 to account of surplus and undivided profits. On July 10, 1902, the bank had on deposit \$450,105.82, with loans (including stocks and bonds) amounting to \$454,739.55. The surplus and undivided profits were \$115,335.52. The present officers of the bank are: Fred E. Harding, president; J. R. Webster, vice president; F. W. Harding, cashier; H. B. Webster, assistant cashier; E. C. Hardin, teller; Fred E. Harding, J. R. Webster, H. H. Pattee, D. S. Hardin, C. D. Hardin, C. P. Avenell and John S. Brown, directors.

The People's National Bank was organized in April, 1890, and commenced business in July,

William F. Smith and Wm. S. Weir were the prime movers in the organization, and the officers were: Wm. S. Weir, president; Wm. F. Smith, vice president; George E. Armsby, second vice president; H. B. Smith, cashier; W. S. Weir, Wm. F. Smith, W. B. Smith, J. C. Dunbar, N. T. Patton, Sr., George E. Armsby and Aaron Bowers directors. The bank bought the Smith & Dunbar corner on the south side of the square and Main street, and it is fitted up with the latest improved bank fixtures. The institution has had a remarkable and steady growth, as shown by its last official statement to the Comptroller of the Currency in April, 1902, when it had a capital of \$75,000, a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$55,000; and deposits aggregating \$469,024.04. The present officers of the bank are: George E. Armsby, president; John C. Dunbar, vice president; H. B. Smith, cashier; E. D. Brady, assistant cashier; George E. Armsby, John C. Dunbar, N. T. Patton, Sr., H. B. Smith, Wm. H. Brooks, Aaron Bowers and Wm. B. Weir, directors.

The First National Bank of Monmouth was organized in July, 1863, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and was the thirty-eighth bank organized under the national banking laws. The first directors were John Brown, Joseph Martin, Ivory Quinby, William Laferty, Draper Babcock, Joseph Stevenson and Newton Barr; with John Brown as president and Wm W. Gregg as cashier. The bank commenced business about the middle of November, in a room on the north side of the square, succeeding the private banking firm of Gregg & Hubbard. Soon the bank was removed to the southwest corner of the square and South Main street, the room at present occupied by E. I. Camm. After the fire of 1871 the bank bought the corner on the east side of the square south of Broadway, and erected the building now occupied by the Second National Bank, moving into it as soon as completed in 1873. Mr. Gregg was succeeded as cashier January 1, 1867, by B. T. O. Hubbard, who remained in that position until the failure of the bank in 1884. The bank was closed April 8, 1884, on discovery of a heavy defalcation on the part of the cashier, amounting to more than \$100,000. Robert M. Stevenson, of Tarkio, was appointed receiver on recommendation of officers of the bank, but a protest was made by stockholders because of his connection with the bank, and Guy Stapp was

named in his place. Joseph Martin was president of the institution when it failed, and Joseph Stevenson was vice president.

In the summer of 1884, after the failure of the First National Bank, a movement was set on foot to establish another bank. The capital stock was subscribed, and the name decided on as the Warren County National Bank. On the day set for perfecting the organization, many of the subscribers to stock withdrew their names and the movement fell to pieces.

In April, 1891, the auditor of state granted permission for the organization of the Farmers' State Bank of Warren County, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators were Justice A. M. Craig, of Galesburg; George M. Murphy, of Ottawa; William C. Norcross, M. W. Hall, James P. Firoved, Ivory Quinby, L. D. Robinson, D. C. Hanna, S. T. Shelton and others. About the first of August, the bank, which had not yet commenced business, was merged with the Monmouth National Bank into the National Bank of Monmouth.

The first bank in Monmouth was a private institution started by Ivory Quinby and James Mackoy, under the firm name of Quinby & Mackoy, soon after the completion of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad (now the main line of the Burlington.) Mr. Quinby later became sole owner, and in September, 1859, because of impaired health, he transferred the business to Gregg & Hubbard. This firm made an assignment in 1861 to Mr. Quinby. Other private banks in the early days were those of E. L. Chapman, afterwards merged into the First National Bank, and Claudius Jones & Co., merged into the Monmouth National Bank.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Monmouth Atlas the First Newspaper in the City, Now in its Fifty-seventh year—The Review, Forty-Seven Years Old, Has had but Two Editors During That Time—Other Papers Past and Present.

The first paper published in Warren county was The Monmouth Atlas, established by C. K. Smith & Co. October 30, 1846. The paper at first was a six-column folio, all home print

(there were no patent sides or plates in those days.) At first it contained but little mention of local matters. Perhaps little was going on in the young city, but more likely it was because in those days things at home were not much reckoned. In October, 1857, the plant was purchased by John S. Clark, and he with his son, Sam S. Clark, conducted it for a few months ty years, with the exception of a few months in 1871 when it was published by Thomas M. Nichol & Co. A daily edition was published from September 29, 1884, until May 9, 1885. In January, 1886, The Atlas was consolidated with McCosh's Evening Gazette and became the weekly edition of the Gazette. After McCosh's removal to Galesburg in 1888, there were several changes, the paper being owned by a local company, then by A. O. Rupp, who published The Evening Journal in connection with it for a short time, finally going to the wall. March 23, 1892, the plant was purchased by J. D. Diefenbaugh for a local company, and April 22 of the same year it was consolidated with The Advance, which had been established a short time before by J. Frank Barnes. The new paper was known as the Republican-Atlas-Advance for a while, then the Advance part of the name was dropped, and it is now The Republican-Atlas. The paper is published by the Monmouth Republican Printing Co., with Geo. C. Rankin as editor and C. F. Buck business manager. E. O. Phillips and Miss Belle Rankin are assistants in the editorial and business departments, and Sam S. Clark is in charge of the mechanical department.

The Monmouth Democrat made its first appearance the first week in August, 1852. Hoshea & Ashton were the publishers. The paper only lasted a year or so, the publishers moving to Macomb and engaging in the same work there.

The Monmouth Review was established by Alexander Hamilton Swain December 28, 1855. This was shortly after the dissolution of the old Whig party and while the Republican party was being formed. Mr. Swain was a Democrat, and in his salutatory declared his attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, and he gave faithful support to all the nominees of his party while he conducted the paper. The first home of The Review was in a small building on the east side of South Main street between the square and First avenue. It was a small room and contained an old-style hand press and some type, but no other machinery.



Hugh R. Moffet

After a number of years the office was removed to an upstairs room on South First street, near to Broadway, and later back to an upstairs room on South Main street near where it was at the first. From 1882 to 1886 the office was in Carr's block on South Main street, the room now known as No. 107. November 12, 1886, Mr. Swain sold the Review to J. D. Diffenbaugh and Hugh R. Moffet, and the office was moved to its present location at 112 West First avenue. There has been but one change in the editorial management of the paper since it was founded. Mr. Moffet, the present editor, was in the employ of Mr. Swain as city editor for three years before he and Mr. Diffenbaugh purchased the paper, and was Mr. Swain's successor as editor. April 5, 1877, the new publishers began issuing *The Review* as a semi-weekly, and in December following they discarded "patents" and since that time the paper has been wholly printed at home. August 18, 1888, the first copy of the *Daily Review* was issued. Its publication was continued until July 20, 1889, when it was sold to A. O. Rupp, of the *Atlas*, who changed the name of the daily to *The Evening Journal*. Mr. Diffenbaugh then disposed of his interest in *The Review* to Irwin A. Ewing, and the new firm of Moffet & Ewing continued the publication of the semi-weekly edition, beginning also the publication of a tri-weekly edition October 1 of the same year. November 1, 1890, in connection with George C. Rankin, they bought back the daily franchise from A. O. Rupp and resumed the publication of the *Daily Review*, discontinuing the tri-weekly edition. Col. Rankin took no active part in the management of the paper, remaining only a silent partner. He sold his interest to Messrs. Moffet & Ewing in April, 1895, who have conducted the business under the name of the Review Printing Co. The office is well equipped with machinery, the type for the newspaper being set on a Simplex (Unit-type) typesetting machine purchased in May, 1901. The *Daily Review* is a member of the Associated Press, and receives the regular afternoon news report of that organization. It has a certified circulation of more than 1,900 daily, of which about 1,100 are in the city of Monmouth. The semi-weekly edition is published on Monday and Thursday evenings. The Review gave up its political connections upon the change in management in 1886, and is not now a party organ, but devotes itself strictly

to news gathering and independent editorial comment. The paper is deservedly popular at home and in its own county, and in Henderson and Mercer counties it is also highly esteemed for its telegraphic news service and market reports. Hugh R. Moffet is editor; Irwin A. Ewing, business manager; R. S. Russell, assistant business manager; James M. Porter, city editor; H. A. Hanna, reporter; A. G. Brown, collector; and Miss Helen Tinker, bookkeeper and stenographer. Seven hands are employed in the composing room, four in the press room, and fourteen carriers are needed in the distribution of the daily edition to city subscribers.

With the opening of 1857 a religious paper was launched in Monmouth, and known as the *United Presbyterian of the West*. It was edited by Rev. David McDill. Later, the paper was consolidated with the *Christian Instructor*, now published at Philadelphia.

The *Monmouth College Clipper* was next in point of time. It was first issued in June, 1867, by students of Monmouth College, with J. L. Dryden, P. J. Addison, R. S. Wallace and W. M. Crighton as editors. Later ventures in college journalism have been *The College Courier*; *The Monmouth Collegian*; *The Annex*, which was a consolidation of the two before named; *The Ravelings*; and *The Oracle*, which is being published at the present time. The Junior Class issues an annual, called also *The Ravelings*. The college papers are mentioned more particularly in the historical sketch of the College.

In the spring of 1874 the *Midland Monthly* was started in Monmouth. Its editor and publisher was W. D. Pratt, a mere youth of seven, teen or eighteen years, but he made the magazine a superior one, and a credit to Monmouth and the west. Some of the best writers contributed to its columns. The publication was discontinued at the end of five months.

The *Monmouth Leader* was established in the spring of 1873 by Thaddeus S. Clarke, formerly of Macomb. Mr. Clarke died the following October, and his brother, S. J. Clarke, continued the publication of the paper for about six months and then took it to Abingdon where it was issued as the *Abingdon Leader*. ..

Rev. A. G. McCoy published *The Home Protectionist*, advocating the principles of the Prohibition Home Protection party, during the campaign of 1882, starting the publication about the 1st of September. Mr. McCoy was

himself the candidate of that party for state senator. After the campaign he removed to Chicago, where he had charge of The Christian Instructor for several years.

The School Chronicle was the name of an educational journal started in 1886 by L. H. Bristol. The publisher's time was too much taken up with his duties as a teacher, and he discontinued its publication in December, 1887.

The Warren County Democrat was started September 29, 1887, by Butler & Henderson, who came here from Lewistown. The paper has seen many changes in ownership. Butler & Henderson were succeeded in December, 1888, by the Democrat Publishing Co., with N. J. McCormick as editor. He was followed by H. C. Cook and Louis I. Hutchins in May, 1893. September 7 following The Democrat was consolidated with the McMillan-McDonald job printing office, the Warren County Publishing Company being organized with W. B. Eicher as editor. He was followed by J. A. Gilmore. January 27, 1897, the company was consolidated with the City Directory Publishing Company, and since that time has been issued as the weekly edition of The Evening Gazette. J. H. Delano was the first editor under the new arrangement, and J. W. Lusk is now in charge.

The Advance was launched October 18, 1889, by J. Frank Barnes, as a Republican paper. This was while The Atlas was in alien hands, and The Advance for a while gave promise of securing the entire party support. With the revival of The Atlas, however, there was no need of two party organs, and they were consolidated April 22, 1892, under the name The Republican-Atlas-Advance.

The Evening Hour was a small daily started by E. J. Clarke about the middle of February, 1894. It failed to get the necessary support and was discontinued after three weeks.

The Evening Gazette was started October 1, 1880, by George G. McCosh, who previous to that time had been employed in The Review and other printing offices in Monmouth. It commenced as a five-column folio, with patent side, and was a most unpretentious affair. In a year or so the paper was enlarged to six and then seven columns, later the afternoon telegraphic news report of the United Press was secured, and The Gazette became a paper of considerable reputation in Warren and surrounding counties. In January, 1886, The Atlas was consolidated with the Gazette, the two

papers being published by a corporation styled the Monmouth Printing Co. C. J. Wood, now a practicing attorney in Chicago, was managing editor for a number of years, and I. A. Ewing and J. M. Porter, now of The Review, got their early newspaper training on this paper. In the spring of 1888, citizens of Galesburg secured the removal of The Gazette to that city on a guarantee of \$2,000 worth of business, and security for a loan of \$5,000. Papers were published in both cities for a few weeks, then about the middle of July the paper here was discontinued.

The Truth was a weekly paper established by L. B. Patterson in the spring of 1892. It was the organ of the Anti-License party in the municipal campaign of that spring, then through the presidential campaign supported the Prohibition ticket. It was edited in turn by J. Ross Carpenter, Charles F. Wishart and T. W. Todd. Mr. Todd discontinued it as an unprofitable investment.

The present Evening Gazette, the second paper of that name published in Monmouth, was started in April, 1896, from the job office of E. J. Clarke and S. L. Hamilton by a stock company known as the City Directory Printing Company and capitalized at \$4,000. Mr. Clarke was editor and business manager, and Mr. Hamilton superintendent of the mechanical department. January 23, 1897, after the paper had been running nearly a year, a combination was made by which the City Directory Printing Company and the Warren County Publishing Company, publishers of the Warren County Democrat, were consolidated under the name of the latter company. Dr. J. H. Delano was made editor-in-chief and manager, with E. J. Clark a sixty editor. In November, 1897, J. W. Lusk succeeded Mr. Clarke as city editor, and in June of the following year Dr. Delano gave way to Mr. Lusk as editor-in-chief. At that time also J. M. McCutcheon became business manager of the concern, which position he held for two years, when he was succeeded by L. E. Wallace. In February, 1900, the company was reorganized, incorporated and the name changed to the Warren County Printing Company. It is capitalized at \$10,000. The present officers are: J. C. Dunbar, president; J. M. McCutcheon, vice president; J. D. Hickman, treasurer; L. E. Wallace, secretary and business manager; J. W. Lusk, editor.



James Lundy
John Browne

CHAPTER XXX.

Sketches of the Various Manufacturing Institutions of the City—Most of Them are Prosperous and Doing Much for the City—Some Suffer by Fire—Factories of Bygone Days.

The Weir Plow Company was in its day an industry of which the citizens of Monmouth were justly proud. In 1859 William S. Weir, then living in the Little York neighborhood, began experimenting with a corn plow, which he soon perfected and on which he secured a patent in December, 1862. Coming into Monmouth the next spring, with a small force of men, he made a number of plows in the old Christian church, on North Second street, where the armory of Company H now stands. In 1863 a shop was built on the east side of North C street between Broadway and Archer avenue. The factory was removed in 1865 to South Fourth street near the old passenger depot, where a building 100x36 was erected, and a force of 25 men employed. The works were destroyed by fire in January, 1867, with a loss of \$35,000, including 1,200 cultivators. The next fall the Weir Plow Company was incorporated by W. S. Weir, William Hanna, W. B. Boyd and Joseph Stevenson, with a capital of \$25,000. The capacity of the plant was then considerably increased. In 1871 the large shops on South Main street, south of the railroad, were erected, and these were added to as the demands of the growing business required. The capital stock was increased to \$500,000, and the company carried on the manufacture of cultivators, plows, harrows and other farming implements, their product going all over the United States and into Mexico and other foreign countries. In 1886 Mr. Weir sold his interests to William Hanna, and the latter, together with his son J. R. Hanna and Delos P. Phelps, carried on the business. June 11, 1892, the Hanna stock was sold to Martin Kingman, of Peoria, who took control September 1 of that year. In 1895 the owners of the plant decided to remove it to East Moline, but before this was done, on the night of December 12, 1895, the entire factory was burned to the ground, only the office, foundry and warehouses being saved, and entailing a loss

of \$150,000. Temporary buildings were erected and the work of manufacturing continued on a small scale. During the summer of 1898 the company made an assignment to protect claims held by the Kingman Company, of Peoria, and on September 15 of that year the property was sold at assignee's sale, being bought by the Kingman Company for \$35,000. The next spring what was left of the factory was removed to Averyville, near Peoria. The ground on which the Weir shops stood are now owned by the Monmouth Plow Company.

The Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company was organized in September, 1872, to develop the clay and coal veins which had been found a few years before by J. M. White and A. M. Black just east of the city and north of the railroad. Prospecting for coal had commenced there in 1869 or early in 1870, and mining was under way by the middle of June of the latter year. The vein of coal was two and one-half feet thick and at a depth of forty-five feet. Continuing the prospecting, the proprietors found at a depth of eighty-five feet a strata of very fine tile clay, a barrel of which was sent to an Ohio factory for examination and testing, and was pronounced there the finest ever seen. The company was then organized with a capital of \$50,000, which soon afterward was increased to \$100,000, but later reduced to the original figure. The first officers were: William H. Koonce, president; George D. Henderson, secretary; and J. S. Spriggs, treasurer. The buildings were erected in 1873, and the manufacture of sewer pipe began August 25 of that year. Soon after the company also undertook the manufacture of paving brick and other clay goods. The working of the clay proved more profitable than the coal mining, and in a short time the latter part of the business was abandoned. William Hanna became interested in the company in 1877, and was made its president. The next year he purchased the Spriggs interests, and from that time the works were controlled by Mr. Hanna and his son, J. R. Hanna. The present officers of the company are: J. R. Hanna, president; Mrs. W. D. Brereton, vice president; C. C. Merredith, secretary and treasurer; J. R. Hanna, Mrs. W. D. Brereton, W. D. Brereton, C. C. Merredith and E. M. Wallace, directors.

The Weir Pottery Company was incorporated September 28, 1899, by W. S. Weir, W. W. McCullough and D. S. Hardin, for the purpose

of manufacturing a stone fruit jar patented by Mr. Weir, and which for a while had been made at Alexis. The capital was \$25,000, but in December, 1901, was increased to \$80,000. Up to the time of Mr. Weir's death in December, 1901, he was president of the company, with D. S. Hardin vice president, and W. W. McCullough secretary and treasurer. After Mr. Weir's death, Mr. Hardin was made president and W. B. Weir vice president, Mr. McCullough continuing as secretary and treasurer. The factory was erected in the fall and winter of 1899-1900, and the plant was put in operation in February, 1900. The main building was 80x80 feet, four stories high, and made of brick. Work started with four kilns, but three additional were added the following summer. The entire plant, except the office, one warehouse and a new pattern room not yet occupied, was destroyed by fire the night of May 29, 1902, entailing a loss of \$60,000. The plant was rebuilt during 1902 with increased capacity. At the time of the fire the company was employing about 135 men, and had four men on the road.

The Monmouth Plow Company was organized in 1901 to manufacture a plow designed by W. T. M. Brunnemer, formerly of the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth, and later with the Bradley Company, of Kankakee. The company was licensed by the secretary of state December 14, 1901, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and F. E. Harding, J. S. Brown and T. H. Spicer as commissioners. November 30 a temporary organization had been effected and directors elected, but the permanent organization did not occur until December 30, when directors were chosen as follows: W. T. M. Brunnemer, T. H. Spicer, R. Lahann, James French, J. S. Brown, William McKinley, J. D. Lynch, R. R. Murdock and John M. Torrance. The directors elected the following officers: President, J. S. Brown; vice president, James French; secretary, T. H. Spicer; manager, W. T. M. Brunnemer. The site of the old Weir plow factory was purchased January 2, 1902, and March 14 work commenced on the buildings. The main building is 300x80 feet, the east half being three stories high.

The Maple City Soap Works was incorporated in May, 1890, and succeeded to the management of the soap factory started by Joseph Pease & Son in 1885, and later sold to Beedee & Wiley. William Hanna was the principal

stockholder in the company, and its president, with E. C. Beedee as vice president and general manager, and W. T. Wiley as secretary and treasurer. For ten years the old academy, the first building used by Monmouth college, was used as a factory, but during the year 1900 a fine plant was erected on the south side of the Burlington railroad tracks, and extending from First to Second streets. It is a four-story brick, the main building 162x112 feet on the ground, with an office building 46x36, and an engine house 50x64 feet. It has a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 boxes of soap daily. The company makes a specialty of what is called the White Bar Self-Washing soap, but also manufactures large quantities of other grades of laundry soaps and several brands of toilet soaps. J. Ross Hanna is now president of the company, Mrs. W. D. Brereton vice president and J. F. Merredith secretary and treasurer.

The Monmouth Pottery Company was incorporated in October, 1892, by William Hanna, J. Ross Hanna, W. D. Brereton and D. Melcher, with a capital of \$50,000. The company organized by electing Wm. Hanna president; J. R. Hanna, vice president; W. D. Brereton, secretary and treasurer; and D. Melcher, general manager and superintendent. The triangular piece of ground between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Iowa Central tracks, just east of Third street, was secured, and on it was built "the largest stoneware pottery in the world." The main building is 248x84 feet, and three stories high, containing the turning and drying departments, and the kilns, about a dozen in number, are farther east. A fine brick office building stands at the east end of the grounds. The factory began operations during the spring of 1894, the ware being burned with oil. The product includes crocks, jugs, churns, jars up to sixty-gallon sizes, and various other stoneware goods. The plant has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons of ware a year, and regularly ships an average of two carloads a day. The company has a trade which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Some shipments have been made to the Sandwich Islands. The main building was destroyed by fire June 1, 1897, with a loss of \$12,000, but was immediately rebuilt. The present officers of the company are: J. R. Hanna, president; Mrs. M. J. E. Brereton, vice president; W. D. Brereton, secretary and treasurer; G. E. Patton, su-



J. W. Brown

perintendent. The factory employs about 150 men.

The Monmouth Coal Company was organized by representatives of what are known as the Hanna factories in Monmouth for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of coal for those institutions. It was incorporated in the summer of 1901, with J. R. Hanna as president; W. J. Spencer, vice president and general manager; C. C. Merrideth, secretary, and W. D. Brereton, treasurer. Property was bought near Canton in Fulton county, and mining operations began there in October, 1901. Quite a town has been built up at the mine, and it has been named Brereton in honor of one of the owners.

The Monarch Coal and Mining Company was incorporated in June, 1898, by W. S. Findley, O. S. French and John Joss, with a capital of \$5,000. The company purchased and operates a coal mine near Farmington, Ill.

The Pattee Plow Company manufactures two or three different styles of plows but makes a specialty of the New Departure tongueless cultivator, invented by J. H. Pattee and patented in 1872. The Pattee Brothers commenced the manufacture of their plows at Buda in Bureau county, but erected their plant here in 1875, carrying on the business at first under the firm name of Pattee Bros. & Co., the firm being composed of J. H. and H. H. Pattee and I. P. Pillsbury. The Pattee Plow Company was incorporated in 1881 with a capital stock of \$10,000. J. H. Pattee is president, and H. H. Pattee secretary. The factory lies south of the Burlington tracks and west of South D street, the buildings covering some four acres. The company employs from 125 to 150 men.

November 23, 1892, James Milne & Son, of Scotch Grove, Iowa, purchased ground in Clark's addition, east of South Ninth street and north of the Burlington tracks. Here in 1894 the firm erected a plant for the manufacture of stump-pulling machines. The firm reorganized after coming here, and on December 27, 1894, was incorporated as the Milne Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$30,000. The incorporators were James Milne, J. J. Milne and Mrs. Margaret McQuiston Milne. The company sends its machines all over the country and to foreign lands.

The Monmouth Brick Company was formed in July, 1891, and soon afterward buildings and kilns were erected on a plat in Sipher's addi-

tion, between Girard and Franklin avenues and west of C street. The company was reorganized and incorporated in May, 1895, with a capital of \$10,000. It is now employing about sixteen men and has a capacity of 15,000 brick daily. The officers are: J. W. Sipher, president; L. L. Wall, vice president and manager; J. D. Diefenbaugh, secretary; E. C. Linn, treasurer.

The Maple City Cigar Factory is the outgrowth of a small cigar factory established by Reimer Lahann in 1860. He had no capital and worked alone in his shop during the early period of its existence. The fine quality of his product, together with his indomitable energy, caused a gradual increase of the business, until at the present time eighty men are employed and the factory has an output of 3,500,000 cigars per year. January 1, 1896, Mr. Lahann turned over the business to the Maple City Cigar Company, incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The new company was composed of R. Lahann, president; A. R. Lahann, vice president, and W. G. Xander, secretary. February 26, 1900, Mr. Lahann disposed of his interest in the factory, and the company was reorganized with R. H. Truitt, of Chillicothe, president; E. B. Colwell, vice president; and W. G. Xander, secretary and treasurer. The company adopted the profit-sharing plan in May, 1900, and on January 1 last distributed \$1,000 among its employees, each man receiving a dividend of about three per cent. on his year's salary.

In May, 1899, a book bindery carried on by D. E. Woodford at Galesburg was purchased by Monmouth gentlemen, and the Military Tract Bindery Association was incorporated by M. Brewer, F. W. Harding, I. A. Ewing and others, with a capital of \$5,000, to carry on the business. The business went so rapidly that the capital was increased in May, 1902, to \$10,000. The bindery is located in the Patton block on the north side of the square, and employs from six to ten hands.

The Monmouth Box Factory was started in the spring of 1893 by T. W. Beers, E. C. Means and W. Riley in a building on Mr. Beers' property on East Broadway. H. C. Davies is now the proprietor of the factory, which is located in the old overall factory building on East First avenue. It has a capacity of 400 boxes a day, and makes all the boxes for the cigar manufacturers of the city, and also some for other cities.

Other industries on a somewhat smaller scale

than those mentioned at length are McIntosh & Sons' machine shop and foundry; W. E. Greenleaf, cigar manufacturer; the Monmouth Cigar Company, the Cuban Cigar Company, and others of lesser note.

The Monmouth Electric Light Company was licensed to incorporate July 17, 1883, with a capital of \$30,000. The incorporators were W. H. Gillett, D. Greenleaf and I. T. Brady, and the company organized by electing F. E. Harding, president, I. T. Brady secretary, and F. W. Harding treasurer. The company got no farther, and in November, 1887, the present company, the Edison Illuminating Company, was incorporated by H. H. Pattee, N. A. Scott and W. B. Smith, with a capital of \$10,000. The company put in the plant, which with later additions does the street lighting for the city, lights many private residences and business houses, and furnishes power for machinery of various kinds. The company is now owned by the Ferris Brothers and is under the management of Robert J. Ferris.

In the fall of 1874 the city council granted to the Western Excelsior Gas Company the exclusive right and franchise to manufacture, sell and supply gas for the purposes of light to the citizens of Monmouth for the term of thirty years. Under the terms of the franchise the works had to be in operation by October 12, 1875, and this not being the case the franchise was forfeited. The Monmouth Coke and Gas Company, which had been chartered in 1867 with a capital of \$20,000, was then revived, and in January, 1876, the council granted this company a franchise. The directors of the company were: Draper Babcock, president; J. J. Glenn, secretary; W. B. Jenks, treasurer; C. Hardin, Wm. Laferty, S. Douglass, George Babcock. Soon after securing the franchise the company reorganized, incorporating the Monmouth Gas Company, and turning over to it the rights and franchises which had been granted to the Monmouth Coke and Gas Company. The new company erected the plant yet operated in this city. Fred Spencer is present manager of the works.

William S. Weir, Sr., father of the late William S. Weir, the Monmouth manufacturer, came to Monmouth in 1838, and put up a wool-carding machine on the block south of the present waterworks plant. The machine was operated by power secured from the little stream that then ran through that part of the

city, but has since been turned into a covered sewer. When the water was low, power was furnished by an ox and treadmill. Soon Mr. Weir went to Hale township where he and R. S. Joss managed a carding and fulling mill on the property of Thomas Paxton, Mr. Weir later going to Little York and carrying on the same business for a number of years. Mr. Joss came back to Monmouth in 1842, and built a carding mill on the corner of East First avenue and South Second street. This mill was operated first by treadmill and oxen, but in 1856 he refitted the mill, putting in steam power. Looms were also put in and for years Mr. Joss manufactured woolen cloths. The competition of more modern machinery caused Mr. Joss to close the mill, and for a long time the machinery stood idle. It was finally sold, and the building was used awhile as a carpenter shop, then as a feed mill and store. It was destroyed by fire October 3, 1901.

Among the factories in Monmouth in bygone days were: William Y. and Hugh Henry's carriage factory (later Henry & Morgan's) on South Main street, north of the present location of the government building, in the '50s; N. and J. Carr's plow factory, on the opposite side of the street, also in the '50s; Roberts, Dunn & Co's sash and blind factory, on South Main street near the railroad, erected in 1865 and destroyed by fire in September, 1869; Parker & Seibert's soap and candle factory, in 1867; J. H. Frymire's tannery, near the old depot, in 1861; W. L. Hopper's plow factory, in the '60s; the Pattee Star flouring mill, burned in February, 1879; W. W. Church & Co., manufacturer of wagons; Palmer & Brady, cultivators; The Monmouth Manufacturing Co., making W. A. Dryden's cultivators; and Joss & Milliken's woolen mill; the Economy Implement Co., incorporated in 1890; the Monmouth Blanket and Saddlery Co., in 1895; the Monmouth Creamery, in 1886; the Sherrick Cleaver Co., in 1890, and the Monmouth Road Cart Co., in 1888.

Considerable pork packing was done in Monmouth in the early days. Among the packers were N. A. Rankin, who commenced operations November 13, 1854, E. C. Babcock, and Armsby & Massie. The several packing houses killed and cut up 8,300 hogs in 1852, all raised in Warren county. Hog raising was then in its infancy here, there being no way to get the fat porkers to market. The historian has no statistics of business at later dates.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Monmouth well Supplied with Secret and Fraternal Orders—Masons and Odd Fellows Have Several Different Organizations—The Insurance Associations—Old Soldiers' Societies—Colored People's Lodges.

Monmouth Lodge No. 37, A. F. and A. M., was instituted October 6, 1846, with fifteen charter members, though it had been operated "under dispensation" earlier than that. December 14, 1843, Grand Master A. Dunlap and Grand Secretary W. B. Warren granted permission to form and operate a lodge, U. D., and the first meeting was held December 28 of that year with the following officers: I. W. F. Edmundson, W. M.; B. Hibbard, S. W.; John Miles, J. W.; Samuel Webster, treasurer; and Daniel McNeil, secretary. When the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge meeting at Peoria in 1846 the lodge organized with the following officers: Geo. C. Lanphere, Worshipful Master; Samuel Webster, Senior Warden; John A. Young, Junior Warden; Daniel McNeil, secretary; Simeon Scripture, treasurer; David T. Cohen, Senior Deacon; Henry A. McCartney, Junior Deacon; Daniel Markham, Tyler. The other members were John H. Mitchell, James H. Stewart, John Lee, Benjamin Hibbard, John Miles, Samuel Boyles, John A. Smith. None of these charter members now remain in connection with the lodge, and it is probable that all are dead. Since the organization not less than 700 Masons have been initiated in this lodge, and they may be found in almost every state of the Union. The present membership of the lodge is 112. The principal officers are: Doran Van Nuys, Worshipful Master; Lewis H. Hanna and R. L. Russell, Wardens; D. D. Dunkle, secretary; D. D. Dffenbaugh, treasurer. The first home of Monmouth Lodge was in a dingy back room in a two-story frame building owned by Billings & Marks, and located on the north side of the square. In 1854 the location was changed to another back room in a building owned by George D. Crandall on the east side of North Main street north of Archer avenue. In 1866 the membership had grown so that larger quarters were needed, and lots were purchased on South Main street. Owing to the great expense of building, how-

ever, the lots were disposed of, and a contract entered into by which a three-story brick building was to be erected, the third story to be paid for and used by the Masons. The project was carried out at a cost of about \$6,000 to the lodge and the hall remains the home of the Masonic fraternity of Monmouth. It is occupied by this lodge, the Royal Arch chapter and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Warren Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted October 2, 1856. The first officers were: David B. Rice, high priest; Wm. A. Seaton, king; Samuel Stanley, scribe. The present membership is about eighty. D. D. Dunkle is high priest, having served in that office for twenty-eight years; R. H. Scott, king; L. D. Robinson, scribe; A. J. Ebey, treasurer; Lewis Daily, secretary.

Monmouth Council No. 14, Royal and Select Masters, was organized December 27, 1863, with forty or fifty members. It was afterward removed to Galesburg.

The Monmouth Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, was organized December 28, 1866, the principal officers of the four bodies being as follows: Lodge of Perfection—A. H. Holt, Th. P. grand master; A. H. Swain, H. of T. deputy grand master; James Hill and P. Baker, grand wardens; G. R. Barbour, orator; S. Gamble, treasurer; A. G. Gibson, secretary. Council of Princes of Jerusalem—James Hill, M. E. S. P. grand master; A. H. Swain, Gr. H. P. sub deputy; P. Baker and J. W. Brewer, wardens; A. G. Gibson, secretary; S. Gamble, treasurer. Chapter of Rose Croix—A. H. Swain, M. W. and P. Master; James Hill and A. H. Holt, wardens; P. Baker, orator; S. Gamble, treasurer; A. G. Gibson, secretary. Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret—G. R. Barbour, illustrious commander-in-chief; A. H. Holt, illustrious first lieutenant commander; J. W. Brewer, illustrious second lieutenant commander; James Hill, orator; H. J. Ewing, grand chancellor; A. G. Gibson, secretary; S. Gamble, treasurer. The Consistory surrendered its charter December 2, 1872, thirty-five members affiliating themselves with the Oriental Consistory of Chicago.

Trinity Lodge No. 561, A. F. and A. M., was instituted June 27, 1867, with sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Joseph Hill, worshipful master; J. N. Reece and E. C. Johnson, wardens; S. Gamble, treasurer; G. R. Barbour, secretary; A. H. Swain and L. Stanley,

deacons; C. Coates, tyler. This lodge gave up its charter July 28, 1886, the members going into Monmouth Lodge No. 37.

A chapter of the Eastern Stars flourished in Monmouth in ante-bellum days, and continued until fire destroyed the Masonic hall in 1866, when the charter and paraphernalia of the chapter were burned. The present chapter, which is known as Monmouth Chapter No. 277, was instituted August 8, 1894, with thirty-two charter members. Mrs. B. A. Miles was the first worthy matron, with Mrs. Louisa Sawyer as assistant matron, and D. D. Dunkle as patron. The worthy matrons following Mrs. Miles have been Mrs. Louisa A. Sawyer, 1896; Mrs. Nettie Emert, 1897; Mrs. Susanna F. Webb, 1898; Mrs. Sarah A. Dunkle, 1899; Mrs. Mary Jeffreys, 1900; Mrs. Susannah F. Webb, 1901. The present membership is eighty, and the officers are: Mrs. Susannah F. Webb, worthy matron; D. Q. Webster, worthy patron; Mrs. C. A. McLaughlin, associate matron; Mrs. Mary Jeffreys, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Mull, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Warren Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., was instituted in October, 1854, when William Roundwell of Peoria was grand master of the order in Illinois, but no work was done until January 10, 1855. There were but three Odd Fellows in Monmouth—Elisha W. Nye, George McEwan, and Francis Hohenadel—and to make a quorum of five Chester Palmer and William B. Jenks went to Galesburg and were initiated. They immediately took their withdrawals, and in company with the aforementioned three organized the lodge. The officers elected were: Elisha W. Nye, noble grand; George McEwan, vice grand; W. B. Jenks, treasurer; Chester W. Palmer, secretary; Francis Hohenadel, warden. The evening of January 10, 1855, the following were initiated into the order: T. O. Hamsher, Jacob Krollman, Charles Jamison, James D. Mackoy, Alexander Tailor, Harvey Black. Mr. Krollman is the only one of the first members who remains in connection with Warren lodge. The first meetings of the lodge were held in the Masonic hall, then on the corner of North Main street and Boston avenue. In the fall of 1867 it moved to a room in the third story of a new brick building on the south side of East Main street just east of the public square, where its home was until the big fire of 1871

which destroyed the building and burned the lodge records. Afterwards rooms were secured in the Wiswell building on the north side of the square, which were occupied until February 18, 1902, when elegant quarters were dedicated in the Pillsbury & Sawyer building, also on the north side. The present membership of the lodge is 125, and the officers are: Will Taylor, noble grand; Frank Hermann, vice grand; P. C. Hansen, secretary; K. T. Watson, financial secretary; J. J. Kobler, treasurer.

Monmouth Lodge No. 577, I. O. O. F., was organized May 18, 1875, with twenty-three charter members, as follows: L. S. Holden, noble grand; John B. Weir, vice grand; Isaac Marks, secretary; Peyton Roberts, permanent secretary; R. Lahann, treasurer; Fred Rozenzweig, Aaron See, N. J. Nelson, J. H. Shippey, Ransom Doney, Sr., H. M. Rulon, T. H. Johnson, J. G. Madden, Peter Smith, M. Miller, S. D. W. Green, W. L. Chapman, J. W. Sipher, E. G. Bowman, J. F. Rulon, M. Nusbaum, Joseph Bolack, Wm. Briggs. The lodge had its first quarters on the south side of Broadway between the square and First street, then for a while was on the north side of the street. For the past ten or twelve years it has occupied the third story in the Woods building on the corner of South Main street and the square, where commodious lodge rooms have been fitted up. The lodge has a membership of 140, and has since its organization admitted over 500 persons into the order. The present officers are: L. F. Dungan, noble grand; Thos. Young, vice grand; Fred A. N. Ahlstrand, recording secretary; Ed. L. Montgomery, financial secretary; A. D. McIntosh, treasurer; C. S. Eby, J. P. Jones, J. Van Steenwyk, M. H. Lehman, C. Roadhouse, trustees.

Friendship Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 22 was instituted August 11, 1870, two years after Rebekah lodges were authorized by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, so was one of the first lodges organized in Illinois. It had twenty-six charter members, as follows: James G. Madden, George A. Sampson, Isaac Marks, William Greene, J. W. McGrew, C. L. Bancroft, R. Y. Frew, Ransom Doney, F. H. Rulon, John H. Baldwin, John H. Richey, James H. Herdman, A. H. Tracy, J. W. Gosslee, Anna M. Sampson, Nancy G. Marks, Sarah J. Green, Louisa A. McGrew, Louisa Bancroft, Anna Frew, Hannah E. Tracy, Ella Rulon, Anna Baldwin, M. F. Richey, Harriet E. Tracy, Sarah J. Smiley. Fire destroyed

all the lodge's possessions, but the members took up the work with more zeal than ever, and on April 27, 1883, the lodge was reorganized, and the following officers elected: Mr. Hampton, noble grand; Mrs. Buffington, vice grand; Mrs. Little, secretary; Mrs. Pebbles, treasurer. The present membership of the lodge is seventy-four, and the officers are: Past noble grand, Mrs. Maude Hermann; noble grand, Mrs. Zina Sodeburg; vice grand, Mrs. Maud Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs. Hattie Miller; financial secretary, Richard Watson.

Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 128 was instituted August 31, 1883, with fifty-nine members and the following officers: James Smith, noble grand; Mrs. A. D. McIntosh, vice grand; Mrs. Jos. Grier, secretary; Mrs. J. R. Baker, treasurer; F. A. N. Ahlstrand, warden; Mrs. Chapin, conductress; Jos. Grier, outside guard; Mrs. Mattie Emert, inner guard; Mrs. W. W. Brooks and Mrs. G. R. Peterson, supporters to noble grand; Mrs. R. Lahann and Mrs. J. Cottrell, supporters to vice grand; L. S. Holden, chaplain. The present membership of the lodge is twenty-six, and the officers are: Mrs. Alice Smilie, noble grand; Mrs. Mary Jacobson, vice grand; Mrs. Robert Jeffrey, recording secretary; Miss Katie Jacobson, financial secretary; Mrs. A. D. McIntosh, treasurer.

Encampment No. 87, I. O. O. F., was organized October 13, 1868, with C. W. Palmer, J. T. Wallace, G. A. Samson, R. Y. Frew, W. M. Smiley, T. O. Hamsher and Jeremiah McGrew as charter members. The membership now is about sixty and the officers are: Samuel Libey, chief patriarch; F. L. Watson, high priest; Jesse Berner, senior warden; Z. Dougherty, junior warden; R. T. Watson, scribe; T. D. Gordon, treasurer.

Canton Maple City No. 25, Patriarchs Militant, auxiliary to Oddfellowship, was organized in September, 1886, by Brigadier General E. F. Phelps, Captain A. W. Berggren and others from Galesburg. The canton started with twenty-one chevaliers, and the following officers: George C. Rankin, captain; C. F. Hamblin, first lieutenant; E. J. Clarke, clerk; T. W. Beers, accountant. The canton still exists, though it has had no meetings for several years.

ELKS.

Maple City Lodge No. 397, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted with

fifty-five members November 22, 1897. The officers installed that evening were: C. A. Perley, exalted ruler; G. C. Rankin, esteemed leading knight; G. A. Brokaw, esteemed loyal knight; E. I. Camm, esteemed lecturing knight; J. S. Brown, secretary; H. H. Pattee, treasurer; W. B. Vorwick, tyler; C. F. Buck, chaplain; F. E. Harding, R. Lahann, W. P. Graham, trustees. The lodge has excellent quarters in the Quinby block. It has a present membership of 133, and the officers are: Dr. R. W. Hood, exalted ruler; John C. Allen, esteemed leading knight; William McKinley, esteemed lecturing knight; D. E. Clarke, esteemed loyal knight; Fred Wildemuth, secretary; E. C. Hardin, treasurer; John W. Hays, tyler; W. D. Brereton, H. B. Smith, J. A. Joel, trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Maple City Lodge No. 302, Knights of Pythias, was instituted August 7, 1891, with thirty-five members and the following officers: R. J. Grier, past chancellor; Geo. B. Moreland, chancellor commander; Dr. W. E. Taylor, vice chancellor; I. A. Ewing, prelate; W. A. Sawyer, master of exchequer; Dr. J. R. Ebersole, master of finance; C. D. Miller, keeper of records and seal; William Ferguson, master at arms. Other charter members were F. C. Tapping, H. J. Blackburn, W. S. Wray, W. R. Sterrett, S. S. Hallam, Adam Miller, J. C. Irvine, J. H. Beeney, Peyton Roberts, D. E. Clarke, M. Nusbaum, Jr., H. H. Dunkle, J. N. Thomson, H. J. Kobler, L. M. Lusk, Wm. Brindle, J. H. Hanley, G. W. Hamilton, E. C. Means, I. T. Brady, H. E. Reed, J. H. Williams, J. W. Hamilton, Phil Nusbaum, H. Hodgins, J. B. Moore, J. D. Hickman. The present membership is 102, and the officers are: E. O. Philips, chancellor commander; C. L. Foster, vice chancellor; T. A. Wilcox, prelate; D. W. Birdsall, keeper of records and seal; Fred Wildemuth, master of finance; C. M. Huey, master of exchequer; G. B. Moreland, master of work; A. C. McIntosh, master at arms; I. F. Dains, inner guard; Sol Schloss, outer guard.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.

Acme Lodge No. 192, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized August 22, 1881, with forty-two charter members, and is the oldest of the fraternal benefit orders in the city. The

first officers were: John G. Burchfield, master workman; D. D. Parry, past master workman; L. M. Buffington, foreman; J. W. Gaul, overseer; Ira G. Mosher, recorder; W. H. Sexton, financier; Charles E. Blackburn, receiver; Fred Ahlstrand, guide; Oscar Henry, inside watchman; George Wilson, outside watchman; J. C. Irwin, Jesse W. Marshall, M. Nusbaum, trustees. The present membership here is twenty-six. The lodge holds no meetings, and the only officer is J. W. Gaul, financier.

A new benevolent order known as the Golden Rule was organized in Monmouth and incorporated February 21, 1884. The incorporators were O. S. Barnum, Dr. J. H. Wallace, W. B. Young, Dr. J. H. Troutman and T. S. Stamps. The objects of the society were social enjoyment, moral and mental improvement, mutual protection and the diffusion of principles of charity and benevolence. Council No. 1 of this order was instituted March 20 following with ninety-two charter members. The first officers were: W. C. Norcross, C. P.; V. H. Webb, C. C.; C. L. Barnes, chief captain; H. A. Anderson, C. G.; Miss Maria S. Madden, secretary; David Walker, treasurer; D. E. Waid, 1st G.; G. E. Wallace, 2d G.; W. A. Robertson, S.; Rev. J. Kelsey, chaplain. The order was a few years later consolidated with another under the name of the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule. The council here has been disorganized for some years.

Maple City Camp No. 94, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized April 28, 1885, by D. S. Malby of Des Moines. There were nineteen members and the camp was first officered as follows: D. Turnbull, venerable consul; Rev. J. W. Kelsey, worthy adviser; Frank M. Weir, clerk; J. W. Bolon, banker; H. M. Putnam, escort; J. R. Baker, watchman; Fred L. Harbaugh, sentry; Dr. W. S. Holliday, physician; C. E. Blackburn, G. N. Hawley, J. L. Dryden, trustees. The present membership of the camp is 353, and the officers are: I. F. Dains, venerable consul; H. W. Rice, worthy adviser; John C. Irvine, clerk; P. J. Iwig, banker; August Larson, watchman; W. F. Hall, Jr., sentry; Charles Welty, escort; Drs. J. C. Kilgore, W. S. Holliday, J. R. Ebersole, physicians; B. L. Mapes, chief forester; B. L. Mapes, E. J. Clarke, Lewis L. Kobler, managers.

The Royal Neighbors of America, the ladies' auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen, was organized February 27, 1895, with twenty-five char-

ter members. The officers were: Oracle, Mrs. W. E. Greenleaf; vice oracle, Mrs. H. L. Speakman; recorder, Mrs. Charles Richardson; receiver, Mrs. L. M. Boals; chancellor, Mrs. Anna M. Smythe; inner sentinel, Mrs. Frank Weidenbauer; outer sentinel, Mrs. W. G. Adams; managers, Mrs. Della Frymire, Mrs. C. C. Secrist, Mrs. Anna M. Smythe. The lodge now has fifty-eight members, with the following officers: Orator, Mrs. May Weidenbauer; vice orator, Mrs. Anna Speakman; past orator, Mrs. Lillian Cunningham; recorder, Mrs. Kate Sample; receiver, Miss May Boals; chancellor, Mrs. Olive Higgins; marshal, Mrs. Mary Dains; sentinel, Mrs. Mary McClure; manager, Mrs. Hattie Clarke; physician, Dr. Adella Nichol.

Monmouth Council of the National Union was organized March 27, 1894. There were twenty-eight members, and the officers were: President, F. C. Tapping; vice president, W. H. Childs; speaker, R. J. Grier; secretary, H. T. Thomson; Treasurer, G. C. Rankin; medical directors, W. E. Taylor, J. R. Ebersole; usher, D. Q. Webster; sergeant at arms, C. H. Cooper; ex-president, E. MacDill; chaplain, W. E. Taylor; Trustees, F. C. Tapping, W. H. Childs, Edgar MacDill, W. P. Graham, F. S. Smith. The council now has eleven members, with E. I. Camm as president, and F. C. Tapping secretary and treasurer.

Monmouth Lodge of the Knights of the Globe was organized February 10, 1902, by C. R. Green of Denver and General Shadel of Warren, Ill. The organization started with fifty-four members, and these officers: Judge, R. W. Hood; president, R. R. Murdock; vice president, C. E. Cornell; commander, S. F. Pickard; lieutenant commander, D. W. Leamle; provost marshal, Ivan Reed; ensign, N. P. Weineberg. The present officers are: Supreme judge, Curtis Day; judge, R. R. Murdock; president, C. E. Cornell; vice president, Samuel Pickard; commander, T. J. Lawson; lieutenant commander, D. W. Leamle; quartermaster, Ed Reed; adjutant collector, W. W. Murdock; ensign, N. P. Weineberg.

Washington Camp No. 60, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized February 13, 1891, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: F. M. Sharp, past president; Samuel Boswell, president; S. P. Merwine, vice president; C. H. Davis, recording secretary; A. See, financial secretary; N. N. Coons, J. F. Danforth, F. M. Sharp, trustees. The lodge

was allowed to run down until June 15, 1899, when it was reorganized by President W. H. North of Chicago with thirty members and the following officers: S. S. Pershin, past president; Sam Boswell, president; W. F. Walters, vice president; A. H. Lewis, master of forms; S. O. Means, recording secretary; Sam Hoon, financial secretary; H. Zimmerman, treasurer; T. E. Colvin, conductor; Frank Talbot, inspector; C. H. Davis, outer guard. The lodge has been defunct almost ever since its reorganization.

The Monmouth Camp of the Fraternal Army of America was organized April 17, 1899, with eighteen members, by G. A. Baxter of Kirkwood. The officers installed at that time were: Captain, A. C. McIntosh; lieutenant, E. L. Hamilton; adjutant, J. C. Macarty; quartermaster, W. R. Lang; corporal of the guard, C. J. Johnson; chaplain, C. P. Swiler. The present membership is nineteen.

Maple City Union No. 12, Ideal Union, was organized May 24, 1901, with the following officers: Director, John W. McKamey; vice director, Mrs. Kate Sample; past director, Albert Miller; secretary, F. L. Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie A. Turnbull; chaplain, Mrs. C. E. Gray. The present membership of the Union is forty-seven, and the officers are: Past director, H. L. Speakman; director, J. W. McKamey; vice director, Mrs. N. E. Tinker; secretary, Mrs. Kate Sample; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie A. Turnbull.

The Fraternal Tribunes were organized by Robert Rexdale, supreme orator of the order, February 21, 1901. There were nineteen charter members, and the first officers were: Chief tribune, Mrs. Oscar Henry; vice chief tribune, Mrs. Chas. A. McLaughlin; secretary, Mrs. W. J. McDill; treasurer, Oscar Henry; sergeant at arms, W. Brown; sentinel, C. H. Myers; guard, Mrs. George Cummings; trustees, T. D. Gordon, W. J. McDill. The lodge has the following officers: Chief tribune, Geo. R. Hearne; vice chief tribune, Mrs. Charles A. McLaughlin; secretary, Mrs. W. J. McDill; treasurer, Alex McFarland.

Monmouth Lodge No. 83, Mystic Workers of the World, was organized April 14, 1897, with the following officers: W. B. Vorwick, master; C. Z. Irvine, vice master; J. H. Hays, secretary; W. H. Livingston, banker. The present membership is fifty-five, and the officers are: Dr. G. C. Eckley, prefect; A. A. Penney, vice pre-

fect; W. E. Lofftus, secretary; E. E. Hanna, banker.

Monmouth District Court of Honor No. 180 was instituted September 29, 1886, with forty-eight members and the following officers: Ed. L. Montgomery, worthy chancellor; Mrs. Joseph Grier, vice chancellor; W. S. Findley, chaplain; C. G. McPherrren, recorder; A. B. Pershin, treasurer. The organization now has a membership of 56, and the officers are: C. H. Davis, chancellor; E. G. Dudding, vice chancellor; Ed. Kiddoo, chaplain; J. F. Searles, recorder; E. D. Montgomery, treasurer.

Court Verne No. 1049, Independent Order of Foresters, was instituted September 23, 1896, with twenty-five members. The first officers were: Joseph P. Moore, court deputy chief ranger; A. W. Ryan, chief ranger; A. Heberer, past chief ranger; James Costello, vice chief ranger; H. W. Rice, recording secretary; Claude Lusk, financial secretary; B. McNamara, treasurer. The present membership of the court is fifty-two and the officers are: J. B. Robertson, chief ranger; W. W. Brent, vice chief ranger; C. E. Tracy, recording secretary; H. W. Rice, financial secretary; F. P. Downer, treasurer.

Court Verne No. 347 of Ladies' Companions, auxiliary to the Independent Order of Foresters, was organized October 13, 1889. The officers at organization were: Mrs. Sarah C. Tracy, court deputy; Mrs. Effie W. Potter, past chief ranger; Mrs. Eliza Moore, chief ranger; Mrs. Sarah C. Tracy, recording secretary; Mrs. Susie M. Costello, financial secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Herbert, treasurer. The organization has recently been disbanded.

Warren Court No. 211, Tribe of Ben Hur, was instituted July 16, 1901, by District Deputy J. B. Bailey. There were sixty-five charter members and the officers were: E. E. Hanna, chief; Chas. W. Parker, past chief; A. B. Holliday, judge; Mrs. Birdie Lofftus, teacher; H. D. Hurd, captain; W. E. Lofftus, guide; P. H. Lippy, Rabbi Joseph; Mrs. Mary Holliday, Mother Hur; Mrs. Anna Chapman, Tirzah; Joseph C. Irvine, scribe; Dr. R. W. Wood, keeper of the tribute. There are ten members now, though the lodge has no officers and holds no meetings. Joseph C. Irvine acts as collector.

The lodge of Loyal Americans of Monmouth was organized July 29, 1901, by District Deputy E. W. Wilson. Thirty members subscribed to the membership roll, and officers were elected

as follows: M. E. Colvin, president; Mrs. Mary Moore, vice president; Jas. Bower, ex president; L. C. Hollenbeck, lecturer; Charles Waggle, treasurer; W. M. Jones, secretary. The present membership is about fifteen, and the lodge holds no meetings. An effort is being made, however, to reorganize it.

Maple City Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized October 16, 1900. It has a membership now of fifty-seven, and J. W. Lusk is past commander; C. W. Ward, commander; Loffa Boals, lieutenant commander; P. H. Lippy, recording secretary and finance keeper.

The Ladies of the Maccabees organized with twenty members November 23, 1901. The officers were: Mrs. Alice Smiley, past commander; Mrs. Minnie Ward, commander; Mrs. Nettie Waddell, lieutenant commander; Mrs. Mary Lippy, record keeper; Mrs. Josie McFarland, finance keeper. The membership now is about the same as at the beginning and the officers are the same except Mrs. Frank Weidenbauer is record keeper.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor was organized February 28, 1878, and reorganized November 19 following as Equity Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, with twenty-five members. This lodge still has its charter, but holds no meetings. The membership is small. Rev. V. H. Webb is financier.

Home Forum No. 41 of the Home Forum Benevolent Association was organized in Monmouth May 4, 1893, by Chief Medical Examiner J. W. Morgan and Solicitor Biggs of Moline. Twenty-two charter members were admitted, and the following officers elected and installed: Mrs. J. F. Houlton, past president; C. B. Bristol, president; Mrs. Thos. Gordon, first vice president; Ernest Merwin, second vice president; W. A. Briggs, secretary; J. F. Houlton, treasurer. The order is no longer in existence.

Monmouth Council No. 15, Order of Chosen Friends, was instituted August 7, 1883, with a membership of twenty-five. The officers were: Edward P. Parkinson, chief counsellor; E. J. Clarke, secretary; H. M. Wright, treasurer. The order went to pieces in 1900, and the local council then disbanded. It had at that time thirteen members.

Bethel Encampment No. 1, Order of Ancient Pilgrims, was instituted in Monmouth July 22, 1855. James Mekemson was recorder. The encampment disbanded years ago, and the records can not be found now.

Monmouth has the honor of being the birthplace of two of the Greek letter fraternities that have become popular in the college world, although such fraternities are no longer permitted in Monmouth college where these two had their start, and where others flourished in bygone years. Kappa Kappa Gamma, the second oldest college sorority in existence, was organized at Monmouth college in 1870 by Miss Minnie Stewart, now deceased, daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. H. Stewart. The society has chapters all over the country from Maine to California, and with its membership of over 3,000 claims to be the second largest sorority in the United States. The other society organized here is the Pi Beta Pi, formerly the I. C. Sorosis. It was started in 1864 and assumed its present name in 1883.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

Railroad men have four organizations in Monmouth, lodges of the engineers, firemen, conductors and switchmen.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Post No. 44 of the Grand Army of the Republic was chartered July 19, 1866, with the following members: J. T. Morgan, J. N. Reece, R. M. Campbell, J. C. Caldwell, E. Jamison, James Weir, Wm. M. Buffington, J. L. Dryden, S. L. Stephenson and J. M. Turnbull. The post was disorganized after a few years, and with the exception of the charter no records of the organization are now to be found.

McClanahan Post No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered in Monmouth, September 10, 1883, by Chief Mustering Officer P. W. Wilcox of Mendota, assisted by Commander Tucker of the Roseville post. The exercises were held in the A. O. U. W. hall. The officers were elected August 31, as follows: J. P. Higgins, commander; D. D. Dunkle, senior vice commander; J. G. Burchfield, junior vice commander; J. C. Kilgore, surgeon; Rev. Richard Haney, chaplain; C. B. Bristol, quartermaster; G. W. Bain, officer of the day; J. H. Herdman, adjutant; Wm. Hall, officer of the guard; M. G. Browning, sergeant major; W. T. Ramsey, quartermaster sergeant. The other members were H. M. Rulon, Solomon Dean, Samuel A. Hogue, R. A. Howk, J. L. Romans, W. H. Sullivan, Levi Stewart, Henry C. Cooper. The post



H. Kilgore, M.D.

was named in honor of Captain John McClanahan of Co. B, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer infantry, who was mortally wounded at Fort Donelson February 3, 1863, and died twenty days later. The post now has convenient headquarters on East Broadway in the Kingsbury building. It has a membership of 62, and is officered as follows: W. H. H. Roney, commander; H. W. Mauck, senior vice commander; L. M. Lusk, junior vice commander; J. B. Clark, surgeon; J. H. Miller, chaplain; C. B. Bristol, quartermaster; S. E. Boswell, officer of the day; Samuel Libey, officer of the guard.

The Woman's Relief Corps No. 6, auxiliary to McClanahan Post No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 7, 1884, with twenty-five charter members, as follows: Ruth Ray, president; C. Ebey, Emma I. Herdman, Sarah E. Dunkle, Sarah J. Hogue, Susan T. Chapman, Mary C. Piper, Sarah E. Ebey, Emma Bain, Susan Hall, Catherine Heflin, Emma Rulon, Anna Smith, Angeline Libey, Carrie Tinker, Alice Chapman, Nellie Emert, Lou Birch, Martha Lee, Maggie Burchfield, Lou Coons, Lina Hall, Ida M. Ebey, Flora Smiley, Sarah Libey. The present membership is fifty-six, and the officers for 1902 are: President, Kate Sample; senior vice president, Mrs. J. P. Higgins; junior vice president, Mrs. Ruth Ray; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Wonder; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Morgan; chaplain, Mrs. N. E. Tinker; guard, Mrs. Addie Reed. The Corps has sent several children to the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal, and the first money sent from Monmouth for the relief of the soldiers of the Spanish American war was sent by this corps.

Roy H. Cornell Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association was organized June 19, 1902, by Col. W. P. Brown of Galesburg, State mustering officer, and his adjutant, J. R. Williamson. Twenty-eight names of men who served in the West Indies and the Philippines were on the charter roll. The officers elected at the organization are: R. L. Sherman, commander; A. C. McIntosh, senior vice commander; G. E. Cox, junior vice commander; B. L. Mapes, adjutant; Fred Lusk, quartermaster; A. M. Roberts, chaplain; J. W. Clendenin, officer of the day; A. Sanderholm, officer of the guard; R. R. Murdock, W. W. Shields, trustees. The members, in addition to those named as officers, are: Wm. Fowler, Jesse Gunter, Samuel Pickard, George Raymond, Reinold Walters, Edgar Warner, Frank Watson,

Clifford Willman, Clyde Thulin, George Hammond, U. G. Jeffreys, E. O. Phillips, Fred Morey, Richard Boydston, Harry Zimmerman, Samuel Reed, A. W. Cobb, Charles Sanderholm, Will Bond.

Reid Camp No. 31, Sons of Veterans, was organized January 27, 1886, with sixteen members. E. J. Clarke was captain; B. Eilenberger, first lieutenant; and Jos. P. Ray, second lieutenant. The camp has held no meeting for several years.

COLORED PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Golden Square Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 12, 1892, with the following members: Adam Macison, worshipful master; Louis Baker, senior warden; Asa Stokes, junior warden; James G. Johnson, treasurer; James R. Skinner, secretary; Wilson Humphrey, Geo. Wallace, John Moore, Isaac Dover, Louis Doss, William Wallace, David Crutcheville, Chas. Wallace, Chas. Philips, Thomas Wallace. The present membership is twenty, and James R. Skinner is worshipful master; Peter Munson and Louis Baker, wardens; Charles Wallace and Wilson Humphrey, deacons; George Barnum, secretary, and David Crutcheville, treasurer.

Golden Crown Chapter No. 21, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted October 21, 1894, with fourteen members. Mrs. Mattie Baker was matron; James G. Johnson, patron; Mrs. Eliza Myers, associate matron; Miss Nancy Wallace, conductress; Mrs. Jennie Smith, assistant conductress; Mrs. Ella Murphy, secretary; Mrs. Louise Dover, treasurer; David Crutcheville, chaplain; and Louis Baker, warder. The present membership is about fourteen and Mrs. Mary Murphy is matron; Mrs. Mattie Baker, associate matron; Henry Warnock, patron; James R. Skinner, secretary, and David Crutcheville, treasurer.

The colored people have had numerous other societies in Monmouth, but none are now in existence. Among them were the Afro-American League, formed in October, 1895, with 125 members, and Will Wallace as president and S. E. Montgomery secretary; Silver Leaf Temple No. 27, Sisters of the Mysterious Ten; Zenobia Tabernacle No. 67; Mystic Shriners and Scottish Rite Masons, organized May 9, 1894; and Maple City Lodge No. 3816, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, organized December 19, 1894.

CHAPTER XXXII.

*Various Organizations of a General Nature—
The Business Men's Association, Citizens'
League, Liederkrantz Society, Clubs for
Social Purposes, Temperance Organizations,
etc.*

The Monmouth Business Men's Association was formally organized February 12, 1886, after a few preliminary meetings at which committees were appointed. The constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, W. B. Young; vice president, D. Babcock; secretary, J. W. Lusk; treasurer, R. Lahann; executive committee, W. W. McCullough, J. T. Reichard, M. Nusbaum, A. W. Morton and Dr. W. E. Taylor. The membership roll contained the names of about fifty individuals and firms. Later nearly all the business men of the city added their names. The association proved of great assistance to the city in a business way, and in 1898 it was decided to incorporate so that still further good could be done. The license to incorporate was issued March 12 of that year, the incorporators being William Hanna, H. H. Pattee, Allen Dunn, W. W. McCullough, W. B. Young, T. P. Grove and R. S. Patton. The trustees named in the charter were H. H. Pattee, William Hanna, R. Lahann, W. W. McCullough and W. B. Young, and the first officers chosen after the incorporation were: President, R. Lahann; vice president, W. W. McCullough; secretary, Geo. C. Rankin; treasurer, W. B. Young. The present officers are: President, W. W. McCullough; secretary, S. S. Hallam; treasurer, W. B. Young.

After a few preliminary meetings the Citizens' League of Monmouth was organized at Red Ribbon Hall May 19, 1884, and was incorporated shortly afterward as the Citizens' League of Warren County. The object of the league was the enforcement of the laws and ordinances for the suppression of the illegal sale of liquor. The first officers were: J. R. Hanna, president; W. A. Robison, vice president; C. C. Secrist, secretary; D. Babcock, treasurer; J. R. Hanna, R. A. Wilson, W. H. McQuiston, C. C. Secrist, I. M. Kirkpatrick, O. S. Barnum, directors. The charter extended for twenty years. March 23, 1899, the organization was

found not to meet present needs, and a reorganization of the league took place. The charter was laid aside and a new constitution was adopted more in keeping with present requirements. The officers chosen were: J. J. Milne, president; Rev. W. J. Sanborn, vice president; D. D. Dunkle, secretary; W. H. Woods, treasurer.

The Monmouth Liederkrantz Society was organized March 17, 1871, with nineteen members, for the purpose of furthering the sociability and unity of the German people of the city. A beneficiary branch was added December 2, 1873, and the society incorporated February 1, 1875. In January, 1881, provision was made for a pension for the widows or deceased members. The first officers after the incorporation were: Frank Fowler, president; A. Hartman, R. Lahann, vice presidents; Hans Nottleman, secretary; Adam Leins, treasurer. The present officers are: John Carstensen, president; John Jacobs, vice president; Hugo Fasbender, financial secretary; Emil Fasbender, corresponding secretary; R. Lahann, treasurer. The society had its first quarters on South First street, then for a while occupied a room over Kobler's meat market on South Main street. Since 1883 it has used the fine quarters it now occupies on the north side of the square. Between fifty and sixty of the German residents of the city are members of the society.

The Jeffersonian Club, an organization of gentlemen whose political affiliations were with the Democratic party, was organized early in the '80s by J. B. Moore, W. B. Vorwick, W. H. Dungan, George B. Moreland and one or two others. It was formed as a social club, and in its palmy days had as high as 300 members. In January, 1892, the Lincoln Club was organized by about 100 Republicans, with Charles Lee as president and H. R. Murdock secretary. The two organizations ran on until July, 1895, when they were consolidated under the name of Warren County Social Club, of which J. C. Irwin was secretary. Some of the Jeffersonian members, however, held out of the consolidation and kept up the Jeffersonian organization. None of the three are now in existence.

The Solo Club was organized during the Civil war, probably in 1862, for the purpose of giving its members a place where they could get together to talk over the war and like affairs. It is a social club, with strict rules against gambling and the use of liquors in the

rooms, and to this is largely due the fact that it is still in existence. The club met for a long time in the room over Kobler's meat market on South Main street, and now has excellent quarters in the Quinby block. It has had as high as fifty or sixty members, but now has only about twenty.

The Monmouth Country Club was organized as the Monmouth Golf Club October 30, 1900, with about fifty members and the following officers: President, J. W. Sipher; vice president, Mrs. M. Brewer; secretary, F. S. Spencer; treasurer, L. L. Shultz; captain of the green, E. R. Sturtevant. Previous to that time golf enthusiasts had laid out grounds just east of the city, and at the organization D. S. Harding offered the club his residence property on East Broadway as a club house. Permanent organization as the Monmouth Country Club was effected March 3, 1901. The present officers are: J. W. Sipher, president; Miss Mary Armsby, vice president; I. A. Ewing, secretary; C. C. Woodward, treasurer; J. C. Porter, captain of the green.

The Monmouth Bicycle Club was organized May 19, 1893, and the following officers chosen: Dr. J. R. Ebersole, president; Ivory Quinby, vice president; secretary and treasurer, James French; captain, Howard C. Davies; first lieutenant, F. E. Wallace. The club is now more of a social organization than a bicycling club. It has rooms on South Main street, and the officers are: President, D. L. Birdsall; vice president, Dr. Paul S. Orth; secretary, Will Carson; treasurer, W. S. VanValkenburg; captain, C. E. Breed; lieutenant, H. McLaughlin.

An earlier Monmouth Bicycle Club was organized April 9, 1888, with eleven members. Guy Stapp was president; James French, vice president; Ivory Quinby, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Davies, captain; and M. M. Morris, bugler.

The Twilight Club was organized by business and professional men of the city April 4, 1895, "to foster rational good fellowship and tolerant discussions among the business and professional men of all classes." George C. Rankin was made secretary, and an executive committee was named consisting of Dr. J. B. McMichael, A. G. Patton, W. C. Norcross, V. H. Webb, W. B. Eicher, R. Lahann and E. C. Hardin. The meetings were usually held in the armory, a dinner being followed by discussion of some public question of interest. The initial meet-

ing was held April 18, 1895, when the subject of free coinage was discussed, the principal speakers being Editor J. L. Waite, of the Burlington Hawkeye, and Judge Huston, also of Burlington. One hundred men were present. At the second meeting, May 9, "Hard Times, Their Cause and Remedy," was the theme, and M. J. Dougherty, of Galesburg, was the chief speaker. May 23 was ladies' night, and "The Advanced Education of Women and Its Effects on Domestic Life," was discussed by Jennie Logue Campbell, of Monmouth, and Miss Frances Hague, of Galesburg. Other subjects discussed have been: "Our Individual Relations and Duties to Society," "What the Churches are Doing for the People," "National Finances," "Our Boys and Girls," "Secret Societies," "The Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow of the Twilight Club," "Are Americans Degenerating," "Cuba," "The Educational Interests of Monmouth," etc. February 25, 1898, the meeting was held in the college assembly room and was in honor of the president-elect of the college. The subject was "The Material Interests of Monmouth." August 9, 1899, the trustees of the Western Illinois State Normal School were entertained, the subject being "Illinois."

A branch of the Euterpean Society was organized June 20, 1902, by W. M. Detherick, of Chicago. The society is for the study of art, literature and music, each member representing one of the masters in these arts. The membership is seventy-five. Rev. W. J. Sanborn is general treasurer and Miss Minnie Searles general librarian, and the officers of the different branches are: Music, Prof. W. L. Hanson, president; Mrs. I. A. Ewing, vice president; Miss Mary Brent, secretary. Literature, Prof. B. F. Armistage, president; J. Clyde McCoy, vice president; Miss Beulah Tapping, secretary. Painting, Miss Jessie Buckner, president; Mrs. E. C. Hardin, vice president; Miss Jean Foster, secretary.

The Socialist Club was organized March 14, 1902, with W. L. Morrell, president; R. T. Watson, recording secretary; A. Heberer, financial secretary; J. A. Allen, literary agent; W. F. Bereth, organizer. Several members were secured at the time of organizing, but no further meetings have been held.

The Monmouth Gun Club was organized by a number of sportsmen of Monmouth in December, 1877. The officers were F. Regnier, president; Dr. N. S. Woodward, vice president; F. E. Harding, secretary; J. H. Spriggs, treas-

urer; F. Regnier, F. E. Harding, J. H. Spriggs, G. B. Denman, G. P. Conrad, D. M. Dungan, directors. The shoots were held at Regnier's farm just southeast of the city. A team from this club won the championship badge at the annual tournament of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association at Galesburg in May, 1880. The members of the winning team were Ed Allen, G. P. Conrad, F. Regnier, Frank Carr. The present Monmouth Gun Club has forty members and the following officers: George A. Schussler, president; Charles Perley, vice president; Frank Gayer, captain; R. H. McCoy, secretary and treasurer.

MUSICAL.

Monmouth has had various musical organizations of one kind and another. One of the first recorded was the Monmouth Music Association, organized November 28, 1857, with C. V. Brooks as president and W. A. Grant secretary. It was an association of all the musically inclined of the city, and was the source of considerable enjoyment and profit. Another organization of similar character was formed June 15, 1891, and styled the Monmouth Music Club. Guy Stapp was president; Mrs. W. H. Sexton, vice president; Miss Emma Roberts, secretary; E. D. Brady, treasurer; and Dr. J. B. Herbert, director. It was the intention to have a permanent organization, with a large chorus and orchestra, but ended in failure. Another Monmouth Music Club was organized February 18, 1898, with W. P. Graham, president; R. H. McCoy, vice president; Mrs. F. E. Wallace, secretary; and I. S. Wolf, treasurer; but it has met the same sad end. At present the only regularly organized musical association in the city is the College Choral Society, of which J. Clyde McCoy is president; H. A. Hanna, vice president; and Wylie Stewart, secretary and treasurer.

There have also been bands and orchestras one after another in rapid succession. An early band was the Monmouth Cotillion Band, of which little can now be learned. It existed in the late '50s. The Monmouth Marine Band was for many years one of the best organizations of the kind in Western Illinois, and for awhile the regimental band of the Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard. An opposition organization, the Cadet Band, existed for a short time but was consolidated with the Ma-

rines in 1886, still further increasing the efficiency of the latter. This band became disorganized a few years ago, and October 31, 1899, the Merchants and Manufacturers Band took its place. It is made up of about twenty pieces. S. L. Hamilton is president; W. A. Sawyer, treasurer; H. B. Garrison, manager; and R. E. Cox, director. The Monmouth Labor Band is an organization of colored players, with C. Collins, president; J. C. Dover, vice president; John Long, secretary; H. Bennett, treasurer; B. Stokes, manager; and T. People, leader.

A quartet popular in the '80s was the Herbert Quartet, organized in 1880, with John W. Matthews, first tenor; Dr. J. B. Herbert, second tenor and director; Milt I. Robinson, first bass; and James H. Smith, second bass. This quartet made several concert tours, and sang at the National W. C. T. U. convention at Nashville in 1887. The quartet has been disorganized since the moving away of two of its members. The Wagner Quartet is composed of four young ladies, Misses Nelle Porter, first soprano; Bessie Blackburn, second soprano; Lulu Johnson, first alto; Helen Tinker, second alto. They have been singing together since 1895, when they were in high school, and have been heard at the National Teachers' convention at Milwaukee in 1898, the Northern Illinois Teachers' convention at Rock Island, several State Teachers' conventions at Springfield. They have also made concert tours through Iowa and the east, and in various parts of their home state. During the summer of 1902 they sang at Chautauquas in both North and South Dakota. The college also had mandolin-quitar and glee clubs two different years, 1899-1900 and 1900-01, concert tours being made each year.

There have been several orchestras, but the one organized during the summer of 1878 was the most pretentious. It consisted of eighteen pieces, with Prof. A. Luft as leader. Smaller orchestras have since been led by Prof. Price, Prof. Luft, Prof. Hamil and others, playing for parties, entertainments, dances, etc. The Pottery Orchestra was organized November 13, 1899, with eleven pieces, but it never appeared in public.

RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

The Monmouth Relief Association was organized for the relief of the poor of the city December 7, 1893, with Mayor W. B. Wolf as presi-

dent; J. R. Hanna, secretary; J. W. Sipher, treasurer, and an advisory board of one member from each of the churches and leading secret orders of the city.

The Associated Charities was formed with the same purpose in view January 25, 1897, with Mayor R. Lahann as president; E. J. Clarke, secretary; and J. A. Hanna, treasurer. The next winter Hugh R. Moffet was president; Peyton Roberts, vice president; Mrs. V. H. Webb, secretary; and R. Lahann, treasurer. These officers are still in charge of the organization, though they have had few calls for aid the past few winters.

BASEBALL.

As early as 1867 there was a baseball rivalry between Monmouth and Galesburg. A game was played May 25 between the "College City" club of Galesburg and the "Classics" of Monmouth College. Those were before the days of professional baseball, and the game was to run up as many runs as possible. This game resulted seventy-four to twenty-three in favor of Galesburg. The Monmouth players were D. C. Templeton, M. S. Foster, R. H. Stewart, T. Martin, J. F. Graham, C. H. Mitchell, M. L. Perry, Robert Horne, R. E. Wilkin. Galesburg also won the return game.

The Clippers were a baseball club in the late '60s, composed of Dougherty, Shoemaker, Vantine, Mitchell, Dredge, Gibson, Martin, Hardin and Stewart. They also had a second team composed of T. Seaton, F. Harding, Sam Gibson, Jas. Smith, L. M. Lusk, Chas. Carr, Steve Gibson, P. M. Coates and Gus Wells. The Clippers won a game with Altona in 1867, 64 to 42, and the second team one from Young America, 92 to 35. In 1868 the Clippers won from Burlington, 58 to 46, and played three games with the Occidentals of Quincy. The Clippers won the first game, 36 to 20; the Occidentals the second, 41 to 32; and the third game, played at Macomo, was won by the Clippers, 32 to 21. In 1869, with Fred Allen as captain, the Clippers lost a game to the Amateurs of Chicago, 31 to 26. The game was said to have been the best played in Chicago that year. The next day the Clippers were terribly whipped at Rockford, the score standing 76 to 1. The Rockford team also won the return game played in Monmouth, 46 to 2. These defeats, however, did not quell the ardor of the Clip-

pers, and as late as 1874 they continued to play ball.

The Monmouth Athletic Association was organized and incorporated in the summer of 1888 by J. R. Hanna, F. E. Harding, H. B. Webster, E. C. Morgan, J. R. Hickman and J. W. Matthews, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Fine baseball grounds were secured on West Broadway but the organization went out of business shortly and the grounds are now in town lots.

The city had professional ball in 1890. February 25 the Illinois-Iowa league was formed at a meeting at Aurora, and composed of Monmouth, Ottawa, Aurora, Joliet and Sterling, in Illinois, and Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids and Dubuque, in Iowa. The Ottumwa team finished first, with Monmouth second. The local association had the following officers: E. I. Camm, president; Geo. C. Rankin, secretary; F. W. Harding, treasurer; J. W. Lusk, R. Lahann, J. S. Spriggs, directors. The team which started the season was composed of Collins, Brymer and Browner, pitchers; Zeis and Wells, catchers; Halpin, first base; Carey, second base; Cunningham, third base; Murphy, short stop; Suggs, left field; Sanford, center field; Jones, right field.

In 1899 there was a city league with H. W. Dredge president and J. H. Brown, manager, but generally of recent years most of the ball playing in Monmouth has been left to the college and high school teams.

HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Monmouth Homestead and Loan Association was organized in the spring of 1882, under the law governing such associations. The charter was adopted and directors elected June 13, 1882, as follows: Dr. A. V. T. Gilbert, Almon Kidder, J. B. Sofield, Dr. J. H. Wallace, W. B. Young, Chas. T. Page, J. L. Dryden, Levi Roadhouse and John W. Matthews. The directors elected Dr. A. V. T. Gilbert president; J. B. Sofield, vice president; W. B. Young, treasurer; and Lyman B. Case, secretary. The present officers are: Almon Kidder, president; W. S. Holliday, vice president; T. G. Peacock, secretary; and James French, treasurer. The fortieth semi-annual statement issued June 1, 1902, showed 4,537 shares of stock in force. The loans amounted to \$156,567.73, more than ever before in the history of the association.

The Monmouth Mutual Homestead Associa-

tion, which preceded the Homestead and Loan Association, was chartered in 1874, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and a duration of charter for ninety-nine years. The object of the association as stated in the charter was "the accumulation of a fund to assist the stockholders individually to purchase or improve real estate, or make such other investments as they may deem proper." The stockholders and directors given in the charter were Henry H. Glidden, J. N. Reece, James M. Johnston, John A. Dickinson and Lloyd E. Johnson. This association soon disbanded.

INSURANCE.

The legislature of 1857 passed an act for the incorporation of the Monmouth Insurance and Loan Company. The incorporators were A. C. Harding, T. L. Mackoy, Charles L. Armsby, James G. Madden, E. A. Paine and Ivory Quinby, and the capital stock was \$100,000.

The Warren County Home Insurance Company was chartered by an act of the legislature February 16, 1865, with a capital of \$50,000, and was organized May 26 following. The officers and directors were: Dr. John A. Young, president; Thomas S. McClanahan, vice president; R. H. Gettemy, secretary; Robert H. Gettemy, John A. Young, William Gettemy, T. S. McClanahan and William F. Smith, directors. Later the capital was increased to \$75,000.

Both the above associations have long since gone out of existence.

The Monmouth Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was the outgrowth of the Coldbrook Rural Insurance Company, which was organized December 4, 1875, and commenced business about January 1 following with Lyman H. Young, president; C. M. Young, secretary; L. H. Gilmore, treasurer; and S. T. Shelton, J. R. Barnett, J. T. Hartman, E. C. Atchison, M. S. Rees, Alex. Rankin, L. H. Gilmore, L. H. Young and J. H. Dennison, directors. The capital was \$55,900, distributed among forty-nine members, and the office of the corporation was in Coldbrook township. The object was the insurance of farm property in Monmouth, Coldbrook, Floyd, Kelly, Spring Grove and Lenox townships. October 6, 1877, the company was reorganized under its present name, with the same officers and directors, and with authority to insure farm property in any part of Warren county. At the close of business December

31, 1901, the company had in force 1,180 policies, representing an insurance of \$1,719,305, an increase of more than \$100,000 during the year. The new policies written during the year were 310. C. M. Young has continued as secretary and L. H. Gilmore as treasurer ever since the organization of the company. James R. Barnett is now president.

The United Presbyterian Mutual Benefit Association was chartered by the State Superintendent of Insurance at Springfield May 17, 1897, and organized and commenced business May 19. The incorporators were all members of the United Presbyterian church, and the object of the association is to provide a fraternal life insurance for members of that religious denomination only. The report to the Insurance Department January 1, 1902, showed 2,700 certificates in force, carrying insurance amounting to \$4,030,000. Eight death losses and one disability benefit were paid during 1901. The officers of the association are: E. J. Blair, M. D., president and general manager; McKenzie Cleland, vice president; Hugh R. Moffet, secretary; R. E. White, treasurer; T. G. Peacock, Esq., attorney.

The Illinois Bankers' Life Association of Monmouth was organized in the spring of 1897 and incorporated November 3, 1897. It is organized under the insurance laws of the state as a co-operative association on the assessment plan. The statement made January 1, 1902, showed that there had been issued up to that time 1,750 certificates, representing an insurance of \$2,242,000, and the assets at that time were approximately \$50,000. The officers of the association are: Geo. C. Rankin, president; I. A. Ewing, first vice president; W. G. Stevenson, second vice president; W. A. Sawyer, secretary; E. C. Hardin, treasurer; Dr. J. R. Ebersole, medical director; S. S. Hallam, general manager and attorney. The directors are: Geo. C. Rankin, W. G. Stevenson, S. S. Hallam, J. R. Hickman, I. A. Ewing, C. G. McPherrin, J. D. Dffenbaugh, D. Turnbull, F. S. Rayburn.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Labor organizations have not as a rule thrived very well in Monmouth. Many unions and other associations have been formed here, but few of them exist at the present time. The Monmouth Branch of the American Federation of Labor was formed January 18, 1892, the con-

stitution receiving the signatures of about thirty members. The officers elected were: President, E. L. Hamilton; vice president, J. A. McDonald; second vice president, Wm. A. Ziska; secretary, L. H. Smith; treasurer, Charles Sauer. The organization had good headquarters and was kept up for some years, but is now defunct.

A Carpenters' and Joiners' Union was organized April 10, 1894, with these officers; President, Gus Carlburg; vice president, John Fleharty; recording secretary, Frank Watson; treasurer, W. A. Mekemson.

The Maple City Cigarmakers' Benevolent Association was organized March 22, 1897, by employes of the Maple City Cigar Factory. There were seventy-seven members and the object of the association was the maintaining of a fund for the payment of sick benefits to members. The first officers were: President, H. J. G. Miller; vice president, Miss Mattie Sloyen; secretary, Charles Stevens; treasurer, Herman Speigel; trustees, John Williams, Miss Blanche Mackey, Harry Numbers. The association was afterwards extended to include the employes of all the cigar factories of the city.

Monmouth Typographical Union No. 241 was organized with ten members April 24, 1897. L. B. Patterson was president, and W. H. Vallandingham secretary-treasurer. The charter was surrendered after a short time, but was revived October 30, 1899. Since that it has been permitted to lapse again.

Another branch of the Federation of Labor, known as No. 7545, was organized at a meeting of employes of various industries at Foresters' hall September 27, 1899, by H. C. Smalley and W. R. Boyer, of Galesburg. The temporary officers were: J. E. Clark, president; Sam T. Smith, secretary; L. M. Boals, treasurer. The permanent organization was effected October 12, with fifty names on the roll of members. The temporary officers were made permanent, and the following additional officers chosen: Vice president, J. E. Brown; inner guard, Joseph Clark; outer guard, Clarence Clayton; trustee, J. A. Gilmore.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Federation of Labor was organized December 15, 1899, with twelve members. The officers were: President, Mrs. L. M. Boals; vice president, Mrs. Will Warren; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Clark; financial secretary, Miss Mary Boals; treasurer, Mrs. John P. Gray.

The Clerks' Union was organized December 15, 1899, with twenty-four names. The officers were: President, Albert S. Miller; first vice president, Fred Hewitt; second vice president, Earl McCartney; third vice president, Frank Stark; recording secretary, W. T. Kettering; financial secretary, Fred Patterson; treasurer, Harry Bell; inner guard, Robert Redmond; outer guard, James Costello.

Stoneware Pottery Employees' Union No. 7497 was organized August 22, 1899, with the following officers: President, Frank L. Hill; vice president, Fred Mann; secretary, Harry Hardin; treasurer, Will Kleinhoff; guide, H. W. Mitchell; guard, Ormund Miller; trustees, Otis Earp, Will Norman, Ray Kiddoo.

A Barbers' Union was organized September 25, 1899, of which William Mikesell was president; John Macarty, vice president; Jerry Caslin, secretary; P. A. Taylor, treasurer; Charles Billings and J. W. Eggers, auditors; Cash Bonner, E. Starr and Ed. Henry, finance committee; and George Hawley, sergeant at arms. The organization is not now in existence.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 305 was organized in October, 1899, with about thirty members. The first officers were: President, S. P. Christensen; vice president, A. W. Backinger; corresponding and financial secretary, L. M. Boals; treasurer, E. E. Allen; sergeant at arms, O. T. Themanson; trustees, J. B. Edens, O. T. Themanson; executive board, O. T. Themanson, J. P. Christensen, A. W. Backinger, L. M. Boals, Adolph Waters. The present officers are: President, G. H. Mapes; vice president, E. E. Allen; corresponding and financial secretary, L. M. Boals; treasurer, J. B. Edens; sergeant at arms, G. M. Claycomb; trustees, G. M. Claycomb, H. Q. Clark, G. H. Mapes.

The Bricklayers' Union was formed in April, 1902, with these officers: President, Ransom Doney, Jr.; vice president, Albert Cannon; secretary, Harry Richey; corresponding secretary, Harry Wilson; treasurer, O. B. Preston.

The Painters' Union was organized June 9, 1902, with about thirty-five members and the following officers: President, Robert McLosky; vice president, J. F. Byers; recording secretary, Frank Clark; financial secretary, S. J. Beck; treasurer, Ed. Buzan.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Monmouth Grocers' Association was organized February 15, 1897, with C. P. Gibson as

president; Walter Scott, vice president; and Charles McClung, secretary. It was discontinued when the Retail Merchants' Association was formed.

The Retail Merchants' Association was organized in December, 1899, with a charter membership of fifty merchants and professional men of the city. The present officers are: G. A. Schussler, president; W. S. Findley, vice president; W. F. Graham, secretary and treasurer; O. D. Hawkins, A. A. Rodgers, R. L. Russell, E. P. Clarke and W. S. Findley, directors.

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Branch No. 158 of the National Letter Carriers' Association was organized at the Monmouth postoffice in March, 1897, with Oscar Henry as president; Ralph Herdman, vice president; R. E. Saville, secretary; and Swan Matson, treasurer. All the carriers of the Monmouth office are members of the association.

Branch 827 of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks was organized December 20, 1901, with three members: H. B. Garrison, H. P. Holliday and J. A. Huff. Mr. Garrison is president and Mr. Huff secretary.

IRISH SOCIETIES.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Warren county, was organized September 7, 1884, with twenty-three charter members. They were: Jeremiah Sullivan, president; Thos. O'Leary, vice president; J. T. Graham, recording secretary; John J. O'Neil, financial secretary; Thos. Shunick, treasurer; Jas. Costello, sergeant at arms; Fred Redmond, marshal; M. W. Findley, county president; Thomas Whalen, Wm. Broderick, Martin O'Connell, Christopher Foley, Thos. Costello, Timothy Sweeney, Anthony McCleary, Ted Murphy, Wm. Cunningham, Edward Lee, Dennis O'Connell, John Reidy, James Lamb, Jeremiah Reidy, James Murphy and Ed. Redmond. The organization now has a membership of thirty-five, and the officers are: Michael Murphy, president; Ed. Redmond, vice president; Bernard Keegan, secretary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. was formed January 16, 1901, with Mrs. J. D. Toal, president; Miss Rose Gallaher, vice president; Miss Mary Johnson, secretary; Miss Kate Slater, financial secretary; Mrs. James Costello,

treasurer. The auxiliary now has a membership of about thirty-five.

A branch of the Irish National League was organized in Monmouth May 23, 1886, at the A. O. H. hall. The officers were: J. J. Hawkins, president; Chris Foley, vice president; J. J. O'Neil, secretary and treasurer. The organization has no existence now.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Monmouth Ladies' Temperance Society was formed June 22, 1872, eighteen months before the women's temperance crusade was started in Ohio in December, 1873. Mrs. J. H. Reed was chairman of the meeting at which the organization was perfected, and Mrs. Draper Babcock was secretary. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Reed; vice president, Mrs. T. V. Berry; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Stevens; executive committee, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. H. B. Fokett, Mrs. J. G. Barnes, Mrs. J. H. Pattee, Mrs. Joanna Brownlee, Mrs. Sarah Cornell, Mrs. A. C. Harding, Mrs. Draper Babcock. When the Illinois Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1878 the local organization became auxiliary to it, and adopted the W. C. T. U. name.

May 10, 1879, a number of members seceded from the W. C. T. U. and formed the Crusade W. C. T. U. The first officers were: President, Mrs. A. J. Herbert; vice president, Mrs. L. M. Reed; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Boyd.

The Monmouth Women's Christian Temperance Union as it now exists was organized at a meeting held in the Methodist church March 24, 1889. There had been efforts made at various times to consolidate the two rival W. C. T. U. organizations, but without success. The members of the first W. C. T. U. were willing, but the Crusaders would not agree to it. Finally it was decided to form a new organization altogether, the ladies of the first union promising to give up their organization and nine members of the Crusade union pledging themselves to go with the others into a new society. The union was organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. H. Sexton; secretary, Mrs. D. M. Ure; treasurer, Mrs. Peter Burns; vice presidents, Mrs. M. D. Sterrett, Miss Nellie Reichard, Mrs. George C. Wilding, Mrs. M. M. Lucy, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. J. C. Hutchison. The Crusade Union gave up its separate

existence June 20, 1890, and there is now but one W. C. T. U. in Monmouth. It has a membership of 250 and the officers are: President, Mrs. A. P. Hutchinson; vice president, Mrs. J. Ross Hanna; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. Wells; corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. C. Beedee; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Torrance.

The first W. C. T. U. had a Y. W. C. T. U. in connection with its organization for several years, also a Loyal Temperance Legion. It has also for years carried on an industrial school for girls.

A W. C. T. U. among the colored people was organized during the winter of 1885-86, by Frances E. W. Hopper, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Addison was president; Miss Jessie Skinner, secretary; Mrs. Eliza Myers, treasurer; and Mrs. Matilda Catlin, superintendent of white cross work. The union was disbanded after about six years, Mrs. Eliza Myers being the last president. It had a "Y," of which Miss Jessie Thomas was president; Miss Retta Thomas, secretary; and Miss Della Catlin, treasurer. Also a Loyal Temperance Legion, of which Mrs. Catlin was superintendent, and Miss Mae Catlin assistant.

The Young People's Christian Temperance Union was organized December 1, 1899, by Miss Mattie Guild, state president. Leonard Emert was made president; Miss Blanche Diffenbaugh, vice president; Miss Mabel Holliday, secretary; and W. H. Woods, treasurer.

The Union Temperance League is an association of the temperance committees of the young people's societies of the several churches, organized to assist in the anti-license campaign. Ed Reed is the president.

Among the earlier temperance organizations that now exist only in memory were the following: A division of Sons of Temperance as early as 1848 with Erastus Rise as W. P. and George W. Palmer as secretary; about the same time a division of Daughters of Temperance, of which Mrs. Caroline Palmer was secretary; the Monmouth Temperance League, formed at a meeting in the court house March 5, 1858, with E. A. Paine as president and Rodney Quinby secretary; a Band of Hope about the same time that continued for a number of years; Howard Lodge No. 237 of the Independent Order of Good Templars, established in December, 1858, with C. T. Beaumont as W. C. T. and James Shaw as secretary; a Washingtonian Temperance society organized January 3, 1859, with

N. A. Rankin president and Dr. David McDill secretary; the Richard Yates lodge of Good Templars organized August 6, 1867, with fifteen charter members and Dr. E. Palmer as presiding officer and Rev. F. M. Bruner as secretary; the Douglass lodge of Good Templars (colored) about the same time; and another Washingtonian Temperance Society organized at the close of a two-weeks' series of meetings conducted in December, 1878, by A. B. Campbell, and at which 2,251 persons signed the pledge. N. E. Corey was the first president of this society; Mrs. James Davidson and J. B. Clark, vice presidents; B. S. Holbrook, secretary; Miss Jennie Babcock, corresponding secretary; James Davidson, treasurer; Ed. Cornell, financial secretary; Murray Claycomb, steward; Rev. W. T. Campbell, chaplain; A. P. Hutchinson, W. A. Child, George Snyder, I. M. Kirkpatrick, D. D. Randall, trustees. Later came the Red Ribbon club and its band of hope.

The Warren County Reform Club was organized October 26, 1893, after a few preliminary meetings, by the election of J. P. Gray, president; Royal Scott, vice president; E. W. Stevens, secretary; Ben Eilenberger, treasurer; Muray Claycomb, sergeant at arms; and the following executive committee: Oscar Jared and Andy Woodward, Roseville; William Smilie, Cal McCaslin and Samuel Gibson, Monmouth. A large membership was secured, quite a number of those joining the organization being graduates of the Willow Bark Institute at Danvers or the Keeley Institute at Dwight. The club did quite good work for a while along temperance lines, but is not now in existence.

MILITARY.

The Monmouth Rifle Company was organized in the spring of 1876, with thirty-three men. The roster was as follows: W. G. Bond, captain; George A. Bain, first lieutenant; Eugene W. Stevens, second lieutenant; Joseph S. Brown, orderly sergeant; J. W. Wonder, drummer; Wilson Lusk, fifer; and the following privates: E. J. Clarke, Geo. McCaslin, Wm. Frazier, E. D. Howk, F. A. Morgan, C. J. Hohenadel, A. C. Young, M. Sloats, D. C. McIntyre, C. E. Cornell, Geo. Randall, Oscar Henry, Louis D. Wight, Moses Liby, John McMillan, Charles Boyce, O. S. Bay, Chas. Porter, Frank Frymire, J. M. Campbell, A. Frymire, J. D. Peboies, W. W. Shields, Ned Worrell, C. R. McCord, A. L. Stanley, G. B. Moreland.

What is now Company H, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, succeeded the Monmouth Rifle Company, and was mustered into the service of the state April 29, 1881. Col. William Jackson, of Elmira, was the mustering officer, and he was assisted by Captain J. M. Martin, of Galesburg. The muster roll included the following officers and enlisted men: W. G. Bond, captain; W. B. Young, first lieutenant; Levi Roadhouse, second lieutenant; T. G. McClymonds, J. R. Hickman, George C. Rankin, R. H. Scott, and C. W. Gilbert, sergeants; Silas W. Porter, S. A. Hogue, Geo. A. Bain, Geo. M. Bay, corporals; and these privates: Geo. W. Berry, Horace W. Bosworth, Irving T. Brady, E. D. Brady, H. E. Babcock, L. M. Buffington, E. I. Camm, John O. Cummings, Perry Dowd, R. M. Galbraith, Robert Gettemy, W. P. Graham, Joseph E. Hogue, T. B. Keedle, John J. Kobler, Wm. R. Lang, Walter C. Leighty, James R. Marshall, Henry McCoy, Philip Nusbaum, Fred E. Nye, J. S. Patterson, R. S. Patton, T. G. Peacock, Bar Parker, Jr., Will F. Reichard, Will A. Rice, Fred Rosenzweig, R. L. Russell, W. W. Shields, Asher M. Skinner, Eugene W. Stevens, John A. Struthers, John N. Thomson, Dennis Todd, Victor H. Webb, Oscar Zimmerman. The company was first known as Company C, and was assigned to the Fourth Regiment. It has had four captains, W. G. Bond, now deceased; Geo. C. Rankin, who resigned to accept a position as assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel; David E. Clarke, promoted to major, and now on Brigadier General Clendenin's staff with rank of lieutenant colonel; and W. W. Shields, the present commanding officer. Co. H was on duty at East St. Louis during the railroad strike there in April, 1886, remaining fifteen days, part of the time at the relay depot and the rest at the L. & N. freight house. Thirty-one members attended the National Military Encampment at Washington, D. C., in May, 1887, and participated in some of the competitive drills, though securing none of the prizes. The company was called out during the railroad riots at Chicago in the summer of 1894 and assisted in guarding the railroad property there. Most of the company also took part in the Spanish-American war, in Co. H, Sixth Illinois Volunteers. The present roster of the company is:

Captain, W. W. Shields.

First lieutenant, B. L. Mapes.

Second lieutenant, John S. Brown.

Sergeants, A. E. Sanderholm, R. R. Murdock, Mort Porter, James McKelvey, Gilbert Kirkpatrick.

Corporals, Harry Pope, C. E. Breed, Chas. Benson, C. W. Allen, Geo. Raymond, R. B. Hickman.

Musicians, W. C. Berry, F. A. Weir.

Wagoner, W. G. Bond.

Artificer, Samuel Pickard.

Privates, Henry Bradshaw, G. E. Bunker, Guy Butler, Guy C. Butler, A. S. Black, James Costello, J. W. Clark, Curtis Day, Earl Earp, G. Eighme, J. M. Evey, Efaw, C. Embick, G. Guilinger, Curtis Hickman, G. Holliday, J. W. Hilton, H. Johnson, H. C. Kettering, W. Leonard, Jos. Limberger, P. H. Lippy, G. E. McKelvey, Bertus Marshall, Hal Murdock, Bruce Meek, J. C. McCarty, F. S. Orth, J. W. Parrish, Gus Parsons, C. A. Pnenix, James Root, Ed. Rohr, G. Ray, R. Simmons, W. Strand, S. C. Shepherd, Phil Sharp, C. L. Thulin, Kyle Wallace, N. Wenneberg, Roy Wolf.

DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATIONS.

The Monmouth Driving Park Association was organized April 26, 1877, with L. D. Robinson as president; J. T. Reichard, vice president; Geo. C. Rankin, secretary; and Peyton Roberts, treasurer. The association held a race meet July 12 to 14 of that year, which was quite successful.

In January, 1892, another organization of the same name, the Monmouth Driving Park Association was organized, and incorporated. William Hanna was president; J. A. Graham, secretary; R. Lahann, treasurer; and J. A. Graham, W. S. Holliday and C. L. Buck, executive committee. The winter previous agitation had commenced for the building of a mile race track. The land south of the Warren county fair grounds was decided on as an available site, and was secured for the purpose, the intention being that all should be thrown together for the track and the fair grounds. The old "Angling road" was vacated, and a new road opened directly east from the railroad crossing south of the grounds. At a conference between the promoters of the mile track and the Agricultural Society it was decided that the Driving Park association should be formed, and should have full control of the entire grounds except during the week of the fair. February 6, 1892, the Driving Park Association decided to build the track of regulation shape, and 60 feet wide,

and as soon as spring came work was commenced. The first race meet was held August 16 to 19 the same year, and \$10,000 in premiums was hung up. Other races followed, but of recent years no meets have been held, though the association still exists and owns and controls the fair grounds as well as the track.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Women's Clubs of Monmouth—Several of a Literary and Social Nature—Two Political Clubs, the First Ever Organized by Women for a Political Object—Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(By Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley.)

A history of Warren county would not be complete without some space devoted to the Women's clubs, which here, as elsewhere, have become a power in public sentiment, as well as a social and intellectual force. While we have many clubs, literary, social, philanthropic, political and patriotic, yet there are only three that are federated—The Reading Club of Berwick, which belongs to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Fortnightly and the Tuesday Clubs of Monmouth, which are members of the State Federation.

The Fortnightly Club, founded in 1894, was one of the first women's clubs to be organized in Monmouth. It was accomplished through the personal effort of its first president, assisted by many prominent women. The charter members and officers for the first year were: Mrs. J. R. Webster, president; Mrs. J. H. McMillan, first vice president; Mrs. D. H. Evey, second vice president; Miss Caroline Smith, recording secretary; Miss Anna Glenn, corresponding secretary; Miss Mabel Pillsbury, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. McMichael, Mrs. J. E. Brewer, Mrs. H. H. Pattee, Mrs. Ella Hanna, Mrs. George Babcock, Mrs. J. W. Sipher, Mrs. George Cutler, Mrs. F. E. Harding, Mrs. G. J. Kobler, Miss Jessie Weir, Mrs. J. J. Glenn, Mrs. J. H. Pattee, Mrs. Alice Shelley, Miss Mary

Sterrett, Miss Minnie Babcock, Mrs. H. N. Rupp, Mrs. Joseph Stevenson. The object of the club was the "literary and social culture" of its members. Its literary programs have always been comprehensive and on a high plane, and its social affairs always elegant and distinguished. Although the membership is at present limited to fifty, the club places no restrictions upon applicants except that each member must pledge herself to perform all tasks assigned her in club work and duties. The Fortnightly was the club to take the initiative in forming a federation of clubs of the former Fifteenth Congressional district. At its invitation the various women's clubs sent representatives to Monmouth in January, 1898, and these delegates formally organized a district federation. There was little work for it to do, however, the State Federation and individual clubs already covering the field of activity; so, filling no need, arousing no enthusiasm and little support, in a year or two the District Federation fell into unlamented disuse. The Fortnightly in its early years met at the homes of its members in turn. The Fortnightly does not confine its good works and influence to its own members, but, pursuing its own peculiar aims, still "lends a helping hand" whenever opportunity offers. It petitioned the city council to establish a curfew law that has remained in force for several years. It has shown an interest in matters of education and given assistance to several schools of the city. It has sent collections of literature and pictures into the schools of the mountain districts of Kentucky. It has helped in the establishment of a free kindergarten, and aided the Hospital fund. It has ventured to suggest to the "powers that be" improvement of city parks and cleaner streets, and it has in contemplation the repair and restoration of an old disused cemetery. The presidents of the clubs have been: Mrs. J. R. Webster, two years; Mrs. J. H. Pattee, two years; Dr. Cynthia A. Skinner, one year; Mrs. E. I. Camm, two years; Miss Hallie Chalfant, two years. The present officers are: Miss Hallie Chalfant, president; Mrs. W. H. Irwin, first vice president; Mrs. E. L. Mitchell, second vice president; Mrs. V. H. Webb, secretary; Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Silas Pillsbury, treasurer.

The German Ladies' Reading Circle is a literary club, consisting of fifteen German ladies of the city of Monmouth. They have two officers,

president and secretary, who are elected the first month of every new year. This circle was organized on November 11, 1887, its chief object being to keep up the German language; therefore all the business transactions, readings and social meetings are conducted in that language. They occasionally lend a helping hand where needed, having contributed money on different occasions for charitable purposes. They meet every other week, at the homes of the different members, and the gatherings have become pleasant literary and social affairs.

The Estevan Reading Club was organized in the fall of 1892 with fourteen members, Mesdames J. B. Herbert, J. N. Herdman, J. M. Burdge, M. Cunningham, E. P. Clarke, C. F. Hamblin, O. M. Daymude, J. R. Ebersole, H. M. Graham, W. D. McDowell, N. J. McCormick and H. R. Moffet, and Misses Nellie and Minnie Shields. Various subjects have been studied—American history, Ruskin, travels, geography, poets and poetry, Sir Walter Scott and his works, art and artists, timely topics, etc. The ten years have been profitable in an intellectual and social way. A very pleasant feature is the annual banquet to which the husbands of the members are invited.

The History Class was organized in October, 1892, by Miss Flora Sterrett, and conducted by her until her departure to California one year later. Since then the work has been planned and prepared by Miss Sterrett and carried out by the members. The club meets every Wednesday afternoon from the first of October until the last of March, ending the winter work with a banquet at the home of one of the members. There is no organization, no officers, no federation. The membership is limited to fourteen, consisting of the following ladies, most of whom have been in the club since its organization: Mesdames James C. Dunbar, D. H. Evey, W. M. Hogue, E. C. Linn, Carrie Martin, J. H. McMillan, Emma Nichol, Henry Pattee, T. G. Peacock, Ed. F. Reid, N. A. Scott and J. R. Webster and Misses Elvira Pittinger and Carrie Smith.

With the outgoing of the Nineteenth century a company of young women banded together for the study of history, "by the light of the past to unravel the present." They selected as their patron saint Clio, the muse of history, and called themselves the Clio Club. This club has followed the plan of the Sterrett History Class, using the topics selected by Miss Ster-

rett. It is composed of fourteen members, each of whom prepares one of these topics and takes her turn as leader and as hostess. No officers were deemed necessary except a treasurer at its organization, but with the vast accumulations of a second year an assistant treasurer has been added. The club was organized in 1899 with the following members: Misses Gertrude Phelps, Mary Phelps, Inez Hogue, Josephine Nichol, Omah Woods, Blanche Duke, and Anna Duke, and Mesdames J. M. Brosius, Frank Ross, W. W. McCullough, J. F. Meredith, Choate, W. L. Howland and J. R. Hanna.

The Tuesday Club was organized in September, 1899, and its membership is limited to twelve. Its work has been confined to historical research, and it has done nothing in a public or social way, but keeps in touch with other clubs through the State Federation, to which it has belonged since its organization. It meets at the homes of the members every alternate Tuesday, a different member presiding at each meeting. Its only officers are a president and secretary, and its constitution consists of half a dozen simple rules. Although few in number, yet its members are upon the official board and the committees of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Unique Club was formed in October, 1900, and its object is expressed in the motto: "Frame your minds to mirth and merriment which bar a thousand harms and lengthen life." There are "no officers, no by-laws, no dues, no constitution, no federation, no parliamentary rules, no club house, no contribution." The members of the club are Mesdames Annie W. Armitage, Effie R. Austin, Mary J. E. Brereton, Mary Karns Brewer, Mary Sheloon Evey, Lizzie M. Hanna, Cora Shaw McCullough, Ida L. McMillan, Anna Willits Pattee, Mary Adaline Scott, Marian B. Sexton, Ida Dunlap Sherrick, Jane Duffield Swan, Rose Wolf and Ella Joss Wilson and Miss Caroline King Smith.

Chapter E of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, of Monmouth, was organized December 6, 1900, with eleven charter members: Mesdames Mary S. Evey, Clara V. Hardin, Caroline B. Hardin, Eva S. Diffenbaugh, Nellie J. Ewing, Mary E. Sykes, Adda L. Morton, Blanch S. Ross, Juniata Xander, Adaline Scott and Evelyn B. Colwell. Since that time a dozen new members have been initiated into the mysteries of the sisterhood. The chapter meets twice a month and has a literary program, and also has both charitable

and social objects. Mrs. Mary S. Evey was the first president; Mrs. Caroline Hardin, vice president; and Mrs. Mary E. Sykes, recording secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. M. E. Sykes, president; Mrs. Caroline Hardin, vice president; Mrs. E. I. Camm, recording secretary; Miss Minnie Babcock, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. B. Colwell, treasurer.

The Parliamentary Law Club was organized in June of 1897, with the expectation of securing a course of lessons under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Urquhart Lee, of Chicago, a prominent parliamentarian. Her engagement was delayed on account of illness, and some preliminary work was done by the ladies alone. June 9, 1899, Mrs. Lee came and conducted lessons, with a class of thirty-three ladies. The class still keeps up its studies, meeting at the homes of its members.

In the autumn of 1899 Mrs. J. H. Pattee kindly offered the use of her residence property at 307 South A street for a club house to Warren chapter, Daughters of the Revolution; the Women's Democratic Club and the Fortnightly Club. They accepted the offer and fitted up rooms in the building, and are now very pleasantly situated there. The club house was dedicated December 9, 1899, with a public reception for the friends of the members of the three organizations.

Monmouth has the unique distinction of two women's political clubs, the Ladies' Republican League and the Democratic Women's Club. They are the first clubs ever organized by women for a political object, and have a state reputation as being of valuable assistance to their respective parties.

The Woman's Democratic Club was born in defeat, forming during the campaign of 1888, as the Frances Cleveland Club, which name was later changed to the present one. In 1892 they sent one hundred dollars to the state central committee, which was said to be the first money ever given by a woman's club for campaign purposes. They have also given liberally to the county committee, and gave a substantial sum for articles of furniture formerly belonging to President Andrew Jackson, which were placed in his old home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee. This club always observes the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Among the many eminent men who have spoken before them on these and other occasions are former

Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, William J. Bryan, Judge William King, of Utah, D. P. Stubbs and W. W. Dodge, of Burlington, Chas. K. Ladd, of Kewanee, Judge Wilson, of Olney, M. J. Dougherty, of Galesburg, J. Ross Mickey, of Macomb, H. W. Masters, of Lewistown, and Judge William Prentiss and Delos P. Phelps, of Chicago. In 1890 Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, a member of this club, was elected county superintendent of schools, the first Democrat to hold that office since 1869.

The Ladies' Republican League was organized in 1890, and has a large membership. It has sent delegates to the state and national meetings of the League of Republican clubs. This club has observed the days that are historic in the Republican annals, and during the campaigns have sent out much literature of an educational nature, equipped marching clubs, and been in every way of great assistance to the party. Among the women who have spoken for them are Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Mary Carriel, of Jacksonville, Mrs. George W. Plummer, of Chicago, and Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett. The present corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Sykes, is the county superintendent of schools, and it is a notable fact that when her term of office ends the schools of this county will have been for twenty years out of the last twenty-six under the supervision of women.

Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized April 7, 1897, with twelve members. The first officers were: Mrs. Ida Carey Burns, regent; Mrs. Sarah Treadwell Dean, vice regent; Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. Ruby Bond Cayton, honorary regents; Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, secretary; Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, registrar; Mrs. Marian Burlingim Sexton, treasurer; Mrs. Susannah Isabelle Webster, historian. Among the members were descendants of the earliest settlers of Maine; the Puritans of New England, several tracing their ancestry to the first company that came in the Mayflower in 1620; the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and the cavaliers of the South. Its object was to perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to foster true patriotism and love of country. Any woman is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution who is a descendant of a recognized patriot, soldier, sailor, or civil officer. This chapter had one real

daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Miller, of Browning, Ill., her father having been a Revolutionary soldier. For this distinction she was presented a gold spoon by the National Society. Another patriot of the colonial period was represented by four generations, the oldest being Mrs. Nancy Bond, of Greenbush, who is ninety-five years of age. Through the recommendation of this society two nurses were secured for the Spanish-American war, and a quantity of supplies was sent for the hospitals. Differences arose in the chapter the year following its organization, causing a division, two different organizations claiming to be the Warren chapter. The National Congress of 1902 ordered the surrender of the charter of Warren chapter and the formation of two new chapters, and the instruction was complied with.

The Puritan and Cavalier chapter was organized in April, 1902, with twenty-four members, and has now a membership of thirty-one. The officers are: Mrs. Henry Staat, regent; Mrs. J. H. Hanley, vice regent; Miss Jennie Hayes, treasurer; Mrs. Almon Kidder, secretary; Mrs. E. C. Randall, registrar.

The Mildred Washington Warner chapter was organized April 2, 1902, with twenty-three members, and now has thirty-three. Mrs. J. R. Webster is regent; Mrs. Anna Smyth, vice regent; Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, registrar; Mrs. Flora Drake, historian; Mrs. J. K. Porter, treasurer.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Fires that Have Visited Monmouth—The "Big Fire" of 1871—The Disasters at the Three M. Works in 1890—Wrecks of Fast Trains—Four Section Men Struck by a Train.

Monmouth has had several disastrous fires, but the "big fire" that the old residents tell about occurred on the morning of May 9, 1871, when half the business houses of the city were destroyed, causing a loss of \$250,000. The fire originated in the rear of where McClung Bros.' grocery now stands at the corner of East Broadway and North First street, and swept to the

west and southwest, fanned by a strong north-east wind. For two hours the flames raged, and not until they had consumed all the east side of the square, all the north side east of Main street, and all of Market Place, were they subdued. The firemen made a brave fight, but their efforts were almost fruitless until Churchill's slate roof block was reached, the brick building now occupied by Hogue & Jamieson and Van Valkenburg & Sons. The heaviest losers by the fire were John Babcock, Dr. N. M. Brown, James Rohrback, Mrs. S. C. Billings, M. Nusbaum, Henry Rothschild, J. G. Madden, Wallace Bros., W. D. H. Young, Warren Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., Warren Wright, Geo. H. Dennis, J. P. Young, L. Bettman, Quinby estate, Langdon's block, M. C. Churchill, the A. M. U. Express Co., J. W. Scott, Charles Johnson and others.

An earlier fire that destroyed much property occurred shortly after midnight of January 14, 1868. It started in the grocery store of John Peter Young in a two-story frame building on the corner of East Broadway and South First street where Frank Johnson's drug store now is. Thirty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed, the flames taking one or two frame buildings on the south and spreading east to the alley just east of the present Lahann block.

One of the greatest fires that has visited Monmouth occurred during the night of February 11, 1892, and swept out of existence the old opera house block, better known in the earlier days as the Union Hall building, and adjoining brick buildings. More than \$150,000 worth of property was destroyed, seven business firms losing almost everything. They were N. W. Montgomery & Co., dry goods; H. J. Blackburn, groceries; C. Shultz, drugs; W. H. Rankin, furniture; McClung Bros., groceries; H. J. Lucas, barber shop; Christensen & Smith, saloon. Chaplain McCabe had lectured in the opera house during the evening on "The Bright Side of Life," and within an hour after the audience were dismissed the whole upper part of the building was a mass of flames. On the ground where the burned buildings stood now stand the H. B. Smith building and the Brown block.

Other fires that have destroyed property in Monmouth are: Old Weir plow factory and adjoining buildings near the freight depot, January 9, 1867, loss \$50,000; planing mill of Roberts, Dunn & Co., on Main street south of the railroad, September 10, 1869, loss \$20,000; a

row of buildings on South Third street near old depot, April 28, 1870, loss about \$12,000; building of the Co-operative Co., and adjoining buildings, near the old depot, April 11, 1875, loss about \$20,000; Dr. D. A. Wallace's residence, April 17, 1875, loss about \$5,000; C., B & Q. passenger station, April 30, 1882; Three M. Co.'s shaft, June 28, 1890; Three M. Co.'s office, December 24, 1892, loss \$2,000; Weir plow works, December 12, 1895, loss \$13,500; Monmouth Pottery, June 1, 1897, loss \$12,000; Lorraine & McIntosh's foundry, September 13, 1897; Monmouth Commission Co.'s mill, October 3, 1900, loss \$3,000; the old Joss mill, October 3, 1901, loss \$3,000; the Weir pottery, May 29, 1902, loss \$60,000.

The year 1890 was in some respects an unfortunate one for the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company. About one o'clock in the afternoon of June 28, while fifteen men were working in the mine, the woodwork in the shaft and the shaft house took fire in some way from the furnace at the bottom. The fire, however, attracted the least attention. Fifteen men were in the mine, and their lives were at stake. A few men who knew the mine were willing to risk their lives to save the others, and from an abandoned shaft they dug their way through swollen doors and unused passages to the foot of the burning shaft. Before reaching it they found two of the men, but the others were beyond the shaft. Over the furnace where the fire started they had to crawl on hands and knees, nearly choked with the heat and smoke, but they reached the rescuers and one by one were carried to the old shaft and up into the air. The men in the mine were Robert L. Russell, George Russell, William Stokes, Will Strickler, George McIntosh, William Robertson, Will Gordon, James Moses, Ralph Sherman, Frank Kennedy, Ted Murphy, James Murphy, Tom Redmond, E. P. Hartley and S. W. Palmer. The rescuing party were Ed. Redmond, Chris Foley, J. R. Marshall, John Marshall, John Carey, George Johnson and Aaron Simcox. Then came the wreck of the Fast Mail train on the pottery switch on the morning of October 17. The switch had been carelessly left open by some one, and the train coming at a rate of sixty miles an hour ran into the pottery yards, striking with terrible momentum seven cars of coal and tile standing on the switch. Three men, Roderick McLean, Charles Hines and William Smiley, were

working on these cars, and in the same instant these three men and Engineer Ward and Fireman McGrath was seriously injured, and engine and cars were broken and thrown together in a mass of ruins. McLean received injuries which caused his death October 21. Hines and Ward were the worst hurt of the others. Four days after the Fast Mail accident, on October 21, Peter Earling and Peter Abrahamson were the victims of a terrible accident at the works. They were in a tempering pan loading the clay into the elevator when the machinery was started and the heavy wheels moved forward at full speed. Abrahamson was not much hurt, but Earling received such injuries that he was a cripple to the day of his death in 1902.

A year later, on the night of October 20, 1891, passenger train No. 5 on the Burlington was wrecked on the "Three M." Co.'s switch. The train was due in Monmouth at 10:15 p. m. It had left Galesburg fifteen minutes late and was running fast to make up time. The switch was open, the lights were out, and it was too dark for the switchboard to give any warning. The train took the switch, the engine left the track at the curve, and in an instant the cars crashed into each other and rolled into the ditch. It was a fearful tangle, and the wonder was that any on board the train escaped death. As it was four were killed and many more or less injured. The killed were: George Courtney, traveling engineer, Galesburg; Albert Emery, engineer, Galesburg; Mrs. George Allen, passenger, Lamoni, Iowa; Frank L. Johnston, passenger, Avon, Ill. The responsibility for the accident was never placed, but the accident led to the building of a different style switch which has prevented further disasters.

The Fast Mail was wrecked again a short distance west of Kirkwood at 1:14 o'clock the morning of December 13, 1900, while rounding a sharp curve. Fireman George Shannon was killed and one car of mail was burned.

Four section men working on the Burlington tracks a short distance west of Monmouth were struck and killed by Train No. 22 on the morning of January 4, 1902. They were Foreman James McGrath, Joseph S. Brown, Mack Anderson and Samuel Mettler.

Train No. 4 on the Iowa Central was wrecked just east of Berwick on the night of April 30, 1889, by the flange of one wheel breaking and letting the truck down on the roadbed. Ed. Savage, of Berwick, a passenger, had his neck

broken, and Conductor George Calvin received injuries which caused his death. The mail and baggage car was burned.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Block One of the Original Town Plat Set Aside for a Burial Ground by Daniel McNeil—Not Used Now—City Cemetery Has About 7000 Dead—St. Mary's and Glendale Cemeteries.

The ground on which the first cemetery in Monmouth stood was purchased by Daniel McNeil, Jr., at the first sale of town lots June 6, 1831. It lies on the west side of North Sixth street, between Archer and Boston avenues, in Block 1 of the "Old Town Plat." June 2, 1834, McNeil appeared before the county commissioners and offered to relinquish a portion of the block and set it apart as a public burying ground on certain conditions. The proposition was accepted by the commissioners, and this was the beginning of the old cemetery, whose stained old tombstones still standing tell of those who passed away in the early days of the city's history. In the summer of 1838, a re-survey of a portion of the city was made, and Fifth street was opened up north and south, changing the lines of the blocks adjoining the cemetery plot. A strip of ground about five rods wide, originally in Block 2, was cut off and attached to Block 1. December 7 of that year McNeil offered to exchange this strip for a lot in another block, and the commissioners accepted the offer, and the entire block was appropriated and set apart as a public burying ground. A list of all the graves in this cemetery that are marked by tombstones was printed in the Monmouth Daily Review December 6, 1901.

The old cemetery answered all purposes for about twenty years, when the population of Monmouth had become so large that more room was needed in the "city of the dead." January 1, 1857, the city bought from Rodliff N. Allen for \$824.00 the present cemetery ground—the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 29. The ground was at once platted

and opened for use. It is on the east side of North Sixth street, just inside the city limits, and comprises ten acres. In 1879 and 1880 an additional six acres lying immediately north of the cemetery was purchased and added to it, making a burying ground of sixteen acres.

No accurate record has been kept of the number of burials which have been made in this cemetery. An estimate recently made places the number at about 7,000, making the population of the "silent city" almost as large as that of Monmouth itself.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.

The title for St. Mary's cemetery, the Catholic burying ground, is vested in John L. Spaulding, bishop of reoria. It comprises ten acres, and was bought from John D. Lynch, January 16, 1891, for \$1,400. It is on the southwest quarter of section 20, just north of the city limits, at the end of North Second and Third streets.

GLENDALE CEMETERY.

Glendale is the name given to a new cemetery comprising about seven acres and situated just east of the North addition to the Monmouth cemetery. It is owned by the Glendale Cemetery Association, which was incorporated under the State law June 13, 1901. The cemetery contains between 600 and 700 lots, laid out on modern plans, and will be one of the prettiest burying places in the state. W. H. Sexton is president and I. A. Ewing secretary of the Association.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Miscellaneous Items of Interest—Cholera Year—Lincoln's Visit—Monmouth Hospital—Insane Hospital and Normal School—First Steam Engine—Union Hall—The Kindergarten—Emma Abbott and Loie Fuller—Baby Show.

The year 1851 was cholera year in Monmouth and throughout the Mississippi valley. The disease in this county started at Greenbush, being

brought there, it was said, by a traveling man who was the first victim in the county. A dozen deaths occurred at Greenbush within a week. The scourge then came to Monmouth and claimed a number of victims. The dead were Mr. and Mrs. William Barrows and their child Dency, who lived on South First street just north of Market Place; a Holbrook child, Mrs. John Hoon, John Green, Mrs. James Donnelly, Levi H. Randall, Philip Pierce, Mrs. Margaret McCallon and John Ginnivan. All the cases of the disease in Monmouth were in the neighborhood of the public square, which was low and poorly drained. In the part of the city near the old depot, then called "Tomtown," there were no cases.

LINCOLN'S VISIT.

Abraham Lincoln visited Monmouth October 11, 1858, during his campaign for United States Senator against Stephen A. Douglass. He arrived in the morning and spoke at Henry's lumber yard, now the McCullough Lumber and Coal Co's yard, in the afternoon. The W. J. Thomson portrait of Lincoln was taken that day.

MONMOUTH MERRY MEN.

The Monmouth Merry Men organized their minstrel company in 1878, and gave their first entertainment in Roseville June 7, of that year. Their second appearance was in Union Hall before a home audience in the fall. Members of the company were Harry Hazelle, Arch C. Young, Guy Raybourn, C. W. Lyman, Charles Eilenberger, George Bay, Bennett Moore, Fred Neibuhr, Walter Leighty, A. W. Morton, etc. Lyman, Young, Leighty and Morton were end men, and shone like stars of the first magnitude. Companies under the same name, but with various changes in performers, have appeared two or three different times since.

MONMOUTH HOSPITAL.

For many years the advisability of establishing a hospital in the city has been discussed, and the plan bids fair now to be successful. In 1895 the physicians of the city appointed a committee to agitate the matter, but nothing of a definite nature was done until 1897 when Mrs. Susan A. Harding deeded to Dr. J. R. Webster in trust to be used for hospital pur-

poses, the old Harding residence block between Second and Third streets south of the Burlington tracks. The physicians then organized a hospital board, electing Dr. J. R. Webster president; Dr. E. J. Blair, vice president; Dr. A. G. Patton, secretary; and Dr. W. S. Holliday, treasurer. They then inaugurated a general canvass for funds for the erection and maintenance of a hospital, and in August, 1899, sold the Harding block for \$3,000 as it was not suitable for a hospital site. The next April a board of managers was named, consisting of Mrs. Joseph Stevenson, Miss Fannie Graham, Miss Margaret Campbell, Mrs. J. T. Foster, Mrs. J. N. Herdman, Mrs. E. I. Camm, Mrs. John O'Dowd, Mrs. J. D. Diffenbaugh, Mrs. Fred H. Smith, Mrs. E. J. Clarke, Messrs. R. Lahann, Peyton Roberts, J. R. Hickman, Eli Schloss and Geo. C. Rankin. The board organized April 14 by electing Peyton Roberts, president; Mrs. J. T. Foster, vice president; Mrs. Susan A. Harding, honorary vice president; Miss Fannie Graham, secretary; and R. Lahann, treasurer. A charter was secured in June. It increased the members of the board of managers to thirty, and the following additional members were chosen: Drs. J. R. Webster, W. S. Holliday, J. C. Kilgore, A. G. Patton, C. Sherrick, F. E. Wallace, Adella R. Nichol, R. M. C. Ball, E. J. Blair, J. R. Ebersole, I. E. Burnett, H. Marshall, Cynthia A. Skinner, E. C. Linn and E. L. Mitchell. The present officers of the board are: Peyton Roberts, president; C. Sherrick, vice president; W. S. Holliday, secretary; F. E. Wallace, treasurer. The board has succeeded in raising the amount required for building the hospital, and the institution is an assured fact.

INSANE ASYLUM, NORMAL SCHOOL, ETC.

Monmouth made an effort to get the Western Illinois Hospital for the Insane in 1895, and presented a large bid to the trustees selected to determine the location of the institution. The trustees ignored Monmouth's proposition and placed the hospital at Watertown near Rock Island. Dr. W. E. Taylor, of Monmouth, is the superintendent.

In 1899 an effort was made to secure the Western Illinois State Normal School. The trustees chosen to locate the school were here in August of that year and inspected nine sites offered, but when the propositions were opened

a deadlock resulted, which lasted until the governor asked the resignation of all the trustees. A new board was named in July, 1900, which inspected sites here in August, then located the school at Macomb the same month.

Monmouth has also gone unsuccessfully after the Jacksonville Southeastern railroad, the Odd Fellows' Old Folks Home, the first State Normal school which was located at Normal in 1857, the Santa Fe railroad, etc.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The United Presbyterian church established a theological seminary in Monmouth in September, 1858, with Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. John Scott, D. D., as professors, and later Rev. A. M. Black, D. D. The school continued until 1874, when it was consolidated with the theological seminary at Xenia, Ohio.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Monmouth has in its time had several business and commercial colleges. The most important were Young's Mercantile College which opened in January, 1866, and continued several years; Martin's Business College, in the late '70s; Lindsay's Business college, Miss Emma Turnbull's Commercial School in the '80s; and Prof. T. F. Heckert's Monmouth Business college, opened in 1894, and conducted a while by Prof. Heckert, and later by W. A. Campbell.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

The first steam engine in Monmouth was set up in the building now occupied by the Maple City Steam Laundry. William Y. and Hugh Henry had been running a wagon and carriage shop in the building just south of the laundry now occupied by McMillan's grocery store, with a blacksmith shop back of it. In 1854, J. W. Morgan bought an interest in the establishment with the mutual agreement that the firm would put up a sufficient building in which to place a steam engine with power enough to run a planing machine for dressing all fine lumber and matching flooring; also a lathe for turning iron and one for wood, and some other smaller machines. At first the proprietors had difficulty in getting coal to make the steam, as

there was no coal being mined for sale at the banks northeast of town at that time. They went out there themselves at different times, dug the coal and hauled it in with a team.

In the spring or summer of 1855, Mr. Morgan went to Wataga, east of Galesburg, where a little coal was being dug at that time, and bought and had loaded the first car load of coal that was ever shipped to Monmouth by rail, the track having reached Monmouth during the spring. After running the shop for a year or so in this manner it was leased to the Chaffee Brothers, and some time after the machinery was sold and moved to Kirkwood and used in a machine shop there, then afterwards taken to Iowa.

THE "OLD BREWERY."

In the fall of 1855 a steam flouring mill was erected by Claycomb & Ellis. The building was later used as a brewery, and still stands on East Euclid avenue between Sixth and Eighth streets. It is still called the "old brewery," though for years it has been occupied as a residence.

AN ESTRAY LOT.

Early in the history of Monmouth the county commissioners realized a growing need for a pound, or estray lot, and October 1, 1831, the west half of lot 8, block 8, of the original survey—or lot 8, block 19, as the plat now stands—was set apart for that purpose. It was at the corner of South First street and East First avenue, where the Arlington Hotel now stands. Joseph W. Kendall was given the contract for building a pen on the northwest corner of the lot and was paid \$14.68 3-4 for the job. Elijah Davidson was appointed keeper of the pen June 4 following.

THE SEMINARY BLOCK.

The "Commercial Row" block on the west side of South Third street between Fourth and Fifth avenues was for a long time called the "Seminary Block." Not everyone knew the reason, but the following entry on the records of the County Commissioners under date of June 8, 1836, explains it: "On motion ordered that the west half of block number forty-two be and the same is hereby appropriated and donated to the county for a site for a County Seminary, and for no other purpose whatever, and

shall not under any circumstance be given or sold to any religious society or denomination, but all the citizens of the county shall have equal privileges of sending to said school, college or seminary." The block remained the property of the county for fifty-five years, but no steps seem ever to have been taken for carrying out the original purpose. No use was made of it at all for a number of years, then it was leased by the county as there was demand for it. At the July, 1891, session of the Board of Supervisors a committee was appointed to subdivide the block and offer the lots for sale. This was done, and on September 3, 1891, the eight lots were sold at auction, bringing a total sum of \$1,225.

UNION HALL.

The old Union Hall on South Main street was built in 1867. It was planned by G. Randall, of Chicago, and was 106x80 feet, with four business rooms on the first floor and the hall above. It was calculated to seat 1,500 persons, the seats describing the arc of a circle. The building when completed was the finest in the city, the college only excepted. It was destroyed by fire on the night of February 14, 1892, just after the close of a lecture by Chaplain (now Bishop) McCabe. The total loss in this fire was \$150,000. The Union Hall building was the property of the R. H. Shultz estate.

PATTEE OPERA HOUSE.

J. H. Pattee bought the old Unity church on South Main street, formerly the Presbyterian church, about the 1st of October, 1892, and remodeled it for an opera house. The result is one of the nicest playhouses in any of the smaller cities of the state. It has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000, with four boxes, a large stage, and elegant fittings throughout. The Pattee was formally dedicated to music and the drama on the night of January 30, 1893, Robin Hood being the opera presented. The opera house was for several years under the management of Webster & Perley, but H. B. Webster is now sole manager.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Agitation for the establishment of a free kindergarten in Monmouth resulted in the holding of a mass meeting in the Methodist church

December 29, 1901, at which the movement was given its first definite start. An association was formed with a membership of eighty-eight, which was afterward increased, and a large committee appointed representing the several churches to take general charge of the movement. Officers were chosen January 14, 1902, as follows: Mrs. W. H. Sexton, president; Mrs. M. E. Sykes, Mrs. Pearl Lindsay, Miss Alice Woods, vice presidents; Mrs. Fred H. Smith, secretary; E. C. Hardin, treasurer. Funds were secured and the school opened in the Ninth Avenue church April 7, with twenty-three pupils, which number was increased to as high as fifty before the term was concluded. Miss Jean Foster was in charge of the school, and was assisted by Mrs. Hathaway, and Misses Josephine Nichol and Mayme Hamilton. It was expected that two kindergartens would open in the fall.

THE FIRST BICYCLE.

The first bicycle in Monmouth was brought by Nels Stedman in the fall of 1868. It was called a velocipede in those days, however, and was one of those high old style affairs that are a curiosity nowadays. The next spring Stedman got to riding too much on the sidewalks and the city council passed an ordinance forbidding the running of velocipedes and hoops on the sidewalks under a penalty of from one to ten dollars.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

The English sparrows of this region are the progeny of a hundred pairs imported in the summer of 1875 to exterminate the insects. Nathan Carr, Jr., worked up the enterprise, obtaining a subscription of \$75 to which the city council added \$25. The sparrows arrived from New York June 18, 1875. Now the one hundred has increased to unnumbered thousands, and in their way they are a greater pest than the insects they were brought to exterminate.

EMMA ABBOTT AND LOIE FULLER.

Two women prominent on the stage spent part of their early days in Monmouth. One of these was the distinguished prima donna Emma Abbott and the other the famous Parisian danseuse Loie Fuller. Miss Abbott was a resi-

dent here in the '50s, her father being a poor music teacher. A census taken in 1852 gives her name, her age being two years. The family removed to Peoria and she first appeared in public there as a guitarist, and her debut was so successful that her father took her on a concert tour. She was only thirteen years old and created much enthusiasm among her audiences. At Toledo she met Clara Louise Kellogg, who was so taken with her voice that she gave her a letter to a New York singing teacher, and furnished money enough to allow her to pursue her studies two years in that city.

Loie Fuller's father was the proprietor of the National Hotel in the '70s. She developed a liking for the stage at an early age. March 4, 1875, the temperance play "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was given in Union Hall by home talent, and she was to have assumed the part of May Morgan, but was indisposed and another took her part. Her rehearsing in this play was probably her first stage work. May 20 of the same year she delivered a temperance lecture at Columbia Hall in Kirkwood, and on Christmas eve of the same year she and Percival Brewer won first prize for waltzing at a Prince Imperial masquerade in Union Hall.

GARRISON'S INN.

The first public tavern in Monmouth was Garrison's Inn. It was kept by James M. Garrison, who came here in 1833 from Xenia, Ohio, and erected the log building on the south side of West Broadway, between A and B streets, occupied by William Cowan as a blacksmith shop until less than a half dozen years ago when it was torn down to make way for Dr. J. C. Kilgore's residence and office. The hotel was originally a story and a half high, but it had sunk till, when it was torn down in September, 1898, it was a low one story structure. The partitions and second floor had been taken out, the porch on the southeast had been inclosed, and continued repairs had been necessary to keep it in shape for use. It was the oldest building in town, and the last log one remaining in Monmouth.

In its day, Garrison's Inn was quite an institution. Its roof sheltered many of the earlier residents of the city, and many families moving into the county to found their home spent their first night or more within its walls.

In those days persons desiring to open a tav-

ern or public inn were required to procure licenses from the County Commissioners. Garrison received his license March 5, 1835, being required to pay the sum of \$5 into the county treasury, and also to pay the clerk's fees; and to give bond in the sum of \$200 that he would conduct the establishment in an orderly manner. The following rates of entertainment were specified for him by the commissioners:

Each meal of victuals.....	\$.25
Lodging per night.....	.06¼
—(or if single bed be demanded).....	.12½
Keeping horse per night.....	.25
Single feed for horse.....	.12½
Each half pint of wine, rum, gin, or brandy of any kind.....	.25
Less quantities in same proportion....	
Each half pint of whisky.....	.12½
Each gill of whisky.....	.06¼

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school mania struck Monmouth in the spring of 1875 and several matches were held, which were attended by nearly all the professional and business men and women. One match was held in Claycomb's hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Society. Prof. George I. Gordon and Dr. S. M. Hamilton appeared as captains and chose their sides as follows:

Prof. Gordon—Miss Lucy Duer, Judge Porter, H. Merrideth, Miss Carrie Smith, Mrs. Lewvens, Mrs. J. J. Glenn, Mrs. W. H. Merrideth, Miss Aggie Welsh, Mrs. J. H. Reed, Geo. C. Rankin, Miss Ella Smith, Miss Lizzie Sampson, Miss Nettie Harding, Miss May Reed, W. H. Merrideth, Miss Carrie Smith, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Ivey Reed, Miss Turnbull, Miss Anna Cunningham, Miss Ellen Walker.

Dr. Hamilton—Mrs. Prof. Rogers, J. W. Matthews, Col. William Marshall, Mrs. Peyton Roberts, Mrs. A. H. Tracey, A. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Ripley, Miss I. H. Smith, Miss Sallie Gibson, Miss Emma Tucker, Miss Anna Glenn, Mrs. T. V. Berry, Miss Anna McGaw, Miss Carrie Samson, Capt. J. M. Turnbull, Dr. W. S. Holliday, Miss Annie Parsons, D. D. Bigger, Miss Eva Hopper, W. H. Armsby, Miss Graham, Miss N. Cowan, Miss Brownlee.

Mrs. Peyton Roberts and Miss Mary Stevens (now Mrs. J. W. Matthews) were the last to go down, and were captains at another match the next week. Mrs. Prof. Rogers and W. B. Young



John C. Allen

were the last to succumb at the second match, Young going down on "archetype" and leaving Mrs. Rogers in victorious possession of the field.

A BABY SHOW.

Probably the first baby show in Monmouth was held January 23, 1877, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The affair took place in the south room in the Centennial block on South Main street and over forty of the finest babies in the world were entered for the prizes. The list follows:

For the prize for the finest blonde—Theo. E. Breed, Evan Porter, Downer Webb, Jimmy Eaton, Henry Nelson, Oral Dye, Carl Gampbell, Horace Mitchell, Gussie Eagle, Zelma Tinkham, Mabelle Chapin, Birdie Wallace, Nettie McCosh, Nellie McGaw, Missie Patton.

For the finest brunette—Archie Beecham, Edgar Moisan, Ruth Speakman, Ethel Snyder, Lucinda Johnson, Harry Swanson.

For the reddest head—Rose Keedle, Anna Gowdy.

For the best natured—Ira Boynton, Merton Gibson, Willis Mitchell, Edgar Moisan, Downer Webb, Ralph Hallam, Max Graham, Lucy Tresham, Birdie Wallace, Elsie Webb, Inez Bates, Katie Frantz, Susie Eilenberger.

For the handsomest—Willis Mitchell, Johnny Holliday, Robbie Johnson, Katie Frantz, Lizzie Cunningham, Birdie Wallace, Minnie Patton, Mamie Frantz, Libbie Duer, Jennie Bates, Lucy Tresham, Anna Gowdy.

For the fattest—Willis Mitchell, Ralph Hallam, Hattie Whitcomb, Jimmy Child.

For the finest twins—Emma and Mary Gest.

The judges were Mrs. Chancy Hardin, Mrs. William Gibson, James Baldwin, DeLloyd Harding and M. C. Hamilton. They awarded the prizes as follows:

Finest blonde—Nettie McCosh, silver cup.

Finest brunette—Archie Beecham, silver cup.

Handsomest baby—Mamie Frantz, silver plated knife, fork and spoon.

Best natured babies—Willis Mitchell and Lucy Tresham, willow rocking chairs.

Fattest baby—Hattie Whitcomb, silver spoon.

Reddest-haired baby—Anna Gowdy, silver spoon.

Blackest-eyed baby—Ruth Speakman, dozen photographs.

Finest twins—Emma and Mary Gest (only pair entered), dress pattern for each.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Biographical Sketches of Residents of the City of Monmouth, Prominent in Business and Professional Life.

ALLEN, JOHN CLAYTON; dry goods merchant, Monmouth, Warren County; was born in Hinesburg, Vt., February 14, 1860, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Burns) Allen. After attending the public schools of his native place he pursued a course of study at the academy at New Haven, Vt. Upon attaining his majority, in 1881, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., whence he traveled for several years in the interests of Raymond Brothers & Co., wholesale grocers of Lincoln. In 1886 he embarked in business for himself as a general merchant at McCook, Neb., to which enterprise he devoted his time until the latter part of 1890.

During the first year of his residence in McCook he was elected a member of the City Council as the nominee of the Republican party, was reelected in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and in 1890 was elected to the Mayoralty, resigning the latter office in the fall of 1890, when he was elected Secretary of State of Nebraska and removed to Lincoln. His administration was conducted in a manner so creditable that he was renominated for the office in 1892 and re-elected, leading the entire Republican State ticket with 25,666 plurality, though he was opposed by the nominees of two other parties—the Democratic and the Populist. During the entire term of his residence in Nebraska he was closely identified with State politics, particularly in the Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Allen's second term as Secretary of State expired January 1, 1895, and one year from that date he removed to Monmouth and purchased the dry goods store of Graham & Company, the oldest house in that line of trade in Monmouth. Mr. Allen has been interested in other enterprises, notable among which may be mentioned his connection with the syndicate which located and promoted the town of LaPorte, Texas, in 1891. Fraternally he is identified with the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Allen has been twice married. August 1, 1881, he was wedded at Lincoln, Neb., to Abbie Stapleford, who died July 16, 1899, leav-

ing a son, Ralph Clayton Allen. January 30, 1902, he was married to Eudora Durell, daughter of George L. Durell, of Vermont, Ill.

Since taking up his residence in Monmouth, Mr. Allen has devoted himself exclusively to his extensive and rapidly increasing business, and has come to be recognized as one of the most enterprising and sagacious merchants of Western Illinois. His establishment bears every indication of the progressive spirit of its proprietor. Though the years of his residence in Monmouth have not been many, the editors of this work feel that it is but just to accord him a permanent place in the history of the county as one of its representative and thoroughly respected business men, and a citizen who is an honor to the community.

ALLEN, FRED A.; manufacturer of sportsmen's specialties, Monmouth, has been identified with Monmouth for forty-two years, is a charter member of old Monmouth Engine Company No. 1, and has witnessed and promoted the growth of the town from a little country village to a smart and prosperous city. A noteworthy fact in the life of Mr. Allen is that he has shot ducks from the door of the old courthouse. He was born in Springfield, Mass., November 28, 1838, a son of Adine and Theodocia (Burbank) Allen. His father was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794, a son of Alvin Allen, of Connecticut nativity, who was a lineal descendant of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame, and was well known as a pilot on the Connecticut River, and was awarded a medal for saving the life of a boy. He died at Springfield, Mass., in 1878; his wife in 1886. Of their six children, Caroline, Clara, Mary and Jennie are dead, Louisa (Mrs. John Rogers) lives at Springfield, Mass., and Fred A. is the subject of this sketch. Jennie was the wife of L. E. Bachelder, a boot and shoe merchant of Boston. Fred A. Allen was reared and educated at Springfield and was a clerk in a wholesale house in Boston till 1859, when he prospected in Illinois and Colorado and began business at Monmouth as a buyer of grain on commission, in which capacity he busied himself until 1880, when he began making duck calls and other sportsmen's specialties for the trade. He made duck calls for private use as early as 1863, and his calls became so famous that a demand grew up for them in trade circles, and, as soon as he began to supply it, it increased enormously and has ex-

tended to all parts of the civilized world—his calls being sold in Australia, India, Finland, VanDieman's Land and many other foreign markets. His bow-folding oar, the manufacture of which he began in 1884, is the only oar of its kind on the market, and has sold extensively in all parts of the United States. Mr. Allen married, in Monmouth, in 1863, Amelia Adcock (now dead), who bore him two children: Edward F., a farmer of Warren County, and George, of Chicago. His present wife was Martha Richey, daughter of John H. and Missouri Richey, of Monmouth.

ANDERSON, C. J.; engineer at city pumping station, Monmouth; is a native of Sweden, who possesses all those traits tending to good citizenship which have always made Swedes welcome in America. He was born in 1859, a son of Andrew and Bertha (Olson) Anderson. His father was born in 1808 and died in his native land in 1893, and his mother, born in 1816, still lives there. They had six children—E. O., S. I. and Axel, who live in Sweden; A. E., who died in Sweden; A. D., died in Henderson County, Ill., and C. J., the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared and educated in Sweden, worked in a saw mill there until 1881, when he came to Henderson County, Ill., where he was employed as a stationary engineer. He came to Monmouth before the close of the year, was employed as an engineer by the Monmouth Pottery Company two years and a half, by the Kingman Plow Company one year and by W. S. Weir about twelve years. He succeeded George L. Joss in his present position about four years ago. Politically he is a Republican; is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the auxiliary degree of Rebekah, and he fraternizes with Camp No. 94, Modern Woodmen of America. At Galesburg, February 26, 1885, he married Sophia Carlson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Charley Carlson, who came to Galesburg in 1868 and worked there for the Brown Planter Manufacturing Company for many years until his death. Mrs. Anderson has borne her husband two children named Frank A. and Bertha C.

ARMITAGE, B. F., Monmouth, Ill., Superintendent of Monmouth City Schools, is a native of West Brookfield, Mass., where he was born

in the year 1853. In 1880 he graduated from Dartmouth College, and later has been engaged in post graduate work in connection with the University of Chicago. In 1890 Mr. Armitage was married at Mattoon, Ill., to Miss Annie Williams. In religious views he is a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican.

ARTHURS, JAMES C.; retired farmer; Monmouth; has prospered as a farmer, is influential as a citizen; a veteran of the civil war and a member of George Crook Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic; is also an active Republican and a helpful member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was born in Sumner Township, Warren County, November 30, 1841, a son of James F. and Elizabeth Ann (Carmichael) Arthurs. James F. Arthurs was born in North Carolina, Elizabeth Ann Carmichael in South Carolina, and they were married in Indiana in 1835. In 1836 they settled on a farm in Sumner Township, where Mrs. Arthurs died in 1879, and Mr. Arthurs in 1889. The following facts concerning their children will be of interest: William T. enlisted, August, 1861, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Stone River and buried in the same grave with forty-one others of his company and regiment; Joseph W. enlisted at the same time in the same company and, at the end of three years, re-enlisted and served until the end of the war, and is living in Neosho County, Kansas; James C. was next in order of birth; Abraham V. enlisted in 1865, served during the few remaining months of the war and died the same year in Sumner Township. John C. lives on the family homestead in Sumner Township. Mrs. Nancy C. Giles lives at Lenox, Iowa. Mrs. Mary E. Copeland owns a part of the Arthurs homestead in Sumner Township. After reaching manhood, James C. Arthurs farmed in Sumner Township until 1865, when he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the Fourth Army Corps. He saw service at Huntsville, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., and was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., October, 1865. Eventually he settled on a farm in Sumner Township, on which he lived until 1889, when he retired from active business life and removed to Monmouth. He married in Sumner Township, in 1869, Haddasah McCrery, who was born in that township,

a daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Foster) McCrery, South Carolinians, who settled there in 1836 and lived out their days there. Mr. and Mrs. Arthurs have one son, Fred A., who is married and lives on his father's farm. Mr. Arthurs' father, on or near the time of his coming to Warren County, helped to organize and was made Second Lieutenant of the company which was maintained under discipline for several years for the purpose of affording protection against the Indians.

ATCHISON, J. A.; contractor and builder; Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; is prominent as a Republican and as a citizen and is honored as a civil-war veteran. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 1, 1847, a son of David and Rebecca (McDonald) Atchison, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. David Atchison settled early in Ohio and was married there about 1830 and was a farmer until 1850, when he died. His widow died at Monmouth, April 16, 1865, two years after her removal to that place. The following facts concerning their children will be found interesting in this connection: Elizabeth died in infancy; James S., who was a soldier in the civil war, died in Guernsey County, Ohio; Nathaniel lives in Chicago; D. S. died age sixteen; Mary Ann died in Chicago in 1890. J. A. Atchison was reared and educated in Muskingum County, Ohio, and at the age of fifteen years came to Monmouth, where he learned the carpenter's trade and became a successful carpenter and builder. He enlisted, May 9th, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days' service, was mustered into service at Quincy and was active in service until he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th day of October, 1864. He is a member of McClanahan Post, No 330, Grand Army of the Republic, and is active in local politics. He married in Monmouth, in 1893, Mrs. M. S. (Mullen) Brown, a native of Pennsylvania.

BABCOCK, DRAPER, retired man of affairs; Monmouth, Warren County, was born in Wales, Mass., December 1, 1827. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and, in 1842, came to Monmouth with his father and other mem-

bers of his family, the journey consuming a month's time. The elder Babcock opened a general store, and thus was established a business which was carried on under Babcock management until 1892, when it was sold and the subject of this sketch retired after forty-eight years of continuous business career, during which long time he had always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. As an evidence of the confidence in which he was held by the public it may be stated that he was three times elected Treasurer of Warren County, which office he held from 1859 to 1865, and that during the civil war he was deputy United States collector of internal revenues for Warren County under Collector Grimshaw. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Monmouth on a temperance ticket, and he was for many years a member of the City Council. For a long time he was a trustee of Monmouth College and he has been a trustee of the Warren County Library since it was founded. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Monmouth, which, though it suspended, eventually paid each depositor in full, including interest, and for a number of years was a director in the Monmouth National Bank. He built the first elevator and warehouse in Monmouth in 1856, and was long an extensive dealer in grain and stock, storing grain, packing pork and acting as express and freight agent. Mr. Babcock's great-grandfather in the paternal line, was Jeremiah Babcock, a native of Rhode Island, and his grandparents James and Tilda (Codington) Babcock, who were born, the one in Connecticut, the other in Wales, Mass. His grandparents in the maternal line were Draper and Persis (Wicker) Weld, natives of Berkshire County, Mass.; and his parents were Elijah Codington Babcock, a native of Wales, Mass., and Cynthia (Weld) Babcock, a native of Berkshire County, Mass. At Monmouth, December 22, 1852, Mr. Babcock married Mary Elliot, who has borne him four children: Edward C., Jennie O., Howard, and Lucius A. Mr. Babcock is president of the Warren County Old Settlers' Association. Politically he is a Republican and is a helpful member of the Baptist Church.

BARNUM, ORLANDO S.; retired merchant; Monmouth; was long a leader in the affairs of that city and won a business reputation of which his friends are justly proud. He was

born at Orwell, Oswego County, N. Y., February 7, 1830, and was educated in common schools of his native town. He came with his father to Warren County and, July 17, 1844, settled in Tompkins Township, where he lived until 1865, since which he has made his home at Monmouth, where, for twenty-five years (1866-91), he was in the hardware trade, and during the same period was also actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He filled the office of Supervisor of the city of Monmouth, and was for several years a School Trustee. During the early days of that organization in Monmouth, he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association, but resigned the office because of lack of time in which to properly attend to its duties. He was elected an honorary member of the Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel A. C. Harding, and is an honorary member of McClanahan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, being the first recipient of such an honor in Monmouth. He married, in Floyd Township, May 15, 1856, Harriet E. Allen, who died January 7, 1898. His grandparents in the paternal line were Seth and Abigail (Burss) Barnum, natives of Connecticut, the former having been born at Danbury. His grandparents in the maternal line were George and Martha (Pierce) Lanphere, the latter a native of Schoharie County, New York. His parents were Ira and Polly (Lanphere) Barnum. His father was born at Danbury, Conn., November 7, 1798, and died in Warren County, January, 1883; his mother, born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1802, died in Warren County, in 1874. Mr. Barnum was one of the three sons of his parents, the others being named George A. and Charles L. The latter was, during the civil war, a member of Colonel Harding's regiment. Mr. Barnum is a large land owner in Warren and Henderson Counties, and also owns and operates the Dellvale stock ranch, Norton County, Kan. He was for many years Vice-President of the American Galloway Cattle Breeders Association, and was, for some years, one of the largest breeders of that breed of cattle in Illinois. He was one of the organizers of the Warren County Teachers' Association and its first President; was President of the Monmouth Musical Association for several years; is a member of the Old Settlers' Association and its President, and is now one of the trustees. He has been a trustee of the

Warren County Library Association since its organization. He was one of the organizers and for some years President of the Retail Agricultural Implement Dealers' Association of Illinois. Fraternally he is a Mason. Mr. Barnum has always been ranked among the citizens of Monmouth who were ready with both counsel and money for the advancement of the city's welfare and progress. It is but just to say in conclusion that, from beginning his business career by chopping wood for twenty-five cents a cord, there is probably no man in Warren County who has made a more eminent success in the business world, or who is more universally esteemed. He has always affiliated with the Republican party and is a communicant of the Baptist Church.

BLAIR, DR. E. J.; was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 25, 1854, a son of Samuel and Martha (McDowell) Blair, natives of Ireland, and of County Antrim. In the paternal line his great-grandparents were William and Mary Stuart Blair, natives of Scotland, and his grandparents were John and Margaret (Kell) Blair, natives of Ireland. In the maternal line his grandfather was Ephraim McDowell and his grandmother was Jennie Kell, both of Irish nativity. Dr. Blair's grandfather, John Blair, came to Ohio in 1827, and became possessed of a large tract of land near Cambridge, Guernsey County. He left a farm to each of his children, and the farm which descended to his son, Samuel Blair, is now the property of Samuel Blair's son, Dr. E. J. Blair. The McDowells located in Ohio, in 1837, when Dr. Blair's mother was seven years old, and since that time she has lived almost continually on or near the old Blair homestead. Doctor Blair received his English and classical education at the National Normal University of Ohio and was graduated in medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville in 1882. He practiced his profession for seven years in Iowa. He located at Monmouth in 1891, and has since been favored with a very satisfactory practice. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society; of the Military Tract Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and of the Iowa State Medical Society, and ex-President of the North Central Iowa Medical Association. For many years he served as Trustee of Monmouth College, in whose success he has shown a deep interest. He is author of

many able professional papers and of a poem, "The Doctor," which he read before a body of physicians at Galesburg, Ill., October 30, 1893. Is now President and General Manager of the United Presbyterian Mutual Benefit Association. For several years he was President of the Hancock County Sabbath School Association. He affiliates with the Second United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth and, in politics, is a Republican. Dr. Blair married Melissa McKittrick, at Cambridge, Ohio, May 8, 1883, and has two sons: Clyde McKittrick, and James Stuart.

BRERETON, W. D., is Secretary and Treasurer of the Monmouth Pottery Company, which was organized in 1893, Wm. Hanna, President. They manufacture all kinds of stoneware, and all sizes from a two-ounce package to one of eighty gallons. The capacity of the plant is 6,000,000 gallons, the largest stoneware pottery in the country, and giving employment to 186 men. The area of the plant covers two blocks. The area of the main building is 256x80 feet, of which 160 feet is four stories high, and the remainder from two to five stories. The company was incorporated in 1892, and Mr. Brereton has been Secretary and Treasurer since its organization. He was born at Chatham, Province of Ontario, in 1858, the son of David and Jemima Brereton, both of whom were born in Dublin, Ireland. The father came to Canada while single and married there. He was a general surveyor and surveyed the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada. He died in Chatham, Canada, in 1860. The widow resides in Iowa. W. D. Brereton was reared to farm life in Canada, and educated in the district school, taught in a log school house, to which he walked a distance of two and one-half miles. In 1872 he went to Burlington, Iowa, attended school there and later engaged in the grain business, removing thence to Monmouth in 1886, where he became connected with the Weir Plow Company until 1893. He was married in Monmouth, December 16, 1886, to Miss Mary Hanna, born in Warren County, and daughter of William Hanna, one of the early prominent business men of Monmouth (see sketch), who died December 18, 1900, as the result of an accident. (See sketch of William Hanna.) To Mr. Brereton and wife two children have been born: Mary, aged fourteen years, and William, aged ten years. At

its organization in 1893, the Monmouth Pottery Company had but one kiln; now they have fifteen, and the plant is growing each year. They ship goods as far east as Detroit, Mich., north to Winnipeg, south to Galveston and west to San Francisco; have also shipped to Honolulu. They have eight salesmen on the road. Mr. Brereton is one of the thorough, active business men of Monmouth.

BRISTOL, CYRUS B.; retired merchant; Monmouth; was formerly a carpenter, has been Town Clerk of Berwick Township, is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., is a civil war veteran, and has long been prominently identified with McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was one of the charter members, and is a member of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and an active Republican. He was born in Fairmount, W. Va., February 13, 1840, a son of Cyrus B. and Maria (Henderson) Bristol, natives respectively of New Haven, Conn., (1798), and Fayette County, Penn., (1807). His father, a Presbyterian minister, came from Virginia to Armstrong County, Penn., in 1844, from there to Mercer County, Ill., in 1856, and lived on a farm there until he removed to Sac County, Iowa, where he died in 1888, aged ninety years, his wife in 1887, aged eighty years. They had four sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Pennsylvania and came with his parents to Mercer County in 1856. February 20, 1862, he enlisted at Rock Island, Ill., in Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into the service at Chicago and assigned to the Army of the East. At Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862, Mr. Bristol's regiment was captured by the Confederates and was paroled and returned to Chicago. They were exchanged January, 1863, and went with their company to Lexington, Ky., where it was quarantine a month on account of smallpox. From Lexington the company was sent to Big Sandy, Tenn. Mr. Bristol participated in the siege of Knoxville and in March, 1864, re-enlisted in his old company and regiment, which became a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps. He saw service on the Atlanta campaign, at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and then went to Washington, D. C., and from there by transport to Fort Fisher, N. C., whence he went to Wilmington and then to Goldsboro, where his

regiment joined Sherman's command. From Goldsboro his regiment went to Raleigh and thence to Greensboro. Mr. Bristol was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, July, 1865, as sergeant-major of the regiment (was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, but did not muster) when he returned to Mercer county. He came to Monmouth in 1868 and has lived there except during three years while he was a citizen of Berwick. He was employed as a carpenter until 1879, when he opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully until 1892. He was Commander of McClanahan Post in 1889, and is now its Quartermaster. He married in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1867, Sarah Jane McFarland, who died in Monmouth in 1897. In 1899, he married, at Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Hattie M. Forrest.

BROWN, JOHN (deceased); capitalist; Monmouth, Ill.; was born in Lycoming County, Penn., November 15, 1807, the seventh son of a family of ten children, all of whom were boys except the youngest. His father, also John Brown, was a native of North Ireland who, coming to America in early life married Elizabeth Bennett, a lady of German descent born in the State of New Jersey, whom he found a worthy help-mate and with whom he lived until his death, which occurred in 1816, in Clark County, Ohio, whither the family had removed from their home in Pennsylvania a short time previous. Four sons of this couple died in infancy, while the family yet resided in Pennsylvania. Before the subject of this sketch had reached his twentieth year, an epidemic carried away all the members of his family except himself, including his widowed mother. Left alone without money, without a trade and with such limited education as was common in a comparatively new country possessing meager educational facilities, a heart less brave and a mind less resolute would have been discouraged by the outlook. While but few could appreciate as he did the difficulties by which he was confronted, he faced the dark prospect with a cool courage, realizing that the thing to do was to enter vigorously and systematically upon the task of bettering his condition. This he did by setting to work to learn the brick-mason's and plasterer's trade, which he soon mastered, often working for wages which would be regarded as small compared with

those received by the common day-laborer of today. The evidence of the proficiency in his art is furnished by specimens of his handicraft still in existence in Warren County, which remain in their original strength and beauty, though completed more than sixty years ago—a monument to the skill and pains-taking care of the man, and an exemplification of the adage, that “what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.” In 1836 Mr. Brown removed to Monmouth, Ill., arriving there August 20th. He there found several families of whom he had some previous knowledge as former residents of Green and Clark Counties, Ohio, including the Hollidays, the Junkins and the Garrisons. Bringing with him but little property, he at once went to work at his trade. Although receiving wages which, at the present day, would be considered ridiculously low, by frugality, industry and judicious investments in lands, goods or anything which promised a return with reasonable profit, he soon began to accumulate, and before many years was able to command a snug competency. He served for a number of years as Sheriff of Warren County, discharging the duties of the office with marked ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents, as was shown by the zeal with which men of all parties supported him for office whenever he was a candidate. He was a member of the Warren County Board of Supervisors for some years; early became known as a man of substance and a money-lender; served as a bank President; at the time of his death was a director in the Second National Bank, and had been a stockholder and director in other banks previously organized. Of sound, conservative judgment, he acted with careful and cautious discrimination in matters of business, and although sometimes regarded as carrying his prudence to excess, his conclusions were always conceded to be based on safe grounds. The accuracy of his judgment in this respect was shown by his success in acquiring and sagely managing both money and property, which resulted in his accumulating a large estate. Of an affectionate and domestic temperament, he found his chief happiness in the society of his family and friends. Rather late in life he was married to Miss Mattie B. Pittenger, who was considerably his junior, and a daughter of his friend, Andrew Pittenger. They had two sons, John S. and Harry H. Brown, who were still in their minority at the date of their

father's death, which occurred September 26, 1888, in the eighty-first year of his age. By will the management of Mr. Brown's estate was left to the management of his executors—consisting of his wife, Mr. Fred E. Harding and Judge William C. Norcross—until his youngest son should attain his majority. Mr. Harding had been his most trusted banker and Judge Norcross his chief legal advisor during the latter years of his business career. By the terms of the will the bulk of the property passed into the hands of his wife and two sons, although some liberal bequests were made for others. In politics Mr. Brown was an earnest Republican. Though not a member of any church, he was an attendant upon the ministrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a consistent and devoted member. Mr. Brown maintained a high character for honor and integrity in all his relations throughout his long and successful business life.

BROWN, JOHN S.,—a son of John Brown (deceased), who, during his life, was one of the leading capitalists of Warren County—was born in the city of Monmouth, October 14, 1873, and was educated in the city schools and at Monmouth College. Though still a young man, Mr. Brown already occupies a prominent place in the financial and manufacturing circles of his native city. Besides being a director of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, and the owner of large landed interests in Warren County and elsewhere, he has recently entered the manufacturer's field in connection with the Monmouth Plow Company, of which he is the President and one of the largest stockholders. He was active in the organization of the company, and has devoted his personal attention to the construction of the plant and to its operation since the company entered upon the manufacture of gang and sulky plows. Mr. Brown was married June 19, 1902, to Miss Martha J. Phares, of Monmouth. He has always been active in the social life of the city, and is interested in military and secret society affairs. He served for some time as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guard, but on October 6, 1902, was promoted by election to the rank of First Lieutenant, as successor to Lieutenant B. L. Mapes, who declined a re-election. One of the local papers, speaking of his advancement, says:

"He has made a good record as an officer during his term of service, and this promotion is a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by the men of his command." He is a member of the Maple City Lodge No. 302, Knights of Pythias, and of Monmouth Lodge No. 397, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler. Mr. Brown is owner of a large orange ranch in Tulare County, California. While active in politics and a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Brown has never been a candidate for an elective office. During the Republican National Convention of 1900 at Philadelphia, he served as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of that body, and was honored by Governor Yates with an appointment as one of the Commissioners from Illinois to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, held at Charleston, S. C., December, 1901, to June, 1902.

BROWN, HENRY S.; farmer and fruit grower; Monmouth; born in 1844, has been Road Commissioner and a member of the School Board in Tompkins Township, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Monmouth, has been Senior Deacon in Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Warren Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., and is well and widely known as a progressive and prosperous citizen. He settled in Knox County in 1853, three miles from Galesburg, and was educated in the public schools of Henderson Township and instructed in the details of practical farming. He learned the molder's trade with Purdy, Greenleaf & Company, at Galesburg, and was employed in the Frost establishment until 1865, when he located in Monmouth, where, for a time, he was employed in the foundry of Carr Brothers and later, for eight years, by the Pattee Plow Company, until he began farming in Tompkins Township. He bought his present home in 1899 and erected his residence in 1901. He was married in Monmouth, in 1867, to Harriet M. Fort, who was born in her father's residence, Fourth Avenue, that city, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Johnson) Fort, natives respectively of Philadelphia and New York, who settled in Monmouth in 1837, where Mr. Fort was a pioneer brick-contractor. Daniel Fort died in Warren County and his widow, after his death, found a home with Mr. and Mrs. Brown in

Tompkins Township, where she died. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had children as follows: Fred L., Florence M., Katie and Nettie. Florence, Nettie, Katie, and Mrs. Brown are dead. Fred L. and their father survive them.

BROWN, JOHN; retired farmer and quarryman; Monmouth; is an Irish-American citizen who has in every relation of life proven his personal worth and shed luster on the "Green Isle" of his nativity. He was born in County Tyrone, in 1826, a son of Samuel and Mary (Haggon) Brown, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who were born and died there. He was reared and educated in Ireland and, at the age of seventeen years went to Newcastle, England, in the vicinity of which town he remained six years. In 1854 he sailed for America from Liverpool and, after a rough voyage of seven weeks, landed at Castle Garden, New York. In 1855 he came from New York to Monmouth whence he went to Hale Township, where he bought 160 acres of land and began quarrying stone and burning lime—a business in which he was profitably engaged for thirty-five years. He still owns a 125 acre tract in the same township. In 1889 he removed to Monmouth, where he owns considerable property including a residence on North Main Street and two other houses, and where he has since lived in well-earned retirement. He is a Republican and a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. He donated liberally toward the erection of the old house of worship and in 1861 furnished stone, lime and sand for the college edifice. He was married in Ireland, in 1848, to Margaret Newbanks, daughter of William and Mary (Perry) Newbanks, who died in Hale Township in 1889, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Jennie Thompson, of Missouri, and Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of Oklahoma. Rebecca, another daughter, died in New York in 1854. Mrs. Brown's brother, William Newbanks, died in Knox County; her sister, Mrs. Cooper, lives in Monmouth. James Brown, brother of John, enlisted at New York in the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, for service in the Civil War, and was killed in battle in front of Richmond in 1863.

BROWNING, M. G.; broom manufacturer; Monmouth; was the organizer of the Republican party in Adams County, Ill., in 1854, is a veteran of the war of 1861-65, and has been

prominent as a public official in the city of his adoption. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 6, 1829, a son of Jeremiah and Hester (Moore) Browning. His father was born in Maryland, July 26, 1794, his mother in Cadiz, Ohio, February 11, 1807. Jeremiah Browning came to Ohio from Virginia with his parents in 1800, and, in 1851, settled in Adams County, Ill., where he was a farmer, and where he died October, 1872. Hester (Moore) Browning died at West Point, Hancock County, December, 1881. She was Jeremiah Browning's second wife. Dorcas Farmer, his first wife, bore him children named Van F. and Louisa, both of whom are dead. Van F. was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died of wounds at Birds Point. By his second marriage, which occurred in 1826, he had children as follows: Orrin, born February 9, 1827, served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war and died in Delaware, Ohio, in 1897; M. G., the subject of this sketch; Cassie, died at Hannibal, Mo.; Dorcas, died at Barry, Pike County, Ill., May 17, 1901; Laura A., died at Barry, September 16, 1900; Jeremiah, served eighteen months in the Second Illinois Cavalry, was honorably discharged, re-enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Altoona Pass, and is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Catherine, is dead; Rena lives at West Point, Hancock County; Henry at New Canton, Pike County. M. G. Browning passed his childhood in Licking County and, when he was nine years old, was taken by his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, where he received a common school education. In 1850 he came to Adams County, Illinois making the journey from Worthington, Ohio, on foot. He married at Payson, Adams County, November 7, 1852, Fannie E. Morris, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Albert F. and Mary (Summers) Morris, Kentuckians who settled in Adams County, about 1830. Mr. Morris, who was a carpenter and farmer, came to Warren County, October 6, 1858, and died in Swan Township, September 26, 1888. Mrs. Browning, who died October 17, 1900, bore her husband children as follows: Isabelle, who married I. L. Holmes, of Iowa City, Iowa; W. K., of Monmouth; Jennie, who married H. H. Hodgins, of Monmouth; Nellie F., who married W. C. Patterson, of Bedford, Iowa. Mr. Browning came to War-

ren County in 1860, locating in Swan Township. In 1861, at Prairie City, McDonough County, he enlisted in the Black Hawk Cavalry, an independent regiment of eight companies, recruited in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, which was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry in the organization of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, which participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Arkansas Post and Helena. Mr. Browning was disabled in service and was discharged in 1863, and returned to Prairie City, whence he went to Chicago. He had charge of factories there and at Galva for twelve years, and, in 1876, located at Monmouth and engaged in the manufacture of brooms. He has been connected with the broom-corn trade during all his active life and for many years has been local buyer of that commodity at Monmouth. He has always taken a lively interest in the advancement of his city and county, and represented the third ward of Monmouth four years in the Common Council, in which he originated the Northwest sewer system, which was installed at a cost of \$30,000.00, and as Chairman of the Committee on Lighting and Water, was instrumental in procuring other local improvements. He is a member of McClanahan Post, No. 330, G. A. R., and of Monmouth Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.

BUCK, CLARENCE F.; Postmaster; Monmouth, Warren County; was born in Monmouth June 6, 1870, and is a son of Cyrus L. and Julia A. (Bake) Buck. His father, a native of Vermont and a son of Murray Buck, removed to Illinois in 1850, locating at Little York, in Sumner Township, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Buck traces his descent in the maternal line to Jacob Bake and William Crawford, his grandfathers, both of whom were natives of Ohio. William Crawford married Isabelle McClure, and Jacob Bake married Catharine Reppert, both natives of Ohio. Their children, grandparents of Mr. Buck, were respectively William Crawford and Jeremiah Bake. Clarence F. Buck completed his education at Monmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. In that year he read law with Messrs. Porter and MacDill. In the meantime he became connected with the "Monmouth Atlas," and upon the consolidation of the "Atlas" and the "Advance," in May,

1892, he became manager of the Republican-Atlas Printing Company, which position he still holds. Early in life he became actively interested in the work of the Republican party. In 1888, before becoming of age, he organized a Blaine Club composed of students of Monmouth College, and actively participated in the work of the campaign. In 1890 he was elected Secretary of the Warren County Republican Central Committee, in which capacity he served until 1894, when he was elected Chairman of that organization, serving four years. Since 1898 he has been Chairman of the executive committee of that body. In 1900 he was chosen Secretary of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs, and in 1902 was elected President of that body. He was commissioned Postmaster for Monmouth by President McKinley in February, 1899. In 1896, 1897 and 1898 he was Treasurer of the Illinois State Firemen's Association, and since 1899 has been Chief of the Monmouth Fire Department. Mr. Buck has more than a local reputation as an orator and debater. In the Inter-State Oratorical contest at Lincoln, Neb., in 1890, he was the delegate representing the State of Illinois; and in 1888 he represented the Ecclitean Literary Society as essayist at the Philo-Eccritean contest at Monmouth College. In matters generally pertaining to his alma mater he has taken a deep interest. Personally he is regarded as one of the strongest of the younger men of Illinois, whose prominence in public affairs in the future will depend almost entirely upon his own inclinations. He has given frequent evidence of the possession of a public spirit, and enters heartily into advocacy of those movements calculated to promote the material welfare of the community. Mr. Buck married Lena Staat, of Greenbush, Warren County, June 8, 1898. They have two daughters, Dorothy and Mildred.

BURNS, JAMES C., former Superintendent of the city schools, Monmouth, and present Professor of History in Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb, Ill., traces his paternal ancestry through his father, William Burns, born at Graysville, Greene County, Penn., and his grandparents, James and Mary (Johnson) Burns, both natives of Washington County, Penn., to his great-grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth Burns, the former a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, born in 1739. Professor

Burns was born on a farm near Graysville, Greene County, Penn., September 13, 1850, at the age of fifteen entered Waynesbury College, Pennsylvania, and the next year began teaching in a district school near Moundsville, W. Va., being one of the first free schools in that newly organized State. In 1870, he entered Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill., and continued attending college and teaching alternately until 1875, when he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He then began teaching in Southern Illinois, first as Principal of Coulterville Academy, at Coulterville, Randolph County, where he spent one year (1875-76), after which he served six years (1876-82) as Principal of the High School at Sparta, in the same county. Between 1882 and 1884 he was employed as Principal of an academy at Washington, Iowa, but the latter year became Superintendent of Schools at Greenville, Ill., where he remained four years, when (1888) he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Monmouth, serving until 1901—a period of thirteen years. In 1902 he accepted the Chair of History in the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb, which he still occupies. Professor Burns was married at Xenia, Ohio, September 4, 1878, to Miss Ida J. Carey, and they have had four children: Clinton, Deane, Josephine and Ruth. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and in his religious faith is a United Presbyterian. The success achieved by Professor Burns as a practical educator furnishes abundant evidence of personal energy and force of character.

CALLOW, JOHN; farmer and real-estate manager; Monmouth; has lived in the city mentioned thirty-seven years, has served it officially, and is prominent as a Republican and a business man. He was born in the Isle of Man, England, 1844, a son of William and Mary Ann (Leece) Callow, who was born and died there, the father who was a skipper in the coasting trade, having passed away in 1846, leaving children named William, Thomas and John. William and Thomas live at the place of their birth; the first mentioned is a merchant tailor, the other a farmer. John attended school some years on the Isle of Man and became a sailor in the coasting trade and made one round trip to New York before coming to the United States to stay. He arrived in Monmouth in 1864 and obtained employment as a

farm laborer. He attended school in Cable's Corners, and was for a time a student in the North Ward High School, when Professor Robinson was a teacher. Before he was employed regularly at farm labor, he took care of horses for Mr. Laferty and did odd jobs for Mr. Cable, then he obtained regular work on the farm of George Cable. Mr. Hillis was his next employer and he left his service to enter that of Gen. A. C. Harding, who, in 1871, made him farming superintendent. Since Gen. Harding's death he has been in charge of the farm property of George F. Harding, having general management and attended to leasing and the collecting of rents and being responsible for all stock, having under his care at times six hundred to seven hundred cattle and horses. During the recent year there were built under his superintendency seven residences at Milford, Iroquois County, one near Aledo, Mercer County, and one near Good-hope, McDonough County, besides one in Point Pleasant Township, on a farm of 240 acres which Mr. Callow owns in partnership with W. B. Young. Messrs. Callow and Young own another farm of two hundred and one acres in Kelly Township, and Mr. Callow owns eighty acres of land near Creston, Iowa, and much valuable real-estate in Monmouth, including three business buildings, lots having a frontage of five rods on South Main Street, opposite the new government building, and a number of vacant lots. As a Republican Mr. Callow has been actively identified with Warren County politics since he became a voter. He had been twice elected Alderman at Monmouth, first in 1891, and cast his vote in the Council in furtherance of the legislation which resulted in the paving of the city streets, and he was a member of the Committees on Finance, Printing and Sewers, and Chairman of the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds. He married at Monmouth, April 26, 1877, Miss Katie Toal, who has borne him children as follows: John William, Charles Abner, James Arthur, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Henry, Magdalena Mary and Katie Ellen.

CHAPIN, WARREN; contractor and builder; Monmouth; wields a recognized influence as a Republican, is an elder in the Christian Church and an old citizen who has won the respect of all who have known him by his

honorable business methods and the exercise of an admirable public spirit. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., February 24, 1830, a son of Asher and Mary (Luke) Chapin, natives respectively of Connecticut and Rhode Island. His father was, in his day, a skillful millwright and, unaided, constructed the wooden machinery of many old-fashioned mills in New York and Ohio. He drove from Ohio to Monmouth with a team in 1858 and died in Monmouth in 1864, his wife dying in 1875. They had children named as follows: Sherman, who died in Missouri; William, formerly of Monmouth, now living in Kansas; Dexter of Ohio; Reuben, of Nebraska; Warren, who is the subject of this sketch; Mary, who died in Bloomington, Ill.; Elsie, who married and died in Monmouth; Huldah, who died in Monmouth; Ellen and Franklin, who died in Ohio; Mrs. Tacy Martin, who is dead. Warren Chapin was reared in Ohio and came to Monmouth in 1858. He farmed until 1864, when he began contracting and building, as a member of the firm of Chapin Brothers, in which William and George Chapin were partners. He built the post office block besides other business structures and numerous fine residences, and for a time, gave constant employment to from fifteen to twenty men. He married, in Knox County, Ohio, Rohanna Bishop, who died in Monmouth in 1862, leaving a son named Adolphus, who lives at Columbus, Ohio. His present wife, Jane Hobart, nee Clemens, whom he married at Valparaiso, Ind., also, has borne him three children, all of whom have died.

CHICKEN, WILLIAM; retired mine operator; Monmouth; is a native of England and possesses many of those sterling traits of character which everywhere make the Englishman a sturdy, patriotic and prosperous citizen. He was born in County Durham, June 4, 1822, a son of Roger and Hannah (Cowley) Chicken, who were born and died there. They had seven children of whom two are living. Their son John came to Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1844, and now lives near Ann Arbor. Thomas, his only child, enlisted in the Michigan Regiment during the Civil war, and was drowned while trying to save the life of a comrade. William Chicken was reared and educated in England, and in 1849, came to New York from Liverpool on a sail vessel which was six weeks

making the voyage. After stopping a short time in Michigan, he went to St. Louis, whence, in 1856, he came to Monmouth, arriving August 4. For a time he was engaged in farming and in working a leased coal mine. In 1868, he opened a mine on his farm, which he operated some years, but which is not now being worked. Since his retirement from active life he has leased his farm. He married in St. Louis, in 1852, Sarah (Scott) Stabler, whose former husband had lost his life in 1850 while crossing the plains to California. By her first marriage, Mrs. Chicken, who was born in England, had two daughters: Mrs. Sarah Walker and Mrs. Ann Young, both of Iowa, and she bore Mr. Chicken two daughters: Mrs. Emma Johnson, of Monmouth, and Mrs. Mabel Swanson, of Iowa. Mr. Chicken enlisted at Monmouth, August 5, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the Twentieth Army Corps, under command of Gen. George H. Thomas, and took part in the second battle at Fort Donelson and in many engagements with guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was honorably discharged from the service at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865, and, after being detained some time in the hospital at Chicago, returned to Monmouth. He is a member of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic.

COSTELLO, JAMES; engineer and employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Monmouth; was elected Alderman to represent the Fourth Ward of that city, in April, 1900, and served on the Committees of Finance, Water, Police and Sewerage, and was Chairman of the Police Committee. Politically he is a Democrat and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of Maple City Lodge, No. 302, Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the local body of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in which order he has held the office of County President since 1892. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1867, a son of James and Bridget (Durkin) Costello, who were born, reared and married in County Mayo, Ireland, and, in 1865, went to England, whence, in 1867, they came to Monmouth, where James Costello died and where his widow is living with his son and namesake. James and Bridget (Durkin) Costello had seven children named as follows:

Thomas, who was killed by lightning July 12, 1879; Katie, who married P. T. Warren, of Monmouth, and was widowed in Peoria in 1898, and is living in Monmouth; Mary, who died and was buried at sea while the family were on their way to America; James; John W., of Monmouth; Michael, of Monmouth, who is an engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Willie, who died in 1872. James Costello grew up in Monmouth and attended the public schools there and, in 1884, began a three years' connection with the telegraph department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His connection with the locomotive department dates from January 6, 1887, since when he has been constantly employed and has never been suspended or even censured by his superiors. For the past five years he has been in charge of the round house at Monmouth. He married at Monmouth, in 1894, Susie M. Toal, who was born there, a daughter of Edward and Anna (McFarland) Toal, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Toal settled early at Monmouth and he died there in 1879, she surviving him. James and Susie M. (Toal) Costello have had three children: Leo and Lillian (twins), and James Lawrence.

COX, GEORGE E.; Lawyer and acting Police Magistrate, Monmouth, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, a member of the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and as a citizen is active, public-spirited and influential. He was born in Canton, Ill., April 18, 1871, a son of William and Mary E. (Batty) Cox, natives respectively of England and Shelbyville, Mo., his grandfather, John Batty, an Englishman, having been a pioneer in the State mentioned. William Cox was reared and educated in England and, in 1832, came to the United States and located at Canton, Ill., where he was a pioneer in business and where he was successful until 1850. Later he shipped grain and was interested in the turnpike from Canton to the Illinois River locks. Eventually he became a bookkeeper in Canton and Cuba, and established a store, which was destroyed by an explosion. He was influential in local Democratic politics. He was married in Canton in 1857, and died there November 25, 1900, leaving a

widow who had borne him children as follows: Mark C., William J., Eva E., Sallie, Thomas B., George E., Carrie M., John, Joshua G., Mary E. and Clarke P. George E. Cox was educated in the high school at Canton and at Ottawa Business College, and, while working as a molder at Canton, he read law evenings in the office of Grant and Chipperfield a year, then came to Monmouth where he continued to work as a molder and pursued his law studies in the office of J. H. Hanley a year longer. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, November 4, 1896, and in the spring of 1898 was elected Police Magistrate. That year he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guards, and served in the Porto Rico campaign with the rank of corporal. He is now conducting a law, loan and real-estate business, having, in partnership with Mr. Hallam, placed on sale an addition to Monmouth, March 1, 1899. He married, at Monmouth, December 5, 1900, Jessie Baldwin, who was born in that city, a daughter of George and Clarissa Baldwin, who were early settlers there.

DAVIS, C. H., Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public; Monmouth; formerly served in the United States Navy, and for a time was engaged in the railroad business between St. Louis and Rock Island. As a Republican, he takes active interest in the political affairs of this City and County, and, since 1884, has been recognized as one of the local leaders of his party. He was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1851, a son of Charles and Jennie E. (Whitehead) Davis, natives of that County. Charles Davis, who is a lawyer in Philadelphia, is a son of William and Phoebe Davis, and was reared educated and admitted to the bar in Montgomery County, Pa. His home is a suburb of Philadelphia, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, C. H., Ida, William J., and David A. William Davis, a grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer who was born and lived out his days in Montgomery County. C. H. Davis attended the schools of Montgomery County until he was ten years old, and then went to Wisconsin. Later he joined the United States Navy, and, in 1868, was assigned to duty on the Tennessee, and took part in the San Domingo cruise, and after that, with the school fleet at Annapolis, Md., on the ships *Saratoga* and *Constellation*. He left

the sea service in 1875, and, in 1876, bought a printing office in Montgomery County, which he sold in 1877, in order to remove to St. Louis, Mo., where he carried on a printing business for a few months, until he settled in Adair, Illinois. In 1879 he entered the railway service and, while working in the switch yards at Monmouth, lost one of his arms through an accident. He removed to Monmouth from Beardstown in 1883, and has since lived in Monmouth. In 1889 he was elected assessor of the township of Monmouth, to succeed W. R. Mitchell, and is the assessor of Monmouth at the present time. In 1901 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and appointed a Notary Public. He married in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1874, Ada V. Hiltner, who has borne him children named Charles W., Mrs. Flora M. Kinton, Jennie E., and Zephra.

DEAN, AMOS H., D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Ark., was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., June 16, 1843, a son of Amos and Eliza J. (Davis) Dean. His father, who was born in Barnard, Vermont, was a son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Hammond) Dean. His mother was a native of Massachusetts. Dr. Dean's literary education was completed at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. He was prepared for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, being graduated therefrom in 1869, and was ordained to the ministry at Albany, N. Y., in 1869. In 1869 he organized and was called to the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y. In 1873 he was called to the pastorate of Central Presbyterian Church, Joliet, Ill.; in 1882 to the First Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, and served the congregation until 1902, when called to the Presbyterian Church, Eureka Springs, Ark. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Blackburn University. Dr. Dean's studies were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served as a volunteer. In September, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Battery C, Third New York Light Artillery, and was mustered out of the service as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, with commission as Second Lieutenant, in July, 1865. In politics he is a staunch Prohibitionist. Dr. Dean married Sarah M. Treadwell in Albany, N. Y., June 15, 1870. They have been the par-

ents of six children: Mrs. Helen E. Wallace, Fred P., Mrs. J. S. Pollock, Mary, Alice, and Ethel.

DELANO, J. H., D. D.; pastor of the Baptist Church, Kirkwood; is a many-sided man, who besides having devoted himself to Christian work, has been soldier, editor and man of affairs. Mr. Delano was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1836, a son of Hibbard and Samatha (Parker) Delano, natives of that State, who married there and, in 1849, came to Hancock County, Ill. Eventually they removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where Mr. Delano died October, 1884, and Mrs. Delano in June, 1885. Their son, S. P. Delano, Captain of Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, who enlisted at Quincy, was killed by an accident at Sexton, Mo., in 1862. Their son, A. J. Delano, who was for forty-seven years a Baptist minister in Illinois and Iowa, died at Tennessee, Ill., aged sixty-seven, in the midst of pastoral work. Their son, D. Delano, enlisted at Quincy, in Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and died at Island Number Ten. Their daughter Julia is Mrs. Mercer, of Guthrie County, Iowa. Their daughter Aurilla is Mrs. Sherman, of Keokuk, Iowa; and their son, Henry C., lives in that city. The subject of this sketch received his early education at an academy in Quincy, where he was reared, and after eighteen months' service in Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, was honorably discharged at Springfield, September, 1865, and entered college at Abingdon, Ill., whence he went to Shurtleff College, where he was graduated in 1867. He was licensed to preach in 1869, was ordained February, 1870, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1895. He was located at Mount Vernon in 1869; at Blandinsville in 1870; at Boone, Iowa, 1870-76; Jefferson, Iowa, 1877; Lanark, Ill., 1877-81; Rochelle, 1881-83; at Kewanee, 1883; at Monmouth, 1893; at Blandinsville, 1898 to 1900. When he went to Monmouth services were held in the building now occupied by the Gazette Printing Company, though the church had been organized more than fifty years. The present brick church was built in 1895 at a cost of over \$20,000.00. The Baptist church at Kirkwood, one of the early churches of the county, was disbanded after some years. It

was re-established in October, 1900, with nine members, and Mr. Delano became its pastor in November that year. Its membership has increased to fifty, its house of worship has been remodeled at considerable expense, and it is spiritually alive and maintains an active Sunday School. Mr. Delano is a Republican and a Mason, and he and Mrs. Delano are members of the Eastern Star Degree of the latter order. He married at Charleston, Iowa, in 1870, Miss Louise Pickard, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of the Rev. S. Pickard, an evangelist well known in Illinois and Iowa, who died at Berwick in 1898. By his first marriage Mr. Delano had children as follows: Pearl who married a Mr. Scott and lives in Kansas; Percy P., chief clerk in the postoffice at Kewanee, Ill.; Alma, who married a Mr. Richter, of Kewanee; Lulu, who lives in Keokuk, Iowa; Nora, who married a Mr. White, of Kewanee. In 1895, Mr. Delano married Mrs. Sarah A. Miller, who has borne him one child named Faith.

DIFFENBAUGH, J. D., by his long identification with the newspaper interest of Warren County, became well known throughout Illinois, and, during recent years, has been a prominent representative of the local lumber and coal trade, and has been conspicuously connected with brick manufacture. Mr. Diffenbaugh was born in Monmouth, November 8, 1865, a son of Samuel and Fannie (Groff) Diffenbaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Lancaster County, the latter of York County. Samuel Diffenbaugh was a son of Christian David Diffenbaugh, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and married Ann Jones, a native of the same county. J. D. Diffenbaugh was educated in the public schools of Monmouth, and at Monmouth College, and early engaged in newspaper work at Monmouth. From 1880 to 1884 he was city editor of the Evening Gazette, of that city, and, in the year last mentioned, in company with Hugh R. Moffet, bought the Monmouth Weekly Review, and made it an independent semi-weekly publication, and established the Daily Review in 1887. He retired from the paper in August, 1888, and in 1891 bought the Republican-Atlas, of which he was President until 1895. In 1889 he became associated with John W. Sipher in the lumber and coal trade, and is Secretary of the Monmouth Brick Company, of which Mr.

Sipher is President. He was Treasurer of the city of Monmouth during 1886-88, has served two terms as Supervisor of Monmouth Township, and has always taken public-spirited interest in the progress and prosperity of the town. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, is a Knight of Pythias and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' and Elks' societies. He was married October 24, 1888, to Miss Eva Sipher, and has children named: Lois Shores and John Sipher Diffenbaugh.

DOUGHERTY, J. H.; pumpman, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; Monmouth; is one of the American representatives of a very old and honorable Scotch-Irish family. His first American ancestor is believed to have settled in Virginia. It was in Rockbridge County, in that State, that his father, W. A. Dougherty, was born. He married Parmelia Martin and early moved to Ohio, and thence, in 1855, to Monmouth Township, Warren County, Ill., where he worked at his trade as a millwright. Later, after living a year at Alexis, he removed to Keithsburg, and from there to Linden in 1859. After farming there until 1861, and living three years north of Kirkwood, he took up his residence at Kirkwood, where he died in 1872, his wife dying in 1877. Their children were: Martha J., now Mrs. Martin, of Villisca, Iowa; J. W., of Griswold, Iowa; Z. D., of Monmouth; W. P., of Criswold, Iowa; O. A., of Monmouth, Ill., and Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who married Hugh Douglas McFarland. J. H. Dougherty, as Joseph H. Dougherty is familiarly known, was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 5, 1850, and was reared and educated in Warren County, and has lived at Monmouth since 1881. His connection with the work of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad began at Kirkwood in 1879. At the town last mentioned, he was married, September, 1881, to Miss Dora Buck, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Samuel Buck, a pioneer of Spring Grove Township, who returned to Missouri and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have three children named Vera, Edna and Verne.

DRAYSON, HARRY; City Treasurer, Monmouth, Warren County; is a native of England and has won high rank as one of the progressive and successful citizens of his part of the State. He was born in County Kent, in 1859,

a son of Valentine and Christian Drayson, members of old English families, and was there reared and educated. He early adopted a seafaring life, sailing on merchant vessels from English ports to all parts of the world, and was thus employed almost a decade. In 1882 he came to Illinois, and after living about a year at Annawan, in 1883 came to Monmouth, where he entered the service of the Pattee Plow Company. He became one of the active and influential men of the city, and is an ardent advocate of the gold standard as applied to our national coinage and currency. He succeeded E. E. Hanna as City Treasurer in 1901. He is a member of Maple City Camp, No. 94, Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He married, at Monmouth, Sophia Bryant, a native of England, who has borne him children, of whom three are living: Willard, Harry and Ethel. Their son, Valentine Edgar, was burned to death in 1900.

DUNN, ALLEN; retired farmer, Monmouth, Warren County, Ill. Among several prominent citizens of Monmouth who came to the town from Erie County, Penn., the subject of this sketch is in some ways conspicuous. He was born in the county mentioned September 13, 1833, a son of Oliver and Elizabeth Jane (Duman) Dunn, natives of Erie County. His father, who was a farmer, died in Pennsylvania in 1868, his mother in Erie County, January, 1900, aged ninety-five years. They had nine children, the following facts concerning some of whom are pertinent to this article: Mrs. Margaret Pollock lives in Erie County, Penn.; F. J., of Minden, Neb., enlisted in Spring Grove Township, in the Fiftieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as Captain of Company I, in the civil war about three years, afterward re-enlisting; F. O., of Minden, Neb., who enlisted in Erie County, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Chancellorsville and discharged for disability; Mrs. Mary Ann Kinkaid lives at Minden, Nebraska; Matilda Jane at Erie, Pennsylvania. Allen Dunn was reared and educated in his native county, and when twenty-two years old began farming in Mercer County, Ill. In 1867 he bought land in Spring Grove Township, which he improved. He is now the owner of two good farms in Warren County,

a block and a half of city land in Monmouth, and four residences in that city. He settled in Monmouth in 1887, and has been twice elected to represent his ward in the City Council, in which he was from time to time assigned to the committees on water, sewers, and streets and alleys. He is a Republican in politics, and is an active member of the Second United Presbyterian Church. He returned to Pennsylvania in the winter of 1856-57, and was married January 15, 1857, to Elizabeth Jane McKnight, who was born in that state, a daughter of James and Nancy (Cedar) McKnight, Pennsylvania, who in 1865 settled in Spring Grove Township, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have had children as follows: Mrs. Celia May Orr, of Lenox, Iowa; Harry E., who is married and is farming in Monmouth Township; Mrs. Eva Dale McMorris, of Eleanor. In August, 1862, Mr. Dunn enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which with the Army of the Cumberland, served under Sherman in Georgia, taking part in the battles of Resacca, New Hope Church, and Beach Tree Creek. At Atlanta Mr. Dunn was injured in a railroad accident and was for sometime disabled, but rejoined his regiment in Virginia and marched with it in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia. He was honorably discharged from the service at Washington, June 1865, and after being paid off in Chicago, returned to his home. He is regarded as a public-spirited citizen and has done much toward the improvement of Monmouth.

EBERSOLE, JOSEPH R., M. D.; physician and surgeon, Monmouth; was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 21, 1859, a son of John R. and Anna (Rutt) Ebersole, both natives of that State. The family located at Sterling, Ill., in 1864, where the father engaged in farming. Dr. Ebersole attended the State Normal School and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., March 20, 1888. Immediately following his graduation he located in Monmouth, where he has built up an extensive and highly successful practice. From 1888 to 1892, Dr. Ebersole served as Deputy Coroner. In 1896 he was elected Coroner, and still fills the office. Since 1890 he has also acted as local surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and Medical Director of the Illinois Bankers' Life Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has taken an active interest in public affairs in Monmouth, and besides holding the office of Coroner, served on the Board of Education from 1894 to 1900. At Sterling, Ill., October 15, 1890, he was married to Miss Addie Over, and they have three children: H. Glenn, Ruth and Robert Joseph.

EWING, IRWIN AGNEW, business manager of the Monmouth Review, the son of Henry J. and Mary E. (Webster) Ewing, was born in Monmouth April 14, 1865, and that city has always been his home. He received his education in the city schools and at Monmouth College, and while attending the latter institution represented the Eccritean society in debate at the Philo-Eccritean literary contest in 1887. The same year he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-State Oratorical Association. Mr. Ewing began his newspaper work in 1887 with the Evening Gazette, then under the management of G. G. McCosh, and in the following year became city editor of the Daily Review. July 20, 1889, he took a half interest in the Review, which he still owns. He was a delegate to the National Editorial Association meetings at San Francisco, Chicago, Asbury Park, Denver and Buffalo, and for two years was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association. Mr. Ewing was identified with the Democratic party until 1896, when, not liking the declaration of principles of that party, he allied himself with the National (Gold) Democratic party. He was one of the Secretaries of the Illinois State Convention of that organization, and was chosen one of the delegates from Illinois to the National Convention. He is now a member of the Presbyterian congregation of Monmouth, a Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Illinois Gamma Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

FINDLEY, W. S.; dealer in coal, wood and grain, and proprietor of the city dray-line, Monmouth; is a member of a pioneer family, an enterprising and successful business man, and is known as a public-spirited citizen. He was

born in Monmouth February 23, 1866, a son of David E and Mary Jane (Gettemy) Findley, David E. Findley was born May 30, 1840, at New Concord, Ohio, a son of James Findley, also a native of New Concord, born in 1800, who came to Illinois in 1833 on horseback and, after prospecting in Warren County, located upon land in Henderson County. He also took up land in Iowa, near Burlington, which then contained only a few families. He soon returned to Ohio and, in 1856, came to Monmouth, where he died in 1886. He attended the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Burlington in 1883, and otherwise took an interest in the progress of Iowa and Illinois. He was the pioneer grain-buyer of Monmouth, and continued in the business many years. His brother Mathew located in Henderson County in 1836 and lived there the remainder of his life. James Findley had four children: Mrs. M. M. Thompson, of Monmouth; Mrs. D. A. Wallace, wife of a former President of Monmouth College; Stewart S., of Wichita, and David E. The latter was reared in Ohio, came to Monmouth in 1856, was long engaged in the grocery and bakery business on the site of the present courthouse, farmed in Iowa from 1880 to 1893, and then returned to Monmouth, where he and his wife are both living. He has eight children, named as follows: William S., Rosanna M., a teacher in the central school at Monmouth; Elizabeth, a teacher in Warren County; Martha, who married J. S. McMillan, of Monmouth; James G., superintendent of coal mines, Farmington, Ill.; John C., who is engaged in farming in Warren County; Margaret, and Mary, wife of B. A. McKnight, a merchant of Monmouth. After graduating from the high school at Monmouth, William S. Findley spent five years as a farmer in Iowa, and another year in California, and then became a member of the firm of Lord and Findley, dealers in wood, coal and ice, at Monmouth. In December, 1894, he succeeded to the entire ownership of the business and in 1901 withdrew from the ice trade, leasing his ice house to another dealer, and bought the grain interest of William Glendening and Christopher's dray line. Until 1899 his office was in the new postoffice block. His present office building was erected the year mentioned. He gives employment to five or six men and does a large and increasing business in the different lines mentioned, and his success, since he

began in 1890, is noteworthy and creditable. He married, in Iowa, in 1891, Miss Cora Gould, who has borne him a daughter named Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Findley are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth.

FRANTZ, WILLIAM HARRISON.—Representatives of old Maryland families who have located in the Northern and Western States have, almost without exception, proven their Americanism by the excellence of their citizenship and their public spirit by being foremost in the work of enlightenment and development. William H. Frantz, who is now living in retirement in Monmouth, has the satisfaction of being able to look back over the active years of his life with the knowledge that they have been busy and useful, not alone to himself, but to the community at large. Mr. Frantz was born in Alleghany County, Md., April 10, 1829, a son of Solomon and Jane (McElroy) Frantz, and grandson of John and Catherine Frantz. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and, in the home of his parents, was thoroughly taught those principles which underlie an honest, upright and useful life. The year 1852 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Frantz in Warren County, when he located in Monmouth Township and, for the following four years, farmed upon rented land. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, and this was increased by subsequent purchases until he became the owner of an extensive tract aggregating over 1,000 acres. During his residence upon the farm, he displayed, with characteristic energy, his desire to improve the standard of stock raised in this section of the State. In these undertakings he met with such success that he was classed with the most successful stock-breeders in Illinois. On April 2, 1857, occurred the marriage of W. H. Frantz and Miss Mary A. Lucas, daughter of Marsham and Elizabeth (De-weese) Lucas, natives of Kentucky. The Lucas family came to Illinois in 1830, and located in Monmouth Township, four miles from Monmouth. Mrs. Frantz's father bought for five dollars the present Armory lot in Monmouth, which was one of the first lots offered for sale after the town was platted. The family was among the best known and highly respected among the pioneers in this part of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Frantz were born seven children: Delevan C., Kate, Sina, Pearl, Ella J., Mary E.

and George V. Not alone in the development of the agricultural interests of Warren County has Mr. Frantz more than borne his share, but, as a financier, he has been identified with the leading interests; first, as a director of the Monmouth National Bank, and, later as its President.

FRENCH, OELL S., President and General Manager of the Monmouth Lumber Company, who has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Monmouth since 1897, and is now (1902) serving as Secretary of the Board, is one of the up-to-date, successful business men of that city. He is a native of Warren County, born July 25, 1864, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sprout) French. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Sprout. Jonathan French, his grandfather in the paternal line, was born in New York and married Martha Crawford, also a native of that State. Oell S. French was graduated at Monmouth College with the class of 1887. His primary education was gained in the public school in Hale, his native township. He had been reared a farmer, but, after finishing his education, turned his attention to the lumber and coal trade, and since July, 1891, his headquarters has been at 607 West Broadway, Monmouth. He has interested himself in the development and prosperity of Monmouth, and in many ways has shown that he possesses a commendable public spirit. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, in which he is an elder. For the past twelve years Mr. French has been a director of the National Bank of Monmouth. He was married at Monmouth, December 21, 1892, to Madge Irwin, who has borne him three daughters: Mildred I., Elizabeth L. and Marion E. Jonathan French, father of Oell S. French, was, in 1833, at the age of about three years, brought to Hale Township by his parents, who located about a mile west of Monmouth. When old enough he did team work between Monmouth and Oquawka, on the Mississippi in Henderson County, at which point the family made its original landing in Illinois. They had gone from their old home in Ohio down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River to that place. For many years Jonathan French was actively engaged in farming in Warren County, but is now retired and makes his home in Balti-

more, Maryland. Of the family the only one now living in Warren County is the subject of this sketch.

GLENDENING, WILLIAM; grain-dealer and coal and wood merchant; Monmouth; is prominent as a business man, an active Prohibitionist, a helpful member of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Banker's Life Association. He was born in Mercer County, Penn., November 25, 1837, a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Madge) Glendening, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England. Andrew Glendening, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a farmer and a carpenter. Mary Ann Madge came with her parents from England to Westmoreland County, Penn., when she was eight years old. Andrew Glendening and Mary Ann Madge married in Pennsylvania and he died in Mercer County in 1889, aged eighty years, she in that State at the age of seventy years. They had ten children all of which are living: Mrs. Margaret Bellville, of Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Numan, of Dixon County, Tenn.; William; Mrs. Nancy Hilderbrand, of New Castle, Penn.; Mrs. Emeline Fonts, of Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Jane Jones, of Mercer County, Penn.; Mrs. Mary Ann McClercomb, Newton, Kans.; John M., of Mercer, Penn.; A. J., of Pittsburg, Penn., and Lovicy Ashworth, who is married and lives at Allegheny, Penn. William Glendening was educated and learned the carpenter's trade in his native country, and in 1863, came to Henderson County, and in 1864, to Monmouth where he worked at his trade until 1870. He was employed in the coal business at Black & White's in 1870-71, and was a clerk in a grocery store in 1872-78. In 1874 he embarked in the wood and coal trade as a buyer and as a shipper of grain for S. E. Bartlett & Co., who built an elevator in Monmouth in 1889. Mr. Glendening married at Monmouth, in 1867, Nancy M. (Rail) Belleville, who was born in Greensburg, Penn., a daughter of J. D. and Ann (Rail) Bellville, natives of that State, who located in Monmouth Township in 1856. Mr. Bellville, who was a farmer, removed to Monmouth in 1860 and in 1861 enlisted in the Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Civil war. He died in Monmouth, April 1, 1866, and his widow, until her death September 12, 1902, was a member of the household of Mr. and



C. S. French

Mrs. Glendening, who have four children named as follows: R. M., who lives in Streator, Ill.; Margaret Jane, Jessie Ann and John R. at home.

GLENN, HON. JOHN J.; Judge of the Circuit Court, Monmouth, Ill.; was born in Wayne (now Ashland) County, Ohio, March 2, 1831, a son of John and Anna (Johnson) Glenn. His father was born in Hartford County, Md., in 1794, and was the son of John and Jane (Renshaw) Glenn, both natives of Maryland. His mother was born in New Jersey. Judge Glenn was reared upon his father's farm, attending the district schools during the winter. His academic course was received in the Vermillion Institute at Haysville, Ohio, and his classical studies completed in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1856. His first work after leaving college was that of an instructor in the Academy at Logansport, Ind., and while thus engaged he began the study of law under the supervision of Hon. David D. Pratt of that city. Two years later, in 1858, he was admitted to the bar at Newcastle, Ind., at once opening an office for practice in Fort Wayne, in the same State. In 1860 he located in Aledo, Mercer County, Ill., and the year following came to Monmouth, where he has since resided. His practice grew rapidly and his reputation at the bar led to his election, in 1877, to the bench of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, under the law reorganizing the judiciary of Illinois. In 1879 he was elected for the full term, and by successive re-elections has occupied the bench continuously since that time, a period of a quarter of a century. Judge Glenn has always been a Republican and has been influential in the work of that party in Illinois, though not a practical politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. In religious faith a Presbyterian, all of the important interests of his church have been subjects of his special care. For about twenty-five years he has filled the office of elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. August 12, 1856, at Fairhaven, Preble County, Ohio, he married Mary J., daughter of William and Rachel (Paxton) Magaw. Of their five children three survive: Anna R.; John M., Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and formerly Secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Chicago; and Adelaide M., wife of Junius C. Ferris, of Carthage, Ill. Judge

Glenn's record as a citizen and on the bench has been above reproach. During his career many important legal propositions have come before him for settlement, and his decisions in many of these cases have been accompanied by opinions which have become recognized by the bar of the State as among the ablest handed down during the period covered by his service on the bench. Judge Glenn has served several years as a member of the Appellate Court for the Third Division, but at the present time is doing duty on the Circuit bench. Few men in the State are more widely or more favorably known, and no judge is held in higher esteem personally by the bench, the bar and the general public.

GRAHAM, E. P.; Constable and influential Republican, Commander of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, Monmouth, Ill.; was born in Chester County, Penn., February 2, 1840, a son of E. W. and Mary (McElhaney) Graham, and brought by his parents to Mercer County, Ill., in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who died in Mercer County, had children as follows: Ann Eliza, of Chicago; Lucinda; H. F. was a soldier in the Civil War in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, and died at Galesburg; Henry M., was a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, in which he enlisted in Christian County, in 1862, lives at Rosemond, Ill.; E. P.; James, of Clinton County, Iowa; Hannah; Catherine, who died at Aledo, Ill. E. P. Graham was reared in Mercer County and has lived at Monmouth since 1880. He married, in Mercer County, in 1865, Lydia McPherren, who died there, leaving one son, J. C. Graham, of Peoria. In 17871, Mr. Graham married Luvina Powell, who has borne him six children: Charles, Lewis W., Marie, Jennie, Otha and Madge. July 9, 1861, Mr. Graham enlisted in Mercer County, in Company E, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the Army of the Tennessee, with which he participated in one hundred and ten battles and skirmishes, including the engagements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and those fought in the siege of Atlanta. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and, when his term of enlistment expired in 1864, he re-enlisted in his old company and was promoted to be quartermaster sergeant, in which capacity he did much important work. He

took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was doing patrol duty at Columbia, S. C., when that city was burned, where he was instrumental in saving many lives. At the beginning of the battle of Shiloh his regiment contained five hundred and seventy-six men, three hundred and seventy-six of whom were killed and wounded in that engagement. There he lost his left eye and received a gunshot wound, besides receiving similar wounds at Fort Donelson and Corinth. He was honorably discharged from the service at Springfield, Ill., August 9, 1865. He was elected Commander of McClanahan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, December, 1900, to succeed W. J. Patterson.

HALL, FRANK L., who organized the Warren County Printing Company, which publishes the Monmouth Gazette, and late Vice-President of that concern, was born in Coldbrook Township, Warren County, June 10, 1865, a son of Michael W. and Candis (Miller) Hall, natives of Kentucky, the former of Barren County. Michael W. Hall's father, Robert Hall, was born in Kentucky and married a member of the Harber family. Mr. Hall's grandfather Miller and his wife Parmelia were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. Frank L. Hall, was educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., and, for two years after his graduation from that institution, was engaged in the real-estate business at St. Louis, Mo. He located in Monmouth in the fall of 1888 and has since given his attention to real-estate and to farming. He was reared in the faith of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat and, as such, he was elected Mayor of the City of Monmouth in the spring of 1897, in which position he served with much success and became widely known as a model Mayor. In 1900 he was a candidate for the office of Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is popular in social and business circles. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1884, to Minnie M. Younkin, who has borne him children named Edwin, Leone and Myrtle.

HANNA, WILLIAM; manufacturer, Monmouth, Illinois; was born in Fayette County, Indiana, June 19, 1827, and died in Monmouth

December 18, 1900, as the immediate result of injuries received in a runaway near Cameron, Warren County, on that day. He was a son of John and Sarah (Crawford) Hanna, his father being a native of North Carolina and his mother of Virginia. In 1835 John Hanna brought his family to Illinois and settled upon a farm in Warren County, twelve miles northwest of Monmouth. His son, William, accompanied an expedition to the gold fields of California in 1849, and afterwards conducted a ranch on Feather River and carried on mining on the Yuba and American Rivers until 1851, when he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming in Henderson County. In July, 1867, in company with William S. Weir and Dr. W. B. Boyd, he organized the Weir Plow Company, and was elected Treasurer of the corporation. In 1886 he bought the interest of Mr. Weir in the enterprise and became President of the company. In 1892 he sold a three-fifths interest in the concern to Martin Kingman and associates, of Peoria, retaining a fifth interest and remaining in the directorate. The Maple City Soap Works was incorporated in 1890, and rapidly developed into one of the important industries of Monmouth. Of this concern Mr. Hanna was the chief organizer, and, from 1890 to the time of his death, was its President. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Monmouth Pottery Company, and the Monmouth Blanket and Saddlery Company, of all of which corporations he served as President. In 1871 he assisted in the organization of the Monmouth National Bank, becoming a charter director, and served as President of that institution from 1874 to 1884. He was also one of the incorporators of the Keithsburg Bridge Company; was President and Treasurer of the Burlington, Monmouth & Illinois River and the Peoria & Farmington Railway Companies during their construction and until their consolidation with the Iowa Central; later became a director in the Iowa Central Railway Company, and was a director in the Warren County Library and of Lombard University of Galesburg. He also had important holdings in real estate, including a ranch of 25,000 acres near Sweetwater, Texas, which he stocked with fine cattle from Illinois. In politics Mr. Hanna was a Democrat, but never sought political honors, though he was prevailed upon to fill the office of Mayor of Mon-

mouth for two terms—in 1880 and 1881. In religious belief he was a Universalist.

From his young manhood Mr. Hanna cultivated an extensive circle of acquaintances, who immediately became his friends. Not only did he come in frequent personal contact with leading men from all parts of the country, but he carried on a correspondence which covered a considerable period of time and brought to him many letters of varied and peculiar interest. One of these, which negatively suggests the calm preceding the storm of war visited upon the country in 1861, is a letter from a friend in the South, written in 1860, which, while it mentions the writer's ownership of slaves, expresses no premonition of war.

June 26, 1851, Mr. Hanna was married to Sarah Findley, daughter of James Findley, a pioneer of 1832 in Warren County. They had three children: J. Ross Hanna; Mary J. E., wife of W. D. Brereton; and Sarah Frances, who died in infancy.

HANNA, JAMES ROSS, son of William Hanna (deceased), and his successor as the head of many of the most important industries of Monmouth, was born in Henderson County, Ill., September 30, 1852. After receiving the usual common school education he was graduated from Monmouth College with the class of 1875, subsequently taking a course in the law department of Harvard University, graduating in 1877. After having devoted three years to the practice of his profession in Monmouth, he became identified with the Weir Plow Company of which he was Secretary and Treasurer from 1881 to 1892. In 1894 he became Vice-President of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, and in 1896 Vice-President of the Maple City Soap Works. Upon the death of his father in 1901, he was elected President of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Maple City Soap Works, the Monmouth Pottery Company, and the Monmouth Coal Company. In 1880 Mr. Hanna was elected a director in the Monmouth National Bank, served as such until 1884. Since 1893 he has been a member of the board of trustees of Monmouth College. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, which he has served as elder since 1884. May 30, 1878, Mr. Hanna married Elizabeth M. Merridith, daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Parker) Merridith. They have

three children: John, Alice and May. Elizabeth, a fourth child, died in 1898, aged four years.

HANNA, REV. THOMAS HENDERSON, Clergyman United Presbyterian Church, Monmouth, Ill., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1837, and educated in the public schools, the Cookstown and Buffalo Academies, and at Westminster College in his native State. Having studied Theology at Xenia, Ohio, Mr. Hanna was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chartiers, April 17, 1860; was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, February 18, 1862; was pastor of the Fifth Church of Philadelphia for five years; of the Second Church, Pittsburg, eight years; of the First at Xenia, five years, and has been pastor of the First Church of Monmouth since September 1, 1880. On October 16, 1862, Mr. Hanna was united in marriage, in Washington County, Penn., to Mary E. Templeton, and they have had six children, viz.: W. F. T. Hanna, Rev. Charles Hanna, James A. Hanna, Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Lyda Martha Hanna and Hugh Allison Hanna. Of these the second son, Rev. John Charles Hanna, is deceased, and the daughter, Lyda Martha, is the wife of Dr. Palmer Findley of Chicago. In his political relations Rev. Mr. Hanna is in active co-operation with the Prohibition party.

HARDIN, CHANCY (deceased); merchant, banker and man of affairs, Monmouth; was born in Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., January 15, 1815, and died in Monmouth, January 5, 1892. The genealogy of the family is traced back to 1640, when Nathan Hardin came from England and settled on Cape Cod, Mass. Chancy Hardin was a son of Chancy and Anna (Gates) Hardin. The father was born in Middle Haddam, Conn., January 6, 1773, and died in Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1876. The mother was born at Middle Haddam in 1786 and died at Richfield, N. Y., in 1819. Of their union were born two sons, who attained maturity: Harry G. and Chancy. Mr. Hardin was married to Sally Martin, his second wife, who was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1794 and died in Iowa Falls in 1885. Three daughters were born to them: Mary Ann, wife of Justin Soule; Fidelia, wife of A. E. Arnold, and Arzelia, wife of S. P. Smith. Chancy Hardin received a common-school education and, at the age of

twenty-one began clerking in a store at Burlington Flats, Otsego County, N. Y. In 1840 he decided to come west to better his fortune, and, on July 4th of that year, arrived in Monmouth, where he soon afterward was employed in the store of James E. Hogue. In the spring of 1843 he moved to a farm of 640 acres in Tompkins Township, where he devoted seven and a half years to agriculture and stockraising. In the fall of 1850 he disposed of his landed interests, about 640 acres in extent, and removed to Monmouth, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1853, in company with Gen. A. C. Harding and Judge Ivory Quinby, Mr. Hardin built the railroad from Burlington to Knoxville, known as the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, and after operating it about six months, sold it to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The partners to this enterprise, knowing the route to be followed by the road, purchased considerable land along the line, laid out the South Addition to the city of Monmouth, and founded the towns of Kirkwood and Biggsville. In 1860 Mr. Hardin and his sons engaged in the hardware trade in Monmouth under the name of C. Hardin & Sons, which they continued for seven years. In 1870 he established banks at Dodge Center and Kasson, Minn., in 1873, one at Waseca, Minn., and, in 1877, one at Eldora, Iowa. In 1870 he became one of the organizers of the Monmouth National Bank, of which he served as Vice-President until the institution was sold to George F. Harding and others in 1874. In January, 1875, he helped organize the Second National Bank of Monmouth, of which he was President until his death. Beside his important home interests Mr. Hardin owned and controlled extensive tracts of farming land in Warren County, in Iowa and in Minnesota. He erected several substantial business blocks and residences in Monmouth. For over half a century he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from the foundation of Monmouth College he was one of its trustees. He was married in Chicago, August 27, 1840, to Harriet A. Gordon, a native of Richfield Springs, N. Y., and a daughter of Samuel S. and Rebecca (Lee) Gordon. The family consisted of six children: Arzelia, wife of A. P. Jamison of Waseca, Minn.; Delevan S., of Monmouth; Nina, a niece of Harriet A. Hardin and wife of J.

D. K. Smith, of Eldora, Iowa; Chancy Dewitt; Jennie, wife of L. M. Disney, of Monmouth; and Dewane, who died in infancy. Few men of Monmouth were so active in their efforts toward the development and betterment of the community as Chancy Hardin, and none left, at their death, a more vivid impress upon affairs in general. He had a remarkable personality, with strength of individuality and force of character so great that the touch of his hand was instantly recognized wherever it fell. He possessed splendid judgment on business and financial matters to the time of his last illness, and his counsels were eagerly sought by others. His integrity was never brought into question, and his public spirit was evidenced wherever the opportunity demanded it. There is no question but a great share of the prosperity of Monmouth is due to his individual efforts toward its development.

HARDIN, DELEVAN S.; capitalist, Monmouth; was born in Tompkins Township, Warren County, Ill., February 13, 1844, a son of Chancy and Harriet (Gordon) Hardin. At the age of six years he was brought to Monmouth by his parents, attended Monmouth College and the Northwestern University, and, in 1863, entered the business world with his father and brother as their partner in a hardware store in Monmouth. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he was in active service until the following November, when he returned to Monmouth. Here he remained in the hardware trade until the fall of 1870, when he entered the Monmouth National Bank as assistant cashier, filling this position until 1873. In that year he removed to Dodge Center, Minn., where, in company with his father and brother, he organized and opened a bank under the firm name of C. Hardin & Sons. This concern also conducted banks at Kasson, Minn.; Eldora, Iowa, and Waseca, Minn. In 1882 he returned to Monmouth. Since 1892 he has been a director in the Second National Bank of Monmouth, which was organized in 1870 by his father and his uncle, Harry G. Harding. In 1889 he was interested in organizing the Edison Illuminating Company of Monmouth and continued as Director and Secretary until 1900, when sale was made to W. J. Ferris. In

1899 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Weir Pottery Company, of which he was Vice-President, and has been President since February, 1902. He is also a director in the Monmouth Pottery Company, and is directly or indirectly connected with various other important enterprises. Mr. Hardin was married at Monmouth, November 21, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Parsons of Monmouth, who came to America from England about 1856. They are the parents of three children: Everitt C., born in Monmouth, November 2, 1869; Nellie M., born at Dodge Center, Minn., January 12, 1875, wife of R. H. McCoy of Monmouth; and Mary, born in Monmouth, July 1, 1883. The elder son Everitt C., is teller in the Second National Bank, and has filled the office of Supervisor of Monmouth Township for two terms. It is but just to say in connection with this sketch, that probably no other family in Warren County has been so important a factor for more than three score years in the financial development of Monmouth's industries than the Hardin family.

HARDING, GEN. ABNER CLARK (deceased), Monmouth, Ill., was born in East Hampton, Conn., February 10, 1807, and died in Monmouth July 19, 1874. In 1815 he removed with his parents to Plainfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., was educated in the public schools and the academy at Hamilton, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen began teaching. In 1821 he enlisted as a midshipman in the United States Navy, but was rejected on account of his small stature. Until 1826 he engaged in teaching and other vocations, but in the latter year began the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Lewisburg, Penn., in 1828. He rapidly rose in his profession. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. Three years later he removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he resumed the practice of law. He at once became actively interested in politics, and was soon regarded as a leader of the Whig party. In 1847 he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, also served as Representative from Warren County in the General Assembly from 1848-50.

In 1851 failing eyesight compelled him to abandon the practice of his profession, and, in

company with Chancy Harding and Judge Ivory Quinby, under the firm name of C. Harding & Co., he in that year engaged in the construction of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, constructing the line from Burlington to Knoxville. The contractors for the section of the road between Knoxville being unable to perform their work, Gen. Harding bought out their contract and completed it in 1856. For a short time the road was operated by this company, but subsequently became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System.

Upon the organization of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, Mr. Harding, who had enlisted as a private, was elected Colonel, and on May 22, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers. He commanded Fort Donelson after its capture by the Union Army, and with a force of but 800 men held it against the attack of a Confederate force of 8,000 under Generals Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton. Gen. Harding was at that time already in line for promotion, but his gallant defense of Donelson probably hastened his commission.

In 1864 Gen. Harding was elected, as the nominee of the Republican party, to represent what was then the Fourth District in Congress, and was re-elected in 1866, serving four years. While in Congress he secured a charter, in his own name, to build the railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa, but subsequently disposed of his rights to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which constructed the bridge.

January 30, 1839, Gen. Harding married Mrs. Rebecca L. Byers, nee Leibricks, who died in 1833, leaving two children—George F., who became a prominent lawyer and real estate owner in Chicago, and Mary R., wife of George Snyder of Monmouth. In 1835 he married Susan A. Ickes, a native of Perry County, Penn.

Gen. Harding was the architect of his own fortune. The earnings of his early professional career were invested by him almost exclusively in real estate whose future enhanced value he foresaw where others failed to see, and his estate was the greatest in Warren County at the time of his death. His disposition was of the kindest, and though a man of dignity and great force of character, he attracted to him a multitude of strong per-

sonal friends. He was generous, public-spirited and a friend of Monmouth, employing his influence and his means toward the advancement of the welfare of the community. He was a staunch friend of the Monmouth College, in which institution he endowed a professorship. He died in Monmouth, July 19, 1874, leaving an estate of about \$2,000,000.00, a large part of which was in farming lands in Warren and adjoining counties, and which is still owned by members of the family.

HARDING, HON. FRED E., President of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., September 30, 1847, a son of Harry G. and Elvira (Hubbard) Harding. His father, who was born in Richfield, N. Y., was a son of Chancy and Sarah (Gates) Harding, who were natives of Connecticut. Elvira Hubbard, a native of Otsego County, N. Y., was a daughter of Seth Hubbard, and her mother was a member of that family of Carvers which became conspicuous in New England during Colonial days. For further history of the Harding family, see sketch of Harry C. Harding. Mr. Harding was educated at Monmouth College and at Union College, Shenectady, N. Y., studying four years at the first named institution and two years at the latter. In 1874, after having devoted two years to general merchandising, he became identified with the Second National Bank of Monmouth, of which he was elected cashier in 1878. Since 1891 he has served as its President. His connection with this institution has enabled him to foster many struggling enterprises until they were placed on a paying basis, and, in a general way, he has come to be known as a helpful friend of the manufacturer and business man. From time to time he has been connected with various important enterprises in Warren County. He is also a director in and manager of the Antelope Heights Land Company of Tulare County, California. Mr. Harding is a thorough Republican, and, since young manhood, has taken an active interest in political affairs. In 1894 he was elected to represent the Thirty-fifth District in the Illinois State Senate, serving four years with high credit to himself and to his constituents. He likewise has interested himself in local affairs, putting forth his best efforts to secure the nomination of competent men for office. He has exerted a potential influence in the ad-

vancement of Monmouth from the status of a country village to that of a flourishing inland city; and, if he has been called upon to assume public responsibilities, it has been because his fellow-citizens have believed that he would meet the problems incidental thereto in a manner reflecting credit upon himself and the community. His records show that their confidence has never been misplaced. He is a man who is constantly exhibiting a public spirit, and there is no class of people in the community in which he lives whom he is not always ready to aid judiciously to the extent of his ability. Mr. Harding was married in Monmouth September 20, 1870, to Lucy A. Nye, daughter of Elisha and Harriet Nye, who came from Barre, Mass., to Monmouth.

HARDING, HARRY G., deceased, Monmouth, Ill., was born in Otsego County, N. Y., August 25, 1811, and died in Monmouth January 1, 1891. He was a son of Chancy and Anna (Gates) Harding, descendants of Nathan Harding, who came from England in 1640 and settled on Cape Cod, Mass. His father was born in Middle Haddam, Conn., Jan. 8, 1775, and died in Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1876; his mother was born in Middle Haddam in 1786 and died in Richfield, N. Y., in 1819. They had but two sons, Harry G. and Chancy. Mr. Harding's second wife was Sally Martin, who was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1794 and died in Iowa Falls in 1885. Three daughters were born of the second union: Mary Ann, wife of Justin Soule; Fidelia, wife of A. E. Arnold; and Arzelia, wife of S. P. Smith. Harry G. Harding received his education in the common schools of Otsego County and the academy at Hamilton, N. Y. After leaving the latter institution he remained at home until his twenty-seventh year, working on the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter. In 1844 he was elected to the New York Legislature from Otsego County, served as Justice of the Peace for several years, and for about fifteen years was a member of the Board of Education at his New York home. In 1857 he removed to Monmouth, bought a farm adjoining the town, and laid out a portion of it as Clark's Addition to Monmouth. In 1859, with Gen. A. C. Harding, he purchased a forty-acre tract and laid out Haley's Addition. In January, 1875, with his brother, Chancy Harding and others, he organized the Second

National Bank of Monmouth, becoming one of its directors. May 17, 1838, Mr. Harding was married, at Exeter, N. Y., to Salinda Brainard, a native of Otsego County and a daughter of Nathan Brainard. She died at Exeter, August 15, 1843, leaving two sons: Delevan, who died in infancy, and De Lloyd. November 17, 1844, he married Elvira C. Hubbard, daughter of Seth and Lucy (Swan) Hubbard. Their children were Fred E., president of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, and Frank W., cashier of that institution.

Mr. Harding was a man of rare strength of character and business acumen. He was always disposed to lend his aid towards the promotion of those movements calculated to advance the material welfare of the community, and his liberality of heart was frequently demonstrated. For two years he served as Mayor of Monmouth, and for fifteen years was a member of the Board of Education. In both these positions he showed himself to be constantly alive to the best interests of his home city.

HARDING, FRANK W.—The entire business life of Frank W. Harding has been spent at Monmouth, Warren County, and no other man of his time has had more intimate knowledge of the material influences which have shaped the development of the city and fostered its prosperity, or afforded to his fellow-citizens of Monmouth a more unwearying example of what may be accomplished by the force of a liberal public spirit constantly active. Frank W. Harding was born in Otsego county, N. Y., March 1, 1849, a son of Harry G. and Elvira (Hubbard) Harding. His father, who was born in the town of Richfield, Otsego County, was a son of Chancy and Sarah (Gates) Harding, natives of Connecticut. Elvira Hubbard, who was also born in Otsego County, was a daughter of Seth Hubbard, whose wife was a member of the family of Carver, long prominent in New England and New York. Mr. Harding was educated at Monmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1869, and early developed marked business ability. His connection with the Second National Bank began in 1870. In 1872 he was elected its cashier and filled the office until he resigned it in 1874. He was again elected to the same position in 1880 and has filled it with greatest ability to the present time. As a banker he has been brought into intimate relations with leaders in various en-

terprises which have contributed to the upbuilding of Monmouth, and it has been his policy, so far as has been possible and consistent with good banking methods, to encourage in a financial way the establishment and maintenance of worthy industrial enterprises. While he has been without political ambition in a personal way, Mr. Harding has exerted a recognized influence in Republican politics in Warren County. He was married at Monmouth, November 30, 1876, to Nanny L. Davenport, and they have three children: Marie and Myrta (twins), born March 19, 1880, and Lois, born May 21, 1885, and died April 21, 1901.

HARE, D. W.; real estate dealer; Monmouth; has been a resident of that city for more than twenty years, and, as a public-spirited citizen, has been instrumental in the promotion of numerous measures for the public good. He was born in Huntington County, Penn., November 22, 1849, a son of David and Margaret (Kemp) Hare, who were born and married there. His father, who was a farmer, died there in 1883; and his mother died in Kansas in 1888. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters are living. William is a farmer in Viola, Kan.; D. W. is the subject of this sketch; Calvin is a Baptist minister; J. Watson, who is a farmer at Wichita, Kan.; Madison is a minister of a Baptist church in Jersey City, N. J.; Nancy is married and lives near Huntington, Penn.; Lydia is married and lives near Viola, Kan. D. W. Hare was brought up on a farm in Pennsylvania, and received a practical education there. In 1873 he located in Raritan, Henderson County, Ill., and was in business there until 1881, when he came to Monmouth as a clerk in the dry goods store of Draper Babcock. In 1888 he entered the firm of Graham & Company, dry goods merchants, and, in 1891, with others, organized the firm of D. W. Hare & Company, which bought the business of Draper Babcock, one of the oldest in its line in Monmouth, having been established by E. C. Babcock, father of Draper Babcock, when Monmouth was a village. Nine years later the interests of D. W. Hare & Company were sold to Hillerby & Falley, and Mr. Hare began handling farm lands in Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas. Mr. Hare is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which, for sixteen years, he has held the office of elder; is also a Modern Woodman. He married in Phil-

adelphia, Penn., in 1876, Laura Rhodes, who was born in Huntington County, in that State, a daughter of John and Rosanna Rhodes, who married and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Hare have a daughter, Ethel R.

HAWLEY, GEORGE N.; dealer in musical instruments; Monmouth; is a son of a pioneer physician in the State, was formerly a teacher, served as a soldier in the Civil War, and is active as a Republican and as a member of the Baptist Church. He was born in Union County, Ohio, October 26, 1841, and was reared at Waldron, Kankakee County, Ill., and educated there and at Franklin College, Ind., where he took the degree of A. B. His parents were Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (McCloud) Hawley, who were born, reared and married in Ohio, and, in 1852, settled where Dr. Hawley practiced his profession thirty-five years and died in 1887. His wife died at Onarga, Ill., in 1896, leaving four children: George N.; Celia, who is the wife of Dr. Turner, a dentist, of New York; Mrs. Victoria McCain, of Onarga; and Foster, of Peoria. After his graduation, George N. Hawley taught school some years at Kankakee and Momence, Ill., and Devil's Bluff, Ark. In 1862 he enlisted at Kankakee, in Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was promoted successsively to Third, and First Sergeant, and finally commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Oglesby, August 4, 1865. His regiment, which was included in the Army of the West, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson's Cross Roads, the siege of and charge on Fort Blakeley, and other important engagements and movements. Mr. Hawley was honorably discharged from the service at Galveston, Tex., in 1865, and re-enlisted in a colored regiment, with the quartermaster's department of which he was connected about four months. He is a member of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of Maple City Camp, No. 94, Modern Woodmen of America. He came to Monmouth in 1884, and was agent for the United States Express Company till 1900. He established his present business in 1888. At Momence, in 1867, he married Jennie Mackrell, who was born near Burlington, Ohio, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Mackrell. Mr. Mackrell died August 15, 1849, in Agency City, Iowa.

Mrs. Mackrell was married in Agency City to James H. Baum, Sept. 1, 1852. She died at LaHarpe, Ill., in 1882, and Mr. Baum died at Nelson, Neb., in 1900. Mrs. Hawley has borne her husband six children: Harry W., Mary R., George M., Bessie, Mabel and Fred. Mary married Mr. Foust, of Warren County.

HIGGINS, J. P.; real estate and insurance agent; Monmouth; is a business man who has been a soldier, was formerly a teacher, and has ably filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools. He was born in Cumberland County, Ky., August 8, 1830, a son of Durrett and Mary (Graves) Higgins, natives of the Bluegrass State, his mother having been a daughter of John Graves. He came with his parents in 1836 to Tazewell County, Ill., where he spent his childhood and youth. At the age of twenty-one years he entered Lombard University, Galesburg, where, by a two years' course of study, he fitted himself for teaching. After eighteen months' successful experience as a pedagogue, he came to Warren County, where, December 4, 1856, he married Zoa A. Simmons. Settling at Youngstown, Warren County, he taught school in winter and farmed in the farming season, and, for a time, was employed as clerk in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain. He led his company through much hard service, his regiment taking an active part in the one hundred days' fight from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville, and other general and minor engagements. The Eighty-fourth was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., January 8, 1865. In 1871 Captain Higgins returned to Warren County and engaged again in teaching and farming, and was thus employed until November 7, 1881, when he removed to Monmouth, having been appointed County Superintendent of Schools, which office he held until 1882. Captain Higgins has always taken a keen and quiet interest in the public affairs of the county, being in politics an independent Republican, and has held many township offices. Before removing to Monmouth he was for eight years Supervisor of Swan Township. At Monmouth he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1893, in which office he served four years and to which he was elected in 1901 for another four years'

term. In the year last mentioned he was elected supervisor of Monmouth Township which office he now holds. He is doing a satisfactory and increasing business in real estate and insurance. He was one of the charter members and the first Commander of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, of Monmouth, in which he is now filling the office of Adjutant.

HOLLIDAY, A. B.; Marshal and Chief of Police; Monmouth, Warren County, Ill.; was received as an entered apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft Degree and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Lodge F. & A. M., of Lucasville, Ohio; joined A. Lincoln Lodge No. 518, Kirkwood, Ill., of which he was Worshipful Master, and took the Chapter degrees and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Warren Chapter No. 30, R. A. M. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic district composed of the counties of Warren, Henderson and Knox, and now affiliates with the Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, F. & A. M., of which he was Master for two years. He is a member of the Maple City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Born in Sciota County, Ohio, February 22, 1854, he is the son of Alexander and Nancy (Mitchell) Holliday, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to Pittsburg, Penn., and removed thence to Sciota County, Ohio, where Alexander Holliday died July 4, 1855, when the subject of this sketch was less than a year and a half old. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday have six other children: Mathew, of Springfield, Mo.; John, Postmaster of Kirkwood; James, of Crescent City, Oklahoma; W. S., Physician and Surgeon, Monmouth; Joseph K., a farmer, near Kirkwood; Daniel E., of Kansas, who enlisted in the army as a drummer boy at the age of thirteen years, and served two years during the rebellion in the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards three years in the regular army before he became of age. The mother of these children came to Monmouth in 1862, but later returned to Ohio, coming back to Monmouth in 1870. She has now attained the advanced age of eighty-four years. A. B. Holliday was educated in the public schools of Sciota County Ohio, and Monmouth, Illinois, and at the Monmouth Business College. He engaged

in the grocery business at Kirkwood, where he was Postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. Removing to Monmouth, he conducted a restaurant there three years, until he became Marshal and Chief of Police of the city, which offices he filled most creditably for twelve years. He was three years Vice-President of the Chief of Police Union of Illinois. He was a Democrat until the first free silver campaign in 1896, and since then he has cast his influence with the Republican party. At Monmouth, February 21, 1878, he married Mary Cooper, a native of Warren County, and a daughter of James and Jennie (Newbanks) Cooper, who were pioneers in this part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday are the parents of five children: Sabina Maud, Effie J., Bessie, Frank C. and James Alexander.

HOLLIDAY, WILLIAM S., M. D.; physician and surgeon; Monmouth; was born in Sciota County, Ohio, December 4, 1850, a son of Alexander and Nancy (Mitchell) Holliday, natives of Ireland. His maternal grandparents, Matthew and Mary Mitchell, were both natives of Scotland. Dr. Holliday's education was begun in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of sixteen years he came to Monmouth, residing with his brother Matthew until he attained maturity. After attending Monmouth College for two years, he read medicine with Drs. Webster and Crawford, and, in 1872, entered the Louisville Medical School at Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1874, receiving Clinical Surgery prize and Anatomical prize. Since May of that year he has practiced his profession continuously in Monmouth. He served as County Physician from 1876 to 1882, and, in 1881, was elected Coroner of Warren County, filling that office from December of that year to December, 1883. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Monmouth (1884-86), and for twenty-five years has been a member of the executive committee of the Warren County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a trustee since 1882. He is a stockholder in the Warren County Driving Park Association. Is vice president of the Monmouth Homestead and Loan Association and was a director in the Warren County Publishing Co. He was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the

Fellow Craft Degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; in 1872 he took the degree of Capitular Masonry, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Warren Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; also took the degrees of Chivalric Masonry and was constituted, dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T. Dr. Holiday married Emma Jewell at Monmouth, April 29, 1875. She died in 1890, leaving four children: Jessie Mabel, Alexander G., Charles Jewell and Emma Evaline. May 19, 1892, he married Lynette Baldwin. They have three children: Robert Baldwin, Stanley Matthews and Marion Lewis.

HOOD, JOHN A.; gardener; Monmouth; a man of thrift and enterprise who is making a marked success in his chosen calling and is not only well known at Monmouth, but is regarded as one of the county's representative men. He was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1830, a son of William and Sarah B. (Bain) Hood. His father was born in North Carolina in 1806, was brought to Indiana by his parents when he was twelve years old and became a farmer in that State. Sarah B. Bain was born in North Carolina in 1808. They removed in 1874 to Monmouth, where they died, of their eight children leaving five, as follows: John A.; James, who lives in Nebraska; Sarah, living in Monmouth; William, of LaPorte County, Ind.; and Thomas A., of Colorado. John A. Hood was reared a farmer in Jefferson County, Ind., and attended the public schools there until he was sixteen years old, when he went to LaPorte County, Ind., where he farmed until 1873, when he came to Monmouth, where for some years he was engaged in teaming and where, for some time past, he has been a prosperous gardener. He married in Michigan, Mary J. Crozier, born in Jefferson County, Ind., a daughter of James and Mary (Woods) Crozier, natives of Ireland, who came to LaPorte County, Ind., in 1853 and in 1856 removed to Kankakee County, Ill., where they died. John A. and Mary J. (Crozier) Hood have eight children named as follows: Mrs. Emma Allen, of Warren County; James Calvin; Mrs. Lizzie Foster, of Monmouth; William, Algernon, Sarah, John and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Hood are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Monmouth.

HOON, SAM P.; paperhanger and painter; Monmouth; is a native of that city and a representative of one of its early families. He was born near the intersection of West Broadway and B Street, April 10, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (Donnelly) Hoon, who were married in Monmouth. John Hoon was a native of Pennsylvania who, in the early forties, settled on Fourth Avenue, Monmouth, and became a manufacturer of shingles and furniture. His wife died in 1851 and is buried in the old cemetery, and he died in 1893. Sam P. Hoon was their only child, but, by a previous marriage, Mrs. Hoon had three children: Lemuel Surgart; Mrs. Matilda Arnold, Waterloo, Neb.; and Mrs. Jane Vincent, Mount Ayr, Neb. Mr. Hoon was reared in Monmouth, and was educated at the East Ward School, now known as the Central School, and afterward served an apprenticeship to the trades of paperhanger, painter and carpenter. As a Republican he takes an active interest in politics. He is a member of the order of Mystic Workers and of the Bankers' Life Association. He purchased his residence in the Fifth Ward in 1885. At Knoxville, Ill., July 25, 1883, he married Phoebe Ellen Huffman, who was born in that village, a daughter of William and Harriet (Lowther) Huffman. William Huffman was born in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Huffman three miles from Knoxville, a daughter of Albert and Susie (Smith) Lowther. Albert Lowther was born in Ireland, and his wife was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a pioneer in Knox County, and died there in his one hundredth year. William Huffman was a miller at Abingdon, Ill. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Civil War, and died at Akron, Ohio, in 1866, from the effects of a wound received in battle. His widow, who now lives at Williamsfield, Ill., married Lt. George J. Swingle, who died at Davenport, Iowa, in 1876. By her first marriage she had children named as follows: Isabelle, Benjamin, George, Susan, Phoebe Ellen and Frank, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Hoon and George. The latter lives at Williamsfield, Ill. By her second marriage Mrs. Swingle had three children: Mrs. Josephine Story, of California; Mrs. Elizabeth Snedeker, of Monmouth; and Charles Bailey Swingle, of Monmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Hoon have sons named Douglas LeRoy and Linn Charles Hoon.

HOY, CHARLES H.; contractor and builder and grocery merchant; Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; is one of the prominent well known men of that city, is an active Republican and as such has been elected Supervisor and has represented the fifth ward in the City Council and is a trustee, a deacon and a member of the finance committee of the Baptist Church, of which he and Mrs. Hoy have long been members. Mr. Hoy was born in Washington County, Michigan, in 1851, a son of George W. and Sarah L. (Root) Hoy, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. George W. Hoy located in Michigan in his young manhood and married there, where he entered upon a successful career as contractor and builder, and whence he came to Monmouth in 1885, where he is now living in retirement. His children are named as follows: Charles H.; W. G., of Monmouth; F. A., a contractor, of Monmouth; Frank, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Bert, of Chicago; and Emma, of Chicago. George died in Monmouth, June 4, 1885. Charles H. Hoy was reared and educated in Michigan and there learned the carpenter's trade. His first work in Monmouth was done in 1875, on the Woods building, on the south side of the public square; in 1876 he helped to erect the college building. He began contracting in 1887, with his brother, the firm being Hoy Brothers, and since 1899 has operated independently. His planing mill was put in operation in 1880. He has erected many fine residences at and near Monmouth. He built the Baptist church and an addition to Graham Company's store, remodeled the west ward school, and has done much other important work in his line, and gives employment to six to twenty-five men. He went to Cozad, Boston County, Nebraska, from his old home in Michigan, in 1874, and from Cozard came to Monmouth in 1875, where at first he was employed by Dunn & Stephens and later by W. S. Emert until 1885. In 1900 he engaged in the grocery business, in which he is meeting with success. He married Miss Little J. Johnston, of Oquawka, who has borne him children named Nettie, Minnie, Frank, Clarence, Fred and Charles. Mrs. Hoy is a daughter of Henry and Jane Johnston, who were pioneers in Henderson County, coming from Ohio in 1851. Mr. Johnston died at Monmouth in 1889, and his widow is still living there.

HUEY, JOHN D.; Justice of the Peace and real estate and loan agent; Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; is of that virile Scotch-Irish blood which has raised to itself a monument of success and of good citizenship in the United States of which thoughtful Americans are justly proud. He was born in West Alexandria, Washington County, Penn., April 1, 1830, a son of Virgil and Ruth (Gilmore) Huey, natives respectively of Washington County, Penn., and Ohio County, Virginia. His father was a son of John and Rebecca (Harvey) Huey. John Huey was born in the north of Ireland, a son of the Rev. Robert Huey, a Presbyterian minister, and came to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1773, and died there. Virgil Huey learned the wagon-maker's trade in Pennsylvania, and in 1849 came to Peoria County, Illinois. He died at Elmwood, Illinois, in 1872; his wife died in 1880. They had eight children, named as follows: Rebecca, William, John D., Sarah, Webster, Lydia, James and Edward. James was Second Lieutenant of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Edward was a Corporal in the same company, and they both gave their lives in the defense of their country in the Civil War. John D. Huey was reared and educated in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1849, locating in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1863 he removed to Yates City, Knox County, and thence came in 1876 to Warren County. For some years he was in the insurance business, but now gives his attention to real estate and loans. He is the oldest Justice of the Peace in Warren County, having served in that office by repeated re-election since 1880. Formerly a Whig and a member of the Liberty party, he has been a Republican since Republicanism first took organic form. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married at Henry, Illinois, Elizabeth McCoy, who died leaving three children—Virgil W., of Chicago; Eva M., of Muskogee, Indian Territory; and Mrs. Ruth Reed, of Chariton, Iowa. His present wife was Lucy J. Wasson, whom he married at Yates City, Illinois, and who has borne him a son, Clinton M. Huey, who is a member of the Monmouth law firm of Peacock & Huey.

JAMIESON, THE REV. J. F.; pastor of the Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian Church, Monmouth; took charge of his congrega-

tion in September, 1894, about eight months before the organization of the church of which he has been the only pastor. He was born in Scott County, Iowa, in 1864, a son of Joel O. and Mary (Pattison) Jamieson. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson are natives of Ohio, and were pioneers in Iowa, where Mr. Jamieson was a farmer until 1889, when they removed to Monmouth. The Rev. J. F. Jamieson attended school in Scott County, Iowa, and in 1880 entered Monmouth College, graduating in 1886 with the degree of A. B. He then studied in the Theological School at Xenia, Ohio, and at the Allegheny, Penn., Theological School graduating from the latter institution in 1889. The same year he was ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church in Scott County, Iowa, and became pastor of a church at Castroville, Calif., where he remained until 1894, when he began his work at Monmouth. He married, in Alexis, Warren County, Jennie Belle Stewart, daughter of David B. and Sarah (Pilkington) Stewart, and she has borne him a son named Joel Stewart. The Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian Church, an outgrowth of the Second United Presbyterian Church, was organized April 24, 1895, with 110 members. Its membership now is one hundred and ninety, and a live Sunday School is sustained, the average attendance of which, for the year ending April 1, 1901, was two hundred and six, one of the largest in the county. The original elders of the church were James Nesbit, Calvin E. Hogue and William H. Woods, who, with Kirk G. Phelps, William Robertson and David L. McBride, constitute the present board of elders. The original trustees were William H. Woods, John Johnson, William Robertson and Margaret Campbell, and the present trustees are Margaret Campbell, Edward Miller, William H. Woods, John Johnson and Clarence M. Glass. The mission was supplied first by Herbert E. Espey for about four months. The first service was held in a small building owned by the Presbytery, in which a mission Sunday School had been sustained for some years. The present frame house of worship, which covers a ground space of fifty by ninety feet, was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$7,500.

JEWELL, W. H.; American School of Magnetic Healing; Monmouth; is a civil war veteran and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the local body of the Modern

Woodmen of America. He was born in Lenox Township, April 12, 1844, a son of Jacob and Julia Ann (Brooks) Jewell. His father was born in New York, a son of Lemuel and Jane (Cole) Jewell, natives of that State, who were pioneers in Lenox Township and died there. Jacob Jewell was reared in New York, came to Lenox Township in 1839, and bought wild land which he set about improving. He became prominent as a farmer, and died in Monmouth in 1898, aged eighty-three years. His wife, whom he married in Warren County in 1843, and who bore him six children, is living at Monmouth. Their children were named as follows: W. H.; Charles, who was accidentally killed; Henry L., who lives on the Jewell homestead in Lenox Township; Mrs. Olive Blackburn, of Monmouth; Dudley, of Oklahoma; Emily J., who married W. S. Holliday, of Monmouth. W. H. Jewell began his education in the public schools in Lenox Township, and was two years a student in the Ward School, Monmouth. He then engaged in farming and lived for several years in Gage County, Neb. After that he farmed in Missouri till he entered the college of the American School of Magnetic Healing, at Nevada, Mo., from which institution he was graduated in 1898. In 1899 he established and incorporated the American School of Magnetic Healing at Monmouth. He married December, 1867, in Warren County, Emma Wonderly, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Margaret (Zugg) Wonderly, natives of that commonwealth, who settled early in Warren County, and now live at Monmouth. He enlisted at Monmouth, in 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., did garrison duty and guarded bridges until discharged in 1864.

JOSS, GEORGE L., stationary engineer in the employ of the Monmouth Pottery Company, is a member of a family who have long been held high in respect in this county, is active and influential as a Republican; is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, and has long been responsibly identified with prominent manufacturing interests of Monmouth, where he was born July 18, 1848, a son of R. S. and Mary (Norcross) Joss. His grandfather Joss, native of Scotland, settled in Maine, where he reared a family and died. His father, R. S.

Joss, was born at Biddeford and there received a good practical education. In 1842 he came to Monmouth and bought a carding mill on Archer Avenue, between Third and Fifth Streets, which was burned in 1843. Later, in partnership with Mr. Grant, he built a mill on First Avenue, of which he eventually became sole proprietor, and which he operated for many years. He bought the Paxton Woolen Mills at Eleanor, and later, in association with Mr. Milliken, established a woolen mill at Monmouth, which he long managed successfully. He was in every way prominent in Monmouth and was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of the city. He married there in 1844, Maria Norcross, who was born in Erie County, Penn., a daughter of John and Maria Norcross, natives of that State, who came to Monmouth in 1843. Mr. Norcross, who was a farmer, died in Monmouth Township. R. S. Joss died in Monmouth in 1895, his wife in 1881. They had seven children, of whom five are living: Mrs. A. P. Babcock, of Galesburg; George L.; Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, of Chicago; Sewall, of Chicago, and Mrs. R. A. Wilson, of Monmouth. George L. Joss was reared and educated in Monmouth, and was for years employed in the woolen mills. For seven years he was the engineer for the city water works; for eleven years and a half he was in the employ of the Weir Plow Company, and for the past two years he has been in the service of the Monmouth Pottery Company. He married in Monmouth, in 1869, Agnes Snider, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., a daughter of Christopher and Mary Snider, natives of that commonwealth, who settled in Warren County in 1848. Mrs. Snider is dead; Mr. Snider lives with his daughter, Mrs. Joss, who has borne her husband children named: John, Eva and Harry.

KILGORE, JAHIEL C., M. D.; physician and surgeon; Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 11, 1840, a son of Alexander and Jane (Barnhill) Kilgore, from Westmoreland County, Penn. The family is of Scotch extraction. The founder of the family in America was James Kilgore, grandfather of Daniel Kilgore, the great-grandfather of the doctor. His son James was born in Pennsylvania and married Margaret McKinney, also a native of that State, and they became the parents of Alexander Kilgore, who was born December 29, 1802. About

1805 they removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where their son Alexander was reared. The latter devoted his life to farming in that State, where his death occurred in 1889. Dr. Kilgore's maternal grandfather, Gabriel Barnhill, married Nancy McCurdy. Both were natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. J. C. Kilgore was reared on his father's farm and attended school in Haysville, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until October 30, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio. He was taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bluffs, December 29 1862, and confined for three months in the Confederate prisons at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Ohio. January 4, 1866, he removed to Monmouth, where for three years he read medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. J. R. Webster and S. K. Crawford. In the spring of 1869 he was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and at once entered upon his professional work at Little York, Warren County, where he enjoyed a successful practice until January 18, 1875, when he located in Monmouth as the partner of Dr. J. R. Webster. Since 1885 he has conducted an independent practice in which he has been very successful. There is probably no physician in Warren County who more nearly realizes the popular ideal of the family doctor. He keeps fully abreast of the most advanced thought of his science, and exhibits a hearty interest in the work of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Military Tract Medical Society, of which he is a member. Fraternally he is a Mason, and, politically, a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. October 25, 1870, Dr. Kilgore married Emeline A. Brownlee, of Little York, Warren County. Mrs. Kilgore dates her paternal ancestry back five generations to the Laird of Torfoot, who was identified with the Reformation in Scotland. He was in the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge in 1679. Archibald and Margaret Hamilton Brownlee, of this family, came to America in 1752. She also traces her lineage to Ephraim McDowell, who was connected with the siege of Londonderry, as "one of the thirteen apprentices who held the gates." Nathaniel McDowell emigrated from the County of Down, Ireland, in 1758, and settled in Washington County, Penn. In

the maternal line Mrs. Kilgore is a descendant of Elijah Mason and Lucretia Green, who emigrated to this country in 1619 from Salisbury, England, settling at Lebanon, Conn. The Paine family were also natives of England, coming to this country in 1638. General Edward Paine settled in Ohio in Territorial days, where he owned the site of the city of Painesville, which has perpetuated his name. Mrs. Kilgore's four great-grandfathers served during the Revolution in the ranks of the Continental army. Her grandparents were pioneers in Warren County, Hamilton Brownlee coming from Washington County, Penn., in the year 1833, while Charles Henry Paine came from Painesville, Ohio, in the year 1836—both families living near Little York on farms which were taken as government land. Mrs. Kilgore's father was Nathaniel Brownlee, born April 11, 1813, and married Emily Paine November 26, 1846. Mr. Brownlee died of Cholera August 11, 1873; Mrs. Brownlee died of fatty degeneration of the heart, June 8, 1887. They are remembered in this county as earnest helpers in all good work. Mrs. Kilgore has spent her life in Warren County. She is one of the twelve founders of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity, and was graduated from Monmouth College in 1868. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

KIDDER, ALMON—As a lawyer, a magistrate, a financier and as a friend of popular education, Almon Kidder has, during all his active years, been closely and prominently connected with the development and prosperity of Monmouth and Warren County. Mr. Kidder was born in Warren County February 27, 1838. His parents were Larned and Mary A. (Hoisington) Kidder. His father was born at Mansfield, Conn., which was the birthplace of his paternal ancestors in direct line from his great-grandfather down. His great-great-grandfather was Nathaniel Kidder. His great-grandfather, also Nathaniel Kidder, married Mary Cross, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Kidder, married Speedy Whitmore. His great-grandmother and his grandmother in the Kidder line were both born in Mansfield, Conn. Mary A. Hoisington, his mother, was a native of Windsor, Vt., a daughter of Abisha and Lucinda (Hastings) Hoisington. Her father was born at Windsor, Vt., and her mother at Hardwich, Mass. Mr. Kidder's great-great-grandfather in the maternal line, was Ebenezer Hoisington,

a native of Southington, Conn., who married Elizabeth Miller, who was born at the same place, and his great-great-grandfather was John Hoisington, also a native of Southington. Mr. Kidder was educated at Lombard College, and was admitted to the bar of Warren County October 20, 1862, since which time he has practiced his profession in the county continuously. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served several years. For fifteen years he has been President of the Monmouth Loan Association, and, from 1871 to 1879, he held the office of School Director. In politics he is a Republican. He was married at Moline, Rock Island County, Ill., October 18, 1883, to Lucy E. Mapes, by whom he has a son named Max, aged fifteen years. Nina, his daughter by a former marriage, married Lieutenant Harry L. James, of the United States army. They are now located at Manila, Philippine Islands.

LAHANN, REIMER—Much has been written concerning the value of the German character as a factor in American citizenship, and it is only necessary to observe the success which has attended the efforts of such thrifty, honorable and enterprising German-Americans as Reimer Lahann, of Monmouth, Ill., to fully realize the truth of it all. Mr. Lahann was born in Holstein, Germany, October 8, 1842, a son of Hans and Ida (Koehl) Lahann, both natives of the Fatherland, where Mr. Lahann's grandfather, Hans Lahann, was born. His forefathers for many generations were French. Mr. Lahann received a practical education in his native land, and May 9, 1861, several months before he was nineteen years old, landed at Castle Garden, New York, whence he went to Troy, N. Y. For a time he worked on a farm at West Troy, and in 1862-63 was employed in a paper mill at Troy. In the spring of 1863 he began working as a cabinet-maker, but after three months he became a substitute for his brother Henry in the New York State Militia and as such took part in quelling the draft riots in New York city. He was released from service at the expiration of three years and, May 1, 1866, arrived at Quincy, Ill., where he remained until November 6th, following, when he came to Monmouth, where, as the head of the firm of Lahann & Jones, he began to manufacture cigars. At the end of three months he succeeded to Mr. Jones' interest in the business, of which he remained sole proprietor until his

retirement in February, 1899, when he sold his business to the Maple City Cigar Company, and in 1901, upon the organization of the Monmouth Telephone Company, with which he became identified, was elected to its management. Mr. Lahann allied himself with the Republican party when he became a citizen of the United States. In 1893 he was elected School Director, but resigned the office after a few months because of an error in his naturalization papers, which he had rectified as soon as discovered. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of the city of Monmouth, which office he filled creditably for two years. He was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., from 1868 to 1875, when he withdrew and was one of the organizers and a charter member of Monmouth Lodge No. 577, I. O. O. F. He was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Trinity Lodge, No. 561, A. F. & A. M., in 1870, and since that lodge went out of existence has affiliated with Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of which he was Worshipful Master for two years. He took the Master's degree in Capitulary Masonry and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Warren Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., of which degree he became a member July 3, 1876. He took the degrees of Chivalric Masonry and was constituted, dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Galesburg Commandery No. 8, K.T. His membership dates from March 16, 1885. He joined the Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in 1892, and withdrew from it to become a charter member of Mahomet Temple at Peoria. Mr. Lahann married Catharine M. Fongard, at Troy, N. Y., January 24, 1865, and has three children: Ida Catharine Johannah, who married Fred T. Hayden; Andrew Reimer, who married Minnie R. Rankin; Nina Mary, who married Wilfred Arnold.

LOGAN, JOHN M.; contractor and builder; Monmouth; has been active in his branch of industry in Monmouth for a longer period than any one else, and has watched the growth of the city while its population has more than doubled. Politically he is active and influential as a Republican, casting his vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856, and "voted with the Chicago residents and Rock Island for Congressmen in 1856," 1858 and 1860. He was

born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 25, 1829, a son of James and Mary (Caldwell) Logan. James Logan, a son of Alexander Logan, was born in Logan's Ferry, Allegheny County, Penn., in 1787. Alexander and his wife, natives of the north of Ireland, settled at an early day at Logan's Ferry, on the Allegheny River, where he became a farmer, and where they both lived out their days. James Logan was prominent in Allegheny County as a farmer and otherwise and, when he died in 1839, was filling the office of Prothonotary. His wife, who died there in 1877, bore him ten children whom they named as follows: Theodocia, who is dead; Robert Fulton, who died in Pennsylvania; Alexander, who died of Cholera in Chicago in 1854; James H., who is dead; Lucinda Sampson, who died in Philadelphia in 1876; Eliza, who is dead; Sampson; Mary Jane and Matilda, who live in Pennsylvania; and John M., who is the subject of this sketch. John M. Logan grew up in his native country, and was there educated, learned his trade and began his career as a carpenter. In 1854 he emigrated from Pittsburgh to Rock Island, Ill., where he remained until 1869-70 and, in 1870, located in Monmouth. He was employed at his trade in several ways until 1883, when he began contracting and building. He superintended the erection of the First and Second United Presbyterian churches and other notable structures, and built the Patton Block and other land marks in and about Monmouth. He married in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 14, 1856, Elizabeth Hawk, who was born there in 1828, a daughter of Elizabeth and Joseph Hawk, who were born and lived out their days in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have an adopted daughter. They are communicants of the First United Presbyterian church.

LORD, EUGENE ADDISON; founder and manager of the E. A. Lord Fuel and Ice Company, Monmouth; is the only resident of that city who is a member of the society of Sons of the American Revolution. He was born at Pleasant Green, Warren County, September 2, 1860, a son of William Henry and Mary (Bake) Lord. His father was born at New Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., January 18, 1835; his mother in Butler County, Ohio. Harry Green Lord, father of William Henry Lord and grandfather of Eugene Addison Lord, was born at Norwich, Conn., a son of William and Jane

(Green) Lord, natives of that town, and was able to trace his ancestry to William the Conqueror, of England. He married Maria Beebe, who was born at Unadilla, N. Y. Thomas Lord, the first American ancestor of the family, settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1635, and Mr. Lord's genealogical line descends from him through William Lord, of Saybrook, Conn., who died in 1678; Benjamin Lord, of Saybrook, who died in 1713; the Rev. Benjamin Lord, for sixty-seven years pastor of the Norwich (Conn.) Congregational church, who died in 1783; Ebenezer Lord; William Lord; William Lord (second), who emigrated from Connecticut to Chenango County, N. Y., where the family were farmers and hotel-keepers until 1853. In that year William Lord (second), Harry Green Lord and William Henry Lord—father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Eugene Addison Lord—settled on a farm near Pleasant Green, Warren County, Ill. Mr. Lord's great-grandfather and grandfather are buried at Pleasant Green, and his father at Monmouth, where the latter died August 20, 1893. William Henry Lord was prominent in his township and county, held several important township offices and was a member of the City Council of Monmouth for two years. His wife, Mary Bake, was a daughter of Jeremiah Bake, an early settler in Henderson County, where, from 1835, he was largely interested in lumbering and milling, and became the owner of a considerable tract of land. Eugene Addison Lord attended the district school and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. He then began teaching and was so employed two years until he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Monmouth National Bank, which he filled for five years until he became treasurer of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, in 1885, which office he resigned in 1894, in order to devote his energies entirely to the coal and wood business of Lord & Son, which he had established in 1888 and which, since 1894, has been conducted under the name of the E. A. Lord Fuel and Ice Company, doing a large wholesale and retail trade in coal, wood, ice, lime, cement, sand, brick, stone and masons' and builders' materials. Mr. Lord married, September 9, 1886, Nannie Thompson, who died May 10, 1895, leaving three daughters: Margaret, born June 3, 1888; Josephine, born

May 28, 1890; and Mary, born October 1, 1892. July 11, 1899, Mr. Lord married Ida Shoemaker, of Monmouth, and they live in a fine residence at No. 310 South Third Street, which he built in 1898. While not an active politician, Mr. Lord has, as a Republican, always taken a keen interest in political questions of national and local bearing. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Monmouth Lodge No. 302, Knights of Pythias, and of Monmouth Lodge No. 397, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MARSHALL, DR. H.; physician and surgeon; Monmouth; began the practice of his profession in Cold Brook Township, Warren County, in 1852, and was located at Cameron from the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until 1872, when he removed to Monmouth. He was born in South Carolina, December 15, 1825, a son of Alexander and Mary (McMillan) Marshall. His parents, natives of South Carolina, were reared and married there and in 1839 emigrated to Henderson County, Ill., where Mr. Marshall acquired land and was a successful farmer, and where he and his wife died. They had seven children: Robert, Jane, David, John, James H., and William. James and William are dead; John and Robert and Jane (who is Mrs. Brook), live in Henderson County; David lives in Burlington, Iowa. Doctor Marshall was fourteen years old when his parents came to Henderson County. He attended public schools in the two states mentioned and was reared to a farm life. After reading medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor McMillan, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in the class of 1852. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county, has been President of the Military Tract Medical Society, was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and is active in the Warren County Medical Society. As a Democrat he was elected to the office of County Coroner, which he filled with ability and fidelity. He married at Monmouth in 1872 Catherine Brewer, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of John Brewer, a native of that state, who came to Knoxville, Ill., and thence to Monmouth, where he was a dry-goods merchant and where he and his wife died—he in 1900. Dr. and Catherine (Brewer) Marshall have a son named Hugh.

MATTHEWS, REV. ROBERT C., for thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Monmouth, was the son of Rev. John Matthews of Virginia and was born April 1, 1822. He was graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1839, studied law and practiced at Fairfield, Iowa, for a short time, taught for several years in Mississippi and then studied theology at New Albany, Ind.

He began to preach to the Presbyterian church of Monmouth in 1851, and remained its devoted and beloved pastor till his death, November 15, 1881. Suddenly he entered into his ever-glorious rest, having preached twice on the previous Sabbath.

Dr. Matthews held in this community positions of public trust as College trustee, Library trustee and Public school director. He was heartily identified with the building up there educational agencies. His service therein was highly esteemed by every one.

Away from Monmouth he was widely known and honored. He received calls again and again to the pastorates of churches in larger cities, which invitations he quietly declined, to continue his work here. For many years he was one of the directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. Everywhere recognized as one of the foremost clergymen of the State, his best loved work was at Monmouth and for Monmouth.

No man was ever more free from narrow views of his high calling. The unselfish work and the benign influence of this liberal earnest worker were not restricted by church boundaries. For thirty years he was the recognized standard-bearer of truth, righteousness and godliness in this community.

No one was ever more free from self-seeking. The simple and powerful eloquence of his words was made mightier by the constant force of a character, pure, strong and lovely. Thus he was known and read of all men, whether they heard him preach or not. Among the pastorates of this county, his was the one which has done most to elevate, purify, comfort and guide all classes and conditions of men.

MCCLANAHAN, THOMAS S.; County Surveyor of Warren County and City Engineer of Monmouth, Ill., was one of the engineers who laid out and constructed the Peoria and Farmington (now the Iowa Central) Railroad and

has done surveying on every quarter section in Warren County. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 14, 1827, a son of John and Margaret B. (Wright) McClanahan. John McClanahan was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1795, a son of Robert and Isabelle McClanahan, who were born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestors. Robert McClanahan settled in Virginia in 1794 and removed in 1800 to Ohio, where he died. John McClanahan came to Warren County in 1855, and was a farmer and miller until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was killed at Fort Donelson, February, 1863, and the Monmouth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic is named in his honor. His widow died in Spring Grove Township, in 1873. Thomas S. McClanahan, who was reared and educated in Ohio, came to Peoria, Ill., in 1854, and, in 1855, to Hale Township, where he bought a grain tract which he improved into a fine farm which he still owns. For years he was Town Clerk of Hale Township. In 1865 he came to Monmouth and aided in establishing the Warren County Insurance and Banking Company, of which he was Vice-President, afterwards returning to Hale Township he remained until 1889, since when he has lived at Monmouth. His first election to the office of County Surveyor was in 1858, and he has been many times re-elected and, for more than twenty-six years, has held the office continuously. He was first elected City Engineer in 1889 and re-elected in 1901. In the period succeeding 1892 he had charge of paving the city and installing its sewerage system besides other modern improvements. Mr. McClanahan was for thirty-one years a teacher in Warren County and taught civil engineering and surveying in Monmouth College for twenty years. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. He married, at Georgetown, Ohio, September 26, 1848, Mary J. Martin, who has borne him eleven children, two of whom died young and nine of whom were named as follows: J. M., physician and surgeon, Kirkwood; J. F., who died at the age of eight years; Charles L. of Eleanor; W. S., physician and surgeon, Woodhull, Henry County, Ill.; A. I., of Idaho; Cora A.; Nettie M., who is dead; A. C., physician and surgeon, Chicago; T. N., who lives on his father's farm in Hale Township. Mrs. Mary J. McClanahan died January

10, 1902. In politics Mr. McClanahan is a Republican. His father's family was evenly divided on political questions, the father and four sons having been Democrats, and five sons Republicans. To John and Margaret B. (Wright) McClanahan were born seventeen children, among whom are Mary Ann, of Cherry Fork, Ohio; Robert, of Cincinnati, Ohio; the Rev. A. W., of the United Presbyterian Church, who died in Ohio; Samuel, who died at Monmouth, in 1893, and of this large family there are nine dead and eight living, among whom are the two oldest, thus the seventh, the subject of this sketch, then the ninth, tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and the seventeenth, the oldest of whom is eighty-three years old and the youngest fifty-eight years.

MCCLEARY, R. B.; physician and surgeon; Monmouth; has practiced his profession in the county since 1865, was Coroner in 1869-80, is a member of the Illinois Medical Society, is a prominent Republican and a veteran of the civil war, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was born in Wabash County, Ill., January 3, 1833, a son of James and Sophia (Ellis) McCleary, natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky. John McCleary, his grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and, in 1815, located in Wabash County, where he was a farmer until his death. James McCleary was fifteen years old when his father settled in Wabash County. He was reared on a farm, but for many years was a pilot and was on the Mississippi River. He died in Wayne County in 1873, his wife in 1889, aged 82 years. Nine of their children grew to maturity: Harriet, deceased; John D., a soldier in the civil war and now living in Iowa; R. B., the subject of this sketch; Mary, Sarah, Angeline, Isabelle, and Josephine. Dr. McCleary grew up and was educated in Wabash County, studied medicine in St. Louis and Chicago, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, and in 1857 began the practice of medicine in Fulton County. In 1865 he located at Young America (now Kirkwood), whence he removed to Monmouth in 1868. He married in Fulton County, Esther Mariner, who was born in New York, a daughter of John Mariner, a native of that State, who settled in Fulton County in 1835, and died there. Mrs. McCleary has borne her husband three daughters: Virginia Antoinette, wife of Doctor Taylor, of Watertown, Ill., but formerly prominent in

Monmouth; Mrs. Minnie Garrison and Mrs. Laura Greenleaf, of Monmouth. Dr. McCleary enlisted at St. Louis, July 27, 1861, in the First Missouri Engineer Corps, for three years or during the war, and served with the Army of the West in Mississippi and Tennessee until honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., August 18, 1864, taking part in the battle of Corinth and in other important engagements. He is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of Warren Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., and of Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T. Mrs. McCleary is a member of the Methodist church.

McLAUGHLIN, C. A., was born at Montgomery, Ohio, October 4, 1841, a son of James M. and Hursa (Holmes) McLaughlin. His father was a native of Ohio, his mother of Westmoreland County, Penn. His paternal grandfather, John McLaughlin, and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Holmes, were both natives of Scotland, as were also Susan Daniels, whom John McLaughlin married, and Sarah Hosick, who became the wife of Samuel Holmes. Early in life C. A. McLaughlin was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where his father became a professor in a female college at Falmouth, where he died in 1845. The subject of this sketch was an infant in arms when his parents went to Kentucky, and remained there until after the beginning of the civil war. July 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward mounted and equipped as a cavalry regiment. His first experience of actual battle was at Mill Springs, after that he was in the two days' fight at Shiloh, participated in the Tullahoma campaign and in the fighting at Chickamauga, also took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign. He fought at Franklin and at Nashville, Tenn., and was with Major-General Wilson in his cavalry ride to relieve Mobile, and has vivid recollections of having been in line when Jefferson was captured. He began his service as Quartermaster-Sergeant and was promoted to the Captaincy of his company. He was mustered out of the service August 17, 1865. Politically Mr. McLaughlin is a Republican. He is liberal in his religious views, and has always been generous in his support of public worship. He has been twice married; first to Mary L. Sinnock, of Missouri,

March 31, 1866, who bore him a son, Samuel M. McLaughlin. His present wife, to whom he was married at Knox City, Mo., March 29, 1878, was Miss Rosa E. Huffman.

MCCLOSKEY, ROBERT H., painter, Monmouth; is a veteran of the civil war and has been Commander of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, and as a Republican he was elected to the office of Constable, which he fills with much ability. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, September 9, 1848, a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Pollock) McCloskey. His father was born in Indiana and came to Davenport a young man. He was a pioneer there and had a successful career as a cabinet-maker until his death. Elizabeth Pollock was born at Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Robert Pollock, a pioneer, who kept, at North Henderson, the first postoffice between Monmouth and Rock Island. She is living at Alexis, Warren County, and her four children are named as follows: Charles, who served three years in the civil war, in the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Robert H.; George, of Peoria County; Mrs. Mary Boggs, of Alexis. Robert H. McCloskey was reared and educated at Davenport, Iowa, and at the age of fifteen years he enlisted at Davenport, May 11, 1864, for one hundred days, in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which was stationed at Franklin, Tenn., and with which he served four months. He was honorably discharged from the service at Springfield, Ill., and enlisted March 14, 1865, in Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for one year unless sooner discharged. He did service in the mounted infantry in operations against guerillas until he was transferred to the Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He received his final discharge at Springfield in 1865 and returned to Davenport. Eventually he located at Monmouth, where he has lived since, except for a time when in the livery business in Page County, Iowa. He married, in Mercer County, in 1873, Nancy Lafferty, who was born in Mercer County, a daughter of John and Gizella (Stewart) Lafferty, who came to that county early from Ohio. Mrs. McCloskey has borne her husband five children, four of whom are living: Harry, John, Vera and Ella. Harry enlisted in Company H, Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and served in the

Spanish-American war, in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, until the war closed. He was honorably discharged in Springfield, Ill.

MERRIDITH, C. C.; Secretary and Treasurer of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, Monmouth, is a son of a merchant long prominent at Monmouth, and is himself one of the leading business men of that city. He was born at Oxford, Ohio, in 1861, and his parents were Joseph H. and Amanda (Clark) Merridith, natives of Ohio, who grew up, were educated and married there. In 1864, when the subject of this sketch was three years old, his father settled in Monmouth and, for many years, conducted an extensive dry-goods business in the old Opera House block, and was a leader in all important local affairs until he returned to Ohio, whence he removed to Indiana. He had five children named as follows: Fannie, who lives in Indiana; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. J. R. Hanna, of Monmouth; Mary; C. C. and J. Frank, of Monmouth. C. C. Merridith was educated at Monmouth and at Burlington, Iowa. His connection with the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company dates from January, 1884, when he became its Secretary. He was made superintendent of the plant in 1897, and now holds the dual office of Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established in 1871 by several promoters, but did not assume large proportions until it was bought by William Hanna in 1883. Mr. Hanna was succeeded by the present management in 1884, and the plant was enlarged in 1885 and again in 1890. The company manufactures vitrified clay sewer pipe, of double strength and standard thickness, in all sizes from three to twenty-four inches in diameter. Most of the cities of the United States use this kind of pipe exclusively for sewers, it being cheaper and better than brick and better than cement pipe, and the clay pipe of this concern, having a smooth and uniform surface, offers less obstruction to the current and is less liable to become filled with sediment than any other. The business of this company is an important factor in the industrial development of Monmouth, whose citizens regard Mr. Merridith as a man of great public spirit. He married, at Monmouth, in 1886, Anna Alexander, who was born there, a daughter of John E. and Mary (Reichard) Alexander, natives of Maryland. Mr. Alexander, who came early to Warren County, and for a time was

agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, founded the town of Alexis. He was a successful lawyer and, for a time, was a member of the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Alexander. He died at Monmouth, January 17, 1901, and his widow is a resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Merridith have daughters named Margery and Catharine. They are helpful members of the Presbyterian Church.

MERRIDITH, J. F., Secretary and Treasurer of the Maple City Soap Factory, was born in Monmouth, October 27, 1864, son of Joseph and Amanda (Parker) Merridith. The father was born in Ohio, October 25, 1825, was reared educated and married in the same State, and came to Monmouth in 1860, where he engaged in the general dry-goods business on South Main Street. He and his brother erected part of the building now occupied by E. B. Colwell & Co. He was in general business for many years, and then returned to Ohio, and now resides in Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merridith are living. To them have been born four children: Mrs. J. R. Hanna, of Monmouth; Mary; C. C., of Monmouth; J. F., the subject of this sketch. J. F. Merridith was educated in Monmouth and in Ohio. He engaged in mercantile business for himself, and later became Secretary and Treasurer of the Maple City Soap Factory. The business was established in 1885 on North B Street, and the present plant, built in 1900, was occupied April 1, 1901—a good brick building, 156x226 feet, three stories in height, with basement. It gives employment to fifty-eight employes in the shop, besides eighteen traveling salesmen. The concern was incorporated in 1900, and Mr. Merridith has been connected with it ever since. He was married in Monmouth, in 1895, to Miss Edna Phares, and they have one son, Robert Phares. Mr. Merridith is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is one of the active business men of Monmouth.

MERRIFIELD, GREEN H., retired grocer and business man, Monmouth, has been identified with that flourishing city since it was a village. When he first saw Monmouth, only four houses had been erected between it and Macomb. He was born in Bond County, Ill., November 29, 1834, a son of John and Pollie (Burroughs) Merrifield, natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina, who settled in

Kentucky and, in 1833, removed to Illinois. They both died in Bond County, Mr. Merrifield in 1837, Mrs. Merrifield in 1845. Susan, who is Mrs. Watson, of Omaha, Neb., and the subject of this sketch are the only ones of their nine children who are living. As a child and as a boy, Green H. Merrifield lived on his father's farm in Bond County, Ill., until he was twelve years old. He then entered school at Monmouth, where he was under the tuition of Professor Jenks. The opening of the civil war found him fairly well started on the journey of life with good prospects of success. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Illinois Cavalry, for three years or during the war. His regiment was mustered into the United States service at Quincy, Ill., July, 1861, and took part in operations in Missouri and in the Arkansas campaign. Mr. Merrifield, who fought at Lexington, Mo., was taken prisoner there and was paroled and ordered back to St. Louis, where he was honorably discharged in 1862. Returning to Monmouth, he has witnessed the remarkable development of that city and in a public-spirited way has done all within his power toward its promotion. He was for some years in the grocery trade.

MILNE, J. J., a prominent business man of Monmouth, was born in Jones County, Iowa, in 1858, the son of James and Helen Hunter Milne, who were natives of Scotland, where they were reared and, in 1847, emigrated to Canada, and thence located in Jones County, Iowa, in 1854. Here James Milne entered land upon which he lived until 1894, when he removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he has since resided, and is a member of the Milne Manufacturing Company. J. J. Milne was reared and received his primary education in Jones County, Iowa, entered Monmouth College in the fall of 1877, graduating in the class of 1882 with the degree of A. B., and began business with his father and brother under the firm name of James Milne & Sons, in 1884, at Scotch Grove, Iowa. In 1885 he bought the interest of his brother, H. A. Milne, and the firm name was changed to James Milne & Son. Their business was transferred thence to Monmouth in 1894, and, in 1895, was incorporated under the present name, Milne Manufacturing Company. Its principal products are stump-pullers and machinery for clearing timber land. The first building was erected in 1893, a good brick,

40x160 feet, to which a second building was added in 1894, 48x160 feet, a large blacksmith shop being erected the same year. The company does an extensive business, shipping its products to Sweden, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Canada, besides numerous points in the United States. It is the largest plant of its kind in the world and, in connection with this, J. J. Milne owns the half interest in the Sunnyside Shetland Pony Farm (see sketch of H. A. Milne). J. J. Milne is Secretary and Treasurer of both concerns. In politics he is a Prohibitionist; is also President of the Monmouth Y. M. C. A., and an active member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of that city. He was married in Monmouth, in 1886, to Margaret McQuiston, and of this union five children have been born: Miriam, Halma, Hunter, Hugh McQuiston, Helen Margaret and James Walker. Miriam, the eldest, died at Scotch Grove, Ia., in 1891.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM A., a pioneer of Warren County, and ex-County Treasurer, was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 13, 1838, son of Robert K. and Rachel E. (Townsend) Mitchell, natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married, and coming to Warren County in 1843, located in Hale Township. Robert Mitchell was a farmer and died in Hale Township January 5, 1865; his wife dying of cholera in the same township July 14, 1851. To them were born four children: William A., the subject of this sketch; Margaret J., now Mrs. J. M. Wilson, of Chicago; Minerva T., now Mrs. Joseph S. Young, of Sumner Township; and John P., of Grand Junction, Colo. William A. Mitchell was reared and educated in Hale Township, where he engaged in farming and now owns the old homestead. In August, 1861, he enlisted, in Hale Township, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and served in the Army of the Southwest through Missouri, afterwards in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman in the advance on Atlanta. He veteranized in the same company and regiment in 1864, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. From Atlanta he returned to Franklin, then to Nashville, and was honorably discharged at New Orleans and paid off at Springfield, Ill., October, 1865, and returned to Hale Township.

Mr. Mitchell was elected County Treasurer in 1894 and served for four years. He is an active Republican. He was married in Sumner Township in 1866, to Sarah E. Caldwell, who was born in Sumner Township, a daughter of Thomas Jackson and Mary (Allen) Caldwell, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. They were early pioneers of Warren County. Mr. Caldwell died in Sumner Township in 1899, and his wife died in 1870. William A. Mitchell and wife are the parents of five children: Robert J., of Eleanor, Warren County; Mary E., now Mrs. Sykes, of Peoria; Effie D.; Fred I.; and Minerva J. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the George Crook Post, G. A. R., at Kirkwood. He came to Monmouth in 1894. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, and he is one of the well-known citizens of the county.

MOFFET, HUGH ROBB, editor of *The Review*, and author of this work, was born at Free-land, DeKalb County, Ill., March 27, 1863, a son of Rev. William Turner and Jennie (Robb) Moffet. His father, a graduate of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Ind., and the Theological Seminary at Monmouth, Ill., has served as a minister in the United Presbyterian Church for forty-two years. His pastoral labors were begun in De Kalb County in 1860, where he remained until 1877. Since that time he has had charges at Morning Sun, Iowa, in South Dakota, at College Springs, Iowa, and Arkansas City, Kansas, where he has resided since 1895.

Hugh R. Moffet was educated in the public schools of De Kalb County and Morning Sun, Iowa, and in Monmouth College. Upon leaving the latter institution in 1883, he became a reporter on *The Review*, and in 1886 bought an interest in the paper, since which time he has been its editor, publishing daily and semi-weekly editions. He is a director in and secretary of the United Presbyterian Mutual Benefit Association which has headquarters in Monmouth; and is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth in which he has served as elder since 1888. For thirteen years he acted continuously as Superintendent of the Sunday School associated with that church. For three years he was a member of the General Committee of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian

church at large, serving under appointment of the General Assembly. For one year he was chairman, and in this capacity had charge of the arrangements for the annual convention of the Union which was held at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1892. Mr. Moffet is a Republican, but has never sought public office. He is a member of the Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, May 26, 1886, to Irene, daughter of Lamson M. and Nancy (Black) Gates. (See sketch of Lamson M. Gates). They have two children, Lee Gates and Victor Logue.

MOORE, JOSEPH P., Superintendent of the Pattee Plow Company, Monmouth; has represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council for five years, and has done as much effective work for public improvements as any man in the city. He was born in Monmouth February 10, 1865, a son of Stewart R. and Isabelle (Dunbar) Moore. His parents, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., came to Monmouth more than a half a century ago, journeying down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Keithsburg, and thence overland to Warren County. His father, who was a cabinet-maker, worked at his trade at Monmouth until his death, which occurred April, 1901. Mrs. Isabelle (Dunbar) Moore, who is living in Monmouth, bore her husband nine children: Ida, Minnie, Anna, Kate, Robert (who lives in Colorado), Boyd and Albert (who are twins), Joseph P., and William, who died in Monmouth. Joseph P. Moore was educated in the public schools of Monmouth and then entered the service of the Pattee Plow Company, in all departments of whose establishment he has been employed, resulting in his advancement to his present position in 1895. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. For more than five years he has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of Monmouth, is chairman of the Finance Committee and the Fire Committee, and has been, for three years, Chairman of the Water Committee—in which capacity he has been active in such efforts as have been made to give the city an adequate water supply. About \$20,000 has been expended in sinking a shaft and wells from which it is supplied. The shaft is one hundred and seventy feet deep with a diameter of twelve feet. Three wells have been put down to a depth of 1,200 feet—one of them thirty feet and another two hundred and nine feet from

the shaft with which the three are connected by waterways under the streets. Mr. Moore is a member of the order of Foresters and is prominent in business and social circles. He married at Monmouth, in 1893, Elsie Powell, who was born in Knox County, a daughter of George and Martha Powell, who settled and died at Monmouth. Mrs. Moore has borne her husband a daughter named Verne Marie.

MORRIS, LOT L.; fruit grower; Monmouth Township; is a living witness of the development of Warren and Henderson Counties, and can remember when there were only two houses between Monmouth and Oquawka. He is a Veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Grand Army Post at Oquawka, and was for four years Road Commissioner in Henderson County, and has long been helpfully identified with the good work of the Baptist Church. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., December 25, 1832, a son of Amos and Johanna (Launce) Morris, natives of Greene County, Penn., who settled early in Indiana, whence, in 1840, his father removed near to Oquawka, Henderson County, where he improved a farm, on which he died in 1878, his wife dying in 1883. When they located there Indians frequently visited their cabin. Of their sixteen children, eight are living. Mrs. Rebecca Roberts lives at Oquawka; Mrs. Lucinda Mills at Alexis; Isaac and Mrs. Susan Hollingsworth in Kansas; James in Nebraska and Huston in Florida. Lot L. Morris was reared and educated in Henderson County and, in 1850, drove an ox team to California, walking through the whole journey, which consumed six months' time. He remained there until 1855, and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York, and thence to Henderson County, where he farmed until 1891, when he came to Monmouth, except during the period of his service in the Civil war. He enlisted in Henderson County, in 1862, in the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the Army of the Cumberland, and fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Belmont and in the siege of Vicksburg; marched with Sherman to the sea; participated in the battles of Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Carolina campaign, and had a place in the grand review at Washington. He received an honorable discharge from the service at Springfield, Ill., June, 1865. He married, in Henderson County, in 1858, Mary Fry-

rear, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan Fryrear, who settled in Henderson County in 1854, and died there. Mrs. Morris has borne her husband two children—George, who has married and lives at Galesburg, and Mrs. Ethel Lofftus, of Chicago. In 1891, Mr. Morris bought six acres of land adjoining the city of Monmouth, five acres of which is devoted to the cultivation of plums, pears, cherries, peaches, apples, blackberries and raspberries.

OWENS, REV. PETER PAUL, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic), Monmouth, Warren County, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 21, 1860, a son of Edward and Margaret (Farrell) Owens, both natives of Ireland. His literary course was pursued in St. John's College, Brooklyn, from which he graduated in 1877. The same year he entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, where he devoted four years to the study of philosophy and theology. In the spring of 1881 he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y., where he was ordained to the priesthood December 23, 1882. His first appointment was to the assistant pastorate of St. Patrick's Church at Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill., where he labored until January, 1884, when he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church at Fairbury, in the same county. In January, 1892, he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Monmouth, which has been the scene of his labors for the past eleven years. The parish over which Father Owens presides includes all of the city of Monmouth, and his church now (1902) has a membership of 500. During the term of his pastorate he has endeared himself not only to his own parishioners but also to those citizens of Monmouth outside of his church with whom he has come in contact. During his residence in Monmouth he has taken a hearty interest in those movements tending toward the promotion of the best interests of the community, and has come to be regarded as a broad-minded and progressive man, as well as a faithful and devoted pastor.

PATTEE, HENRY HUBBARD, retired manufacturer, Monmouth, was born at Canaan, N. H., April 17, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Judith (Burleigh) Pattee. His father was a native of Canaan, N. H., and a son of Daniel

and Dorcas Pattee. His mother was a native of Dorchester, N. H., where her mother was also born. Mr. Pattee was reared and educated in his native town. In 1862 he went to Montreal, Canada, and became manager of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company. In 1866 he located at Galesburg, where he associated himself with his brother, James Howard Pattee, in the milling business. Three years later he removed to Monmouth and engaged in the grain trade until 1872, when he and his brother began the manufacture of the Pattee New Departure Cultivators in a small way. A factory was built in 1875 and the business was conducted under the style of Pattee Brothers & Company until 1881, when the concern was incorporated as the Pattee Plow Company, with J. H. Pattee as President, I. P. Pillsbury as Vice-President, and H. H. Pattee as Secretary and Treasurer. The output of this factory consisted principally of the "New Departure" tongueless cultivator, later on the combined walking and riding cultivator, and the cotton planter. Mr. Pattee has been a Director in the Second National Bank since 1879, and for thirteen years has been President of the Edison Illuminating Company of Monmouth. In 1886 he organized the Monmouth Artesian Well Company, which completed drilling its first well in the spring of 1887. The company was afterwards dissolved and the well sold to the city. In political faith Mr. Pattee is a Gold Democrat. He married Anna E. Willits in Monmouth, August 25, 1881, and they have a son, Allan W. Pattee, born August 29, 1885.

PATTEE, JAMES HOWARD—To have witnessed the great developments in the field of manufacture which has taken place within the last half century is in a way to have acquired a broad knowledge of many things and to have participated in it must be accounted a still greater privilege. One of the few manufacturers of Warren County, Ill., whose experience embraces those of the day of small things and the larger ones of the present time is James Howard Pattee, of Monmouth, President of the Pattee Plow Company, which makes the New Departure Cultivators exclusively and sells about 16,000 of them annually. James Howard Pattee was born at Canaan, N. H., April 30, 1835, and was educated at Canaan Academy. He is a son of Daniel Pattee, Jr., and a grandson of Daniel and his wife Dorcas.

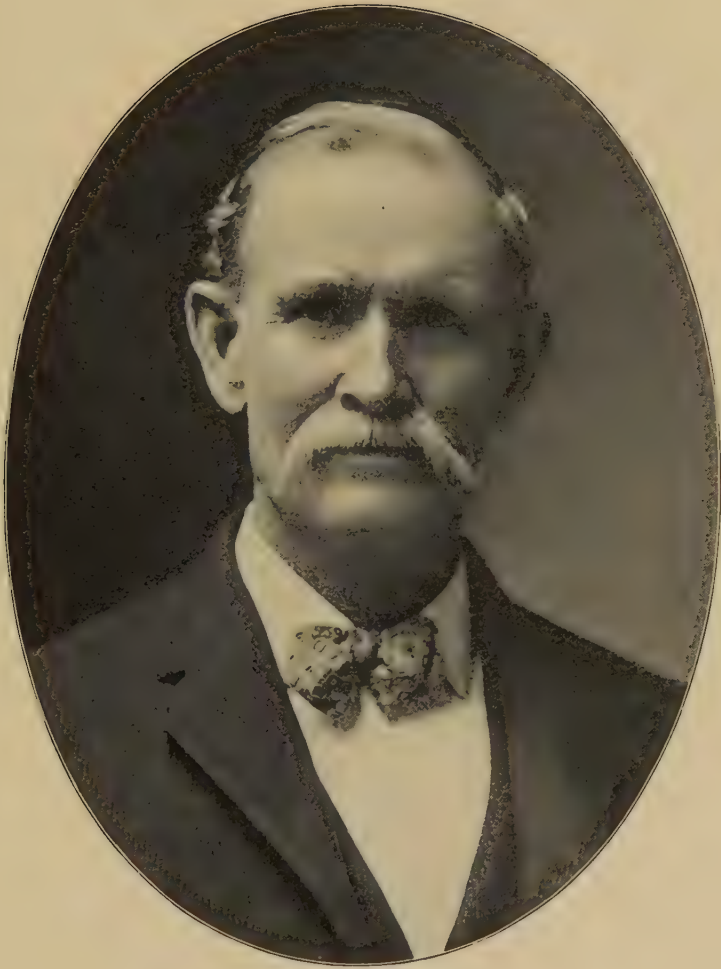
His father was born in Canaan, New Hampshire, and married Judith Burleigh, of Dorchester, N. H., whose mother was born at that place. Mr. Pattee came to Monmouth in March, 1857, and lived there continuously to the present time. He was engaged in milling and in the grain trade until 1875. Meantime in 1872, he patented the New Departure Cultivator. In 1875 he disposed of his milling interests, and associated himself with his brother, H. H. Pattee, in the manufacture of the now celebrated cultivators. In 1877 the Pattee Plow Company was organized, with James Howard Pattee as President, an office which he has filled to the present time. He early developed not only mechanical but splendid business ability, and under his management the Pattee Plow Company, which was incorporated in 1881, has become one of the leading concerns of its kind in the country. Mr. Pattee is an active and influential Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Warren County from 1886 to 1894. He married Mary E. Nye at Galesburg, Ill., in 1857, and has one son, Fred B. Pattee.

PEACOCK, HON. THEOPHILUS G., was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 5, 1846, a son of Rev. James H. and Matilda (Irvine) Peacock. James H. Peacock was of Irish blood in both lines of descent, and his parents were James H. and Elizabeth (Ellison) Peacock. Matilda Irvine was born at Wooster, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Irvine, a native of Ireland, and his wife, Maria (Glasgow) Irvine, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Judge Peacock was educated at Westminster College, Penn. He came to Warren County, Ill., in August, 1875, with seven years' experience as a school teacher and with a good knowledge of law gained by reading during his vacation. He was admitted to practice at the Bar of Warren County, in September, 1875, and has since practiced his profession with success. He has filled the office of Secretary of Monmouth Homestead and Loan Association, to which he was elected in 1884, served as Justice of the Peace, 1876-77, and as City Attorney, 1879-80. was elected County Judge in 1894, and re-elected for a third term, which he is now filling to the entire satisfaction of all classes of his fellow-citizens. Judge Peacock has been a life-long Republican, and his influence in local affairs is for the best interest of the city

and county. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has always been a liberal supporter of churches of different denominations. He was married, August 23, 1891, at West Alexander, Penn., to Miss Emma Sheller, and has two sons, James H. and C. Sheller.

PORTER, ROBERT, now living a retired life in the city of Monmouth, has been a leading farmer and representative citizen of Warren County for more than forty-five years. He is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, having been born February 27, 1836, a son of David and Sarah (Kimball) Porter, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Very early in the life of Robert Porter, he was deprived of his father's care, by death; at the age of five years was placed in the family of a neighbor, and at the age of six years was bound out to a shoemaker, but a year later was returned to his mother, who subsequently placed him in the family of James Beggs. Here he remained until he reached the age of twenty years, receiving during that time about one year's schooling. At the above mentioned age he came to Illinois, locating first in Vermillion County, and after a stay of about eight months, he came to Warren County, arriving November, 1856. He located in Sumner Township, and, after working by the month for six years, he bought his first eighty acres of land, which is now included in his home farm of 280 acres. In addition to this he owns about 800 acres elsewhere. February 13, 1862, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Margaret Gibson, of Warren County. To them were born six children, three of whom are living, viz.: John E., a farmer of Sumner Township; George G., living in Little York; and Sarah I., wife of W. T. McBride, a farmer of Sumner Township. Those deceased are William, Charles and Anna. Politically Mr. Porter is a Republican and religiously he and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. Coming to Warren County a poor boy, Mr. Porter has by his own efforts and through his industry and perseverance succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency, and is justly numbered among its most substantial citizens.

PORTER, JOHN A., teacher and Union soldier during the war of the Rebellion, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 8, 1838, the son of James C. and Mary P. (McGaw) Porter. The



Robert Porter

father was a native of South Carolina, and a minister of "Associate Reformed" (now United Presbyterian) Church, and came to Warren County, Ill., in 1840, locating in Sumner Township, and was pastor of Cedar Creek church in Sumner Township for many years. His wife died in 1848 and, in 1849, he was married to Sarah E. Patterson, who still lives in Monmouth. He died in Warren County in 1863. One daughter, Mary A., now of Iowa, and John A., the subject of this sketch, were the children of the first marriage. Of the second union were born: James R., of St. Paul, Neb.; David A., of Creston, Iowa, now an attorney at Cripple Creek, Colo.; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. Saville, of Joliet, Ill.; Clara B., now Mrs. Porter, of Westchester, Iowa; and Emma D., of Monmouth. John A. Porter received his primary education in Sumner Township, and in 1856 entered Monmouth College as one of that institution's first students, but withdrew to enter the Union army on the completion of his junior year. He has since devoted over thirty years to teaching, serving as Principal of the Harding and Garfield schools in Monmouth from 1871 to 1880. He also taught at various other places in Warren, Henderson and Mercer Counties. August 1, 1861, Mr. Porter enlisted in the Young America Guards, and on September 23 was mustered in for the three years' service, as a member of Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Fox River Regiment," which was organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora. The regiment was first attached to the Department of the Missouri, but afterwards saw service in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana and Georgia. During its period of enlistment it took part in some of the most important battles of the war, including those of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It also took part in the movement to head off Kirby Smith's intended raid across the Ohio, for that purpose going to Cincinnati, after which it went to Louisiana to meet Gen. Bragg. In one of the battles between Nashville and Atlanta Mr. Porter had his skull fractured by the explosion of a shell. After some time spent in a field hospital and on furlough, he rejoined his regiment near Huntsville, Ala., and, in the last battle at Nashville, received a shell wound in

the thigh. From Orderly Sergeant he was successively promoted, reaching the rank of First Lieutenant, April 3, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, October 8, 1865, and was paid off and received its final discharge at Springfield, Ill., some three weeks later, having marched or been transported during its term of service over 10,000 miles. Mr. Porter was married near Keithsburg, Mercer County, April 30, 1868, to Miss Fannie E. McClure, daughter of John and Sarah (Miller) McClure, early settlers in that vicinity, and they have two children: James McClure, City Editor of Monmouth Daily Review and John Charles, of Monmouth, who is in the railway mail service. The latter married Fannie B. Gowdy, and they have two children: James Gowdy and Fred. John A. Porter is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Little York, and belongs to and is an elder in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Monmouth. Mrs. Porter's father, John McClure, served as First Lieutenant of Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, and died while on a visit to Dakota and was buried near his home in Mercer County.

PRESSLY WILLIAM P., was born near Abbeville, S. C., March 17, 1811. He was for a time, while a boy, a student at Miami University, Ohio. Then he engaged in farming and afterwards in business at Hamilton, Ohio. He came to Monmouth in 1859, and, after farming for one year, became for the remainder of his active life a merchant. For many years his store was the favorite shopping place of Monmouth, especially for people from the country. He was a very successful business man of the highest standing. His credit and his character were never blemished. Mr. Pressly was married to Mary Gilmore, of Ohio, in 1833. She died in 1836. His second wife, Mary Miller, of Virginia, died in 1885. His son, Henry, a young man of fine ability and character, gave his life for his country in the Civil War. He had three daughters, Virginia, Sarah and Mary, each died in early womanhood. Thus left childless, Mr. Pressly determined to become his own executor. In 1863 he gave to Monmouth College 700 acres of choice farming lands in Iowa. During 1870 and subsequent years he gave to the Warren County Library over \$20,000.00, thus founding a library for popular use, erecting and donating the first building ever given for

such a purpose in the State of Illinois. An account of this gift and Mr. Pressly's intentions therein can be found in the sketch of the library, contained in this volume. The liberal and sensible plans of the founder have brought to this institution constantly increasing prosperity and enlarging usefulness. It has been managed exactly in accordance with his wishes. A twin object of Mr. Pressly's practical and liberal care has been the building and endowing of Mission Schools for native Christians in Egypt. For this purpose he has, also, given over \$20,000.00. These schools have had excellent management. They have had remarkable success. The engraving accompanying this sketch is taken from a portrait painted thirty years ago. Mr. Pressly lives to enjoy the good which he has done. He has seen his gifts applied as he intended. He has won the respect and gratitude of thousands. His practical benevolence and his Christian character give him an abiding remembrance in this our land of the future as well as in the ancient land of the pyramids. His name will endure as the name of a helper of his fellowmen.

QUINBY, THE HONORABLE IVORY, was born July 14th, 1817, in Buxton, Maine, and died at Monmouth, Ill., October 23, 1869. He received a college education at Waterville College, Maine, and after studying law, came to Monmouth in 1837. He practiced law in Monmouth, engaged for a short time in business at Berwick and was elected Judge of the County Court of Warren County in 1853. He was prominently connected with the most important early business enterprises of this locality—with its banks, with its first railroad and with the building up and enlargement of Monmouth. Coming to this State almost without a dollar, by years of patient business activity and far-seeing enterprise, he became one of the wealthiest men of the city. His was the best type of conservative, trustworthy, courteous, liberal, unassuming character. It was the testimony of the lawyers of this county "That his dispassionate judgment and consistent uprightness of character rendered him an ornament to the profession." The ministers of the city knew him as a Christian man of unostentatious charity and piety. Conscientiously and silently help was given where help was most needed. His public spirit and remarkable good judgment in respect to men and measures were im-

portant factors in the history of Monmouth. No man, living here during the early formative years of this community, did more than he toward its advancement. He was pre-eminently foremost in aiding the benevolent and educational institutions of his own city. Monmouth College found him a most liberal and active friend and supporter. As a member of its board of trustees, his wise guidance of its early development was exceedingly valuable. He gave to the college over \$8,000. During the first thirty years of its history, it had only one other equally liberal helper. It never had a more judicious counsellor. For several years before his death he had in mind the project of a Public Library for the city of Monmouth. In the year 1868 he brought about the opening of the Reading Room, well supplied with periodicals for the use of the public, and gave it the use of a hall for two years. This was the starting point of what is now "The Warren County Library and Reading Room Association." Judge Quinby did not live to see its assured success, but with excellent judgment he moulded its beginnings. He wrote its constitution and helped to select the first members of a corporation, carefully organized for the purpose of holding and managing library property. This was his last work for the public. It is to such men that communities owe character and prosperity. Monmouth is far better because this wise, helpful and upright life was lived in its midst.

QUINBY, IVORY.—From a long line of New England ancestors the subject of this sketch has inherited those qualities which have made him a good business man and a patriotic and public-spirited citizen and those social qualities which have made him popular with his fellow citizens in his home city of Monmouth. Ivory Quinby, who is prominently connected with the insurance interests of Warren County, was born at Monmouth, April 20, 1865, a son of Ivory Quinby, a native of Maine, and his wife, Mary E. (Pearce) Quinby, a native of Ohio. His grandfather Quinby was a man of character and standing in New Hampshire, and his wife Mehitabel, was one of those good women of the old school who sent descendants as pioneers to the settlements in Western New York and Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio and further west. Mr. Quinby was educated in the public school at Monmouth, and at Monmouth

College, and is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1890 he was elected a director of the National Bank of Monmouth, and his insurance agency, one of the most successful in Warren County, dates from 1891. He was for three years a member of the School Board of the city of Monmouth and, since 1899, has been a trustee of Monmouth College. Mr. Quinby married Inez Jewell at Phelps, Warren County, October 10, 1895, and has two children. Ivory, the third of his name in direct line, and Margaret Quinby.

RANKIN, GEORGE CREATH, Monmouth, Editor of the Republican-Atlas, was born in Monmouth, August 29, 1850, a son of Nathaniel A. and Martha (Holloway) Rankin. After his graduation from Monmouth College in 1872, he became City Editor of the Council Bluffs Daily Tribune, but a few months later took a position on the Atlas of Monmouth, with which paper he has been more or less closely identified continuously since 1873. That year also marks the beginning of his active interest in Republican politics in Illinois. He was appointed City Clerk in 1876 and again in 1879; was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1880 to 1891; Postmaster of Monmouth from 1891 to 1895, under appointment by President Harrison; was elected as Representative to the Forty-first General Assembly in 1898, and re-elected in 1900; and, on January 1, 1902, received an appointment as Receiver of National Banks, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. In the Forty-first General Assembly he served as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the Forty-second was chosen Speaker pro-tem, also served as Chairman of the joint Republican Senatorial Caucus, and as Chairman of the Committee on General Appropriations.

Besides filling these various offices Col. Rankin has been active in the executive work of the Republican party, and is now Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Fourteenth District. Since 1895 he has devoted much of his time to the editorial management of the Republican-Atlas, which has taken rank among the strongest and most influential Republican weekly journals of the State. He is secretary of the Republican Press Association of Illinois, and for four years served on the executive committee of the

National Editorial Association. Col. Rankin has also been prominently identified with military affairs in the State. April 29, 1881, upon the reorganization of Company C of the Fourth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard (now H of the Sixth), he enlisted as a private, subsequently becoming Captain of his company. In 1889 Governor Fifer commissioned him Assistant Adjutant-General of the State with the rank of Colonel, in which office he continued until the change of administration. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Illinois Bankers' Life Association, of which he is President; was Secretary of the Warren County Agricultural Society from 1876 to 1901; was Treasurer and Secretary of the Business Men's Association of Monmouth for several years; was Secretary of the Association of Circuit Clerks of Illinois from its organization to 1891; has served as General Secretary for the United States of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and editor of the fraternity magazine; in Masonry is a member of the Monmouth Lodge and Chapter, of the Galesburg Commandery and of Medinah Temple, N. M. S.; is a member of the I. O. O. F., served as Grand Master of the State in 1896 and 1897, and for four years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home; and is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

REDMOND, THOMAS; miner of coal; Monmouth; is a member of the firm of Murphy and Redmond, owners of a coal mine, which lies within the limits of the city. He was born in Will County, Ill., February 22, 1867, a son of John and Ellen (Russell) Redmond, natives of Ireland who settled early in Illinois. His father, a miner, worked for a time in the mines at Braidwood, whence he removed to Fort Scott, Kan., and thence to Parsons, Kan. In 1876 he came to Monmouth, where he died in 1880, his wife in 1879. They had seven children: Edward, engineer at the Clay Mine for the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company; John, of California; Frederick, who is manufacturing sewer-pipe near Los Angeles, Cal.; William, Frank and Thomas, of Monmouth, and Mrs. Ellen Holgate, Ormonde, Warren County. Thomas Redmond was reared and educated in Kansas and Illinois and has been familiar with coal-mining from his boyhood. With Mr. Murphy he opened his present

mine in 1898. They have made excavations to a depth of fifty-five feet and, from a vein two to four feet in thickness, are taking out daily on an average of twelve tons of the best steam coal of Illinois. During the busy season the mine gives employment to eight or twelve men. In 1890, Mr. Redmond married Mary Foley, born in Ireland, November 1, 1867, a daughter of John and Bridget (Burns) Foley. Mr. Foley died in Ireland, his wife in Monmouth, about 1880. Mrs. Redmond died November 15, 1901. She bore her husband children named: Maggie Leah, Frederick and Mary, the last of whom died young. Mr. Redmond is a member of the Roman Catholic church of which Mrs. Redmond was also a member, and he affiliates with the Order of Foresters. The coal from his mine is widely known in the market, and his firm is furnishing it to the city of Monmouth and other extensive buyers.

ROADHOUSE, COLIN; engineer for the Weir Pottery Company; Monmouth; has been a resident of the city twenty-seven years and was Waterworks Superintendent from May 7, 1895, to May 7, 1900. He was born in Erin Township, Wellington, Canada, July 9, 1851, a son of William and Christina (Campbell) Roadhouse. His father was born in England, came in childhood to South Carolina, whence he emigrated to Canada at eleven years of age. He received a scanty education near his home in Yorkshire and learned the trade of a stonemason and plasterer. After spending some years as a sailor on Lake Michigan, he eventually located on a farm in Dakota. He and his wife both died at Pembina, N. D., in 1899. The latter, a native of Scotland and daughter of Colin Campbell, bore eleven children named as follows: Henry and Elizabeth, live in Ohio; Levi, superintendent of the Thompson Plow Company at Beloit, Wis.; Mary Ann, died at the age of three years; Isaac, died in Michigan; Colin; George, a farmer in Dakota; Joseph; William, at Seattle, Wash.; Isabelle, died at Grand Forks, N. D.; and Thomas, who lives at Pembina, N. D. Colin Roadhouse attended school in a log school house near his home in Canada until he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked as a puddler until 1873, when he located at Galesburg and became a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. After passing two years as an engineer he was for two years a brakeman and

then became night engineer in the works of the Weir Plow Company at Monmouth. Later, after living a year at Fort Madison, he was employed in the machine shop of the Weir Plow Factory and became engineer of that concern and later of the Weir Pottery Works, having been in the employ of Mr. Weir about eighteen years. He is a Republican and a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled the office of Noble Grand. He married, at Monmouth, March 29, 1883, Mary L. Stedman, a native of that city, who has borne him five children: Mary Isabelle, Nellie Elizabeth, Anna Christina, Edward William and Colin Stedman. Edward William was drowned at the age of twenty-three months. Facts concerning the family of Mrs. Roadhouse will be found in a sketch in this work which deals with Stedman biography and genealogy.

ROBERTS, PEYTON, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., January 21, 1839, was educated at Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois.

The Roberts family were from Wales, and left that country in the Fifteenth Century on account of religious persecution. They settled in Switzerland, where James Roberts was born in 1754. He and his brother settled in Wythe County, Va., in 1775. John enlisted in the English Army and was never heard of afterwards. James entered the Continental Army, and was wounded in the Battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780; recovered and continued in the army, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

His great-grandfather, James Roberts, married Nancy McKelvey, a native of Ireland. They moved to Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1814 and to Breckenridge County, Ky., in 1827, and came to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1837.

Peyton Roberts married Lizzie K. Cox, May 8, 1866. They have two daughters; Emma, now the wife of Levi J. Hubble of Indianapolis, Ind., and Corinne, now the wife of Charles L. Miller of Monmouth, Ill.

The Cox family were descendants from the Anglo-Saxon race, and were high in authority in the days of the Feudal System of Government. At the time that William the Conqueror superseded that system with the four great Earldoms, the severity of the laws under

the new government against the participants in the abandoned rule was such that it became necessary for many to find homes in other counties. One branch of the Cox family settled in Switzerland where Friend Cox was born in 1720. He came to America, and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Nancy Schuck in 1746. Their son John Cox, was born in 1747. John married Miss Polly Collins in 1770. Their son Benjamin married Miss Elizabeth Metcalf. Their son Ralph E. Cox, married Miss Emily A. Paine, who were the parents of Mrs. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts came to Monmouth, January 4, 1864, and made it his headquarters during the two years he was special agent for an insurance company, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance, land and loan business and has occupied continuously his present office since April 3, 1866. He has been one of the active Republicans of the County and State, having served thirty years on the County Central Committee and six years on the State Central Committee. He is a stockholder in the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company, Monmouth Plow Company, Second National Bank of Monmouth, and the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago. He is a member of Monmouth Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. Masons, Monmouth Lodge No. 577, I. O. O. F., Monmouth Lodge No. 397 Elks, Monmouth Lodge Knights of Pythias, Galesburg Commandery No. 8, Knight Templars, and the Medinah Temple Mystic Shrine Lodge, and Oriental Consistory Lodge of Chicago.

ROGERS, PROF. THOMAS H., was born at Banares, India, September 2, 1836. His parents were among the early missionaries sent out by the Presbyterian Church to that country. His father, Rev. William S. Rogers, of Ohio, and his mother, Julia Ann (Riley) Rogers, of New York, were married at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where Miss Riley had charge of a Girls' School. Eight years of missionary life amidst the heat of India broke down her health and the family returned to America and took up its residence at Oxford, Ohio, the seat of Miami University. At that school Thomas H. Rogers was educated. This was then the most famed institution in the Mississippi Valley. It counted among its students many men who have since achieved national reputation. Ben-

jamin Harrison, Whitelaw Reid, John S. Billings, David Swing and others of like standing were there. No college of the West at that time had a better or more broadening influence in education. After graduation in 1856, Gen. A. C. Harding made a large gift of money to Monmouth College, and in consequence a member of the Presbyterian Church was elected a member of the faculty. In this way, Mr. Rogers became connected with Monmouth College. He taught there for thirty-four laborious and pleasant years, first as Principal of the Preparatory Department, and then as Professor of Mathematics. At the close of the college year of 1898, he resigned his professorship, in order to have greater freedom in the command of his time for other work. From its small beginning in 1868, for thirty-four years Mr. Rogers has been, and now is, the secretary and superintendent of the Warren County Library. The oversight of a growing, successful public library during its formative years, with all that such libraries are now endeavoring to do, has required much careful attention and labor. Prof. Rogers was married at Lincoln, Ill., October 24, 1862, to Miss Lucinda R. Brainerd, of Ohio. She died October 29, 1878. From 1864 to 1868 she was instructor in Latin in Monmouth College. The connection of Prof. Rogers with this History of Warren County has been to a great extent advisory. He recognized the need and importance of the work and the high qualifications of Mr. Hugh R. Moffet to accomplish it. Such aid as he could give was gladly given, in the assured confidence that this will be, for many years, the recognized authority on matters of our local history. And with it he is glad to have his name associated.

RULON, H. M.; engineer at Pattee Plow Works; Monmouth; is a progressive, well-to-do citizen who has long taken an interest in church and temperance work, and who organized two Good Templar Lodges before he was twenty-three years old. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been helpfully associated with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and of Warren Chapter No. 30, R. A. M. As a veteran of the Civil War he holds membership in McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been Commander; as a Republican has been

active in local affairs and been member of the City Council. Born in Washington County, Ind., in 1840, he is a son of David and Eunice Ann (Hotchkiss) Rulon. His father was born in New York, and early located in Indiana, where he married and whence, in 1850, he removed to Clayton County, Iowa. Later he came to Monmouth, but died at DeKalb, Ill., November 4, 1893. He is buried at Monmouth beside his wife, who died there May 30, 1887. Eunice Ann (Hotchkiss) Rulon, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Captain Peter Hotchkiss, a pioneer who commanded a company in the War of 1812, bore her husband four sons and a daughter: H. M.; William L., was a member of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment United States Regulars in the Civil War, died at Monmouth in 1868; J. F. lives in Clayton County, Iowa; D. G. in Delaware County, Iowa, and Mrs. Armita J. Roadhouse, of Beloit, Wis. H. M. Rulon was ten years old when his father, who was a farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, removed to Clayton County, Iowa, and he was educated there and in Illinois and served an apprenticeship to the engineer's trade at Vandalia, Ill. January 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Regulars, and soon received wounds in service in consequence of which he was honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, before the close of the year. He came to Monmouth in 1864 and in August of that year entered Mr. Pattee's employ as engineer in his flouring-mill. For about twenty-four years he has been engineer at the Pattee Plow Works. He married, at Salem, Ill., in 1863, Elvira Bryan, who was born near Shiloh Church, Tenn., and reared there and at Pittsburg Landing—two points famous in the history of the Civil war. Mrs. Rulon is a daughter of Willis H. Bryan, who emigrated to Illinois and died there, has borne her husband ten children; Jesse Alfred, deceased; Mrs. Laura May Crandall, of Monmouth; H. M., Jr., who was drowned in 1892, just before his expected graduation in medicine from the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa; Jennie Alice and Hettie Caroline, who are dead; Joseph L., who is married; Charles A.; Matilda Ann, Eva Jane, and Clara Pearl.

RUSH, ROSS; formerly constable of Monmouth and Deputy Sheriff of Warren County, is a progressive citizen, and a son of a sol-

dier of the Civil war, and is himself a civil war veteran. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., August 10, 1844, a son of William K. and Jane (Tedrow) Rush, who were born, reared and married there, and who in 1852, emigrated to Agency, Wapello County, Iowa, where Mr. Rush became a farmer and where, in 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served gallantly until he died at Vicksburg, in 1863. Mrs. Rush who died at Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio, bore her husband six children as follows: Ross, Mary, Eston, Jennie, William and Sarah. Ross Rush was eight years old when his parents moved to Iowa. He grew up there and was educated in the public schools near his home. He served from August 17, 1861, to August 18, 1864, in the First Iowa Artillery, which was included in the Army of the West, and participated in the fighting in Springfield, Mo., Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Jackson, Black River and in the siege of Vicksburg, where he received a wound in consequence of a premature discharge of a cannon. He was sent disabled to Keokuk, Iowa, and thence to Davenport, where he was discharged. He came to Warren County in 1869, and was employed fourteen years in the factories of Monmouth, where he was elected constable, and where, for four years, he was Deputy Sheriff. He married in Warren County, in 1869, Melissa Mills, daughter of John Mills, a pioneer of Oquawka. He is a member of George Crook Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kirkwood, Ill.

SAWYER, W. A., Mayor of the city of Monmouth, Ill., and Secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Life Association, is a native of Noble County, Ind., born September 23, 1857, and educated in the common schools. On June 24, 1884, Mr. Sawyer was married in the city of Monmouth, to Louise A. Pillsbury, and they have had five children, as follows: Edith, aged seventeen years; George, aged fourteen; Henry, aged eleven; Arthur, aged five, and Louise, aged three. In political opinions Mr. Sawyer is a zealous Democrat, and is now serving his second term as Mayor of Monmouth, having been elected first in 1900 and re-elected in 1901, his present term expiring in 1903. His repeated election to the highest municipal office in the gift of the people of his

city affords evidence of the estimate placed upon his personal character and executive ability by the community whom he is serving in this important position.

SCOTT, LEROY S.; lawyer; Monmouth, Warren County, Ill.; came to Roseville in 1882 from Petersburg, Menard County, and practiced law and handled real estate there until September, 1899, when he located at Monmouth and became a member of the law firm of McLaughlin and Scott. He was born in Newton, Indiana, March 22, 1849, a son of Major P. S. and Amanda (Sphar) Scott, natives respectively of Virginia and Arkansas. His father enlisted in 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the rank of Major. His wife died in Indiana and he has been a resident of Petersburg since 1856 and was formerly a mail contractor and long held the office of Justice of the Peace. July 1, 1863, when he was in his fifteenth year, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for six months. He was mustered into the service at Lafayette, and his regiment was included in the Army of the Cumberland. In November, 1863, near Knoxville, Tennessee, he was made a prisoner of war and taken to Libby prison, whence he was transferred to Andersonville prison, where he was confined from March to September, 1864. From that date until December 13, 1864, he was held at Milan, Georgia. At the date last mentioned he was exchanged and honorably discharged from the service. He has been commander of General A. C. Harding Post, No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, of Roseville. He read law and in 1872 was admitted to practice in Indiana. In 1874, he went to Batesville, Arkansas, where he practiced his profession until 1876, when he removed to Petersburg, Ill., where he had as a law partner, Hardin W. Masters now of Lewiston, Illinois, and whence he removed to Roseville, thence to Monmouth. He married at Roseville in 1886, Mrs. Elizabeth (Stillwell) Leacock, a native of Kentucky, whose parents were pioneers of Illinois. LeRoy S. and Elizabeth (Stillwell) Leacock Scott have children named Florence and Greta.

SEARLES, J. F.—Natives of Ohio who came to Illinois during the early development

proved themselves worthy pioneers and have assisted ably in the progress of work down to the present time. One of the best known native Ohioans in Warren County, is J. F. Searles, of Monmouth, who, as a laundry proprietor and otherwise has been a successful business man for years. Mr. Searles was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 14, 1846, a son of David Young and Eliza (Schuyler) Searles. His father was born June 2, 1817, three miles east of Lancaster, Ohio, and his mother a native of Seneca County, New York, was born November 22, 1819. John Searles, his grandfather, was born in Ann Arundel County, Md., February 20, 1775, and married Jane Duncan, who was born at Duncan Island, near Harrisburg, Penn., March 26, 1780. John Schuyler, his mother's father, was born in New York in 1783, and married Eliza C. Turner, a native of Maryland, born March 13, 1799. His great-grandfather in the maternal line was Aaron Schuyler, who married Ann Wright, they were both natives of New York. Aaron Schuyler was a son of Arent Schuyler, who was born in New York in 1662 and married Janette Teller, November 26, 1684. J. F. Searles was educated in Fostoria, Ohio, and, in 1866, came to Illinois and for three years worked at the tinner's trade at Egypt. After that he worked as a tinner in Chicago for three months and, in 1870, located in Monmouth, where he was employed as foreman in the tin shop of Mr. Hardin and that of his successor, Mr. Churchill. In 1872 he returned to Chicago, where he remained until 1881, when he located permanently at Monmouth. He established his steam laundry June 1, 1886, and has managed it with increasing success until the present time. He is a man of much public spirit and has been interested in several local enterprises. He is one of the organizers of the Homestead and Loan Association, of Monmouth, in which for eight years he has been director, and holds the office as steward in the Methodist Episcopal church of Monmouth, to which he was first elected in 1886. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Searles married Effie Blackburn, of Monmouth, June 5, 1873, and has a daughter named Minnie Gertrude, who is a musician of more than local note. She was a student of Wm. Sherwood in her piano work. I. V. Flagler and Harrison Wild instructed her on pipe organ. She is organist at the First M.

E. church, Monmouth, Ill., which position she has held for four years.

SECRIST, CALVIN C.; lawyer and court reporter; Monmouth; is well known as a legal practitioner, a Mason, a Presbyterian, a Republican, a veteran of the Civil war and an influential and progressive citizen. He was born in Henderson County, Ill., September 24, 1845, a son of Michael and Maria B. (Craig) Secrist, a few months after his parents, who had come from Pennsylvania, had located there and engaged in farming. In February, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Secrist removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he died April 7, 1867, she dying October 28, 1881. They were the parents of five children: Alonzo, who died in Henderson County, in 1859; Theodore F., who enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry, January 4, 1862, and died in October following at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Mrs. Victoria Cole, who died in Burlington, Iowa, 1879; Calvin C., and one who died in infancy. Calvin C. Secrist entered Monmouth College in 1861 and was a student there until May 2, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a term of one hundred days. He was mustered into service in Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., and did garrison work in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, in the performance of which he was involved in several sharp skirmishes. He received an honorable discharge from the service at Springfield, Ill., October 14, 1864, and re-entered Monmouth College, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1867 with the degree of B. A. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1872 and has since won distinction as a legal practitioner and court reporter, having officially been reporter of the courts of Warren County for ten years. He married at Monmouth, June, 1883, Carrie S. Samson, who was born in Monmouth, a daughter of George A. and Hannah M. (Ellis) Samson. Mr. Samson was born in Kent, England, January 21, 1823, and early in life learned the carpenter's and the cabinet maker's trades. When he was sixteen years old he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became an active member of the Methodist church and there married Miss Ellis, November 7, 1846. Mrs. Samson was born in Uniontown, Penn., but was reared in Cincinnati. In

May, 1854, they removed to Davenport, Iowa, and thence, in 1856, to Monmouth, where Mr. Samson was a cabinet maker, a contractor and builder, and for several years a manufacturer of school furniture. Of an inventive turn of mind, he made the first curved-back school seat and prepared an unequaled liquid slating for blackboards. He was especially prominent as an Odd-Fellow and was a member of the Fidelity Lodge, Cincinnati, Ohio, later affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 160, was a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1868-69, and a charter member of the Hiawatha Encampment in 1887. He became popular throughout the County and State, and his death, August 9, 1891, which resulted from paralysis, was widely regretted. Mr. and Mrs. Secrist are the parents of five children: Frank M., George A., Calvin C., Jr., John B. and Carrie May.

SHIELDS, CAPTAIN W. W.; blacksmith and horseshoer; Monmouth; is one of the best known military men in his part of the State, and is a citizen of prominence and influence. He was born near Youngstown, Ohio, in 1853, a son of John and Mary Shields, natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died in her native State in 1858, and his father married Elizabeth McWilliams, who died May 16, 1902, in Monmouth. John Shields, who was a blacksmith, came to Monmouth in 1864 and worked at his trade there until 1896, when he died. Captain Shields' sister, Mary B., lives at New Wilmington, Penn.; his half-brother, George Edward, lives at Dixon, Ill.; his half-sisters, Nellie and Minnie, at Monmouth. He was brought to Monmouth when he was eleven years old and completed his schooling there and mastered the blacksmith's trade under his father's instruction. He has conducted business successfully for himself since 1875. April 5, 1893, he was elected captain of Company H, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guard. The company was organized at Monmouth, April 28, 1881, with fifty-three men, and was then known as Company C, Fourth Regiment Illinois State Militia. It has been known by its present designation since 1882. Its first captain was W. G. Bond, who was succeeded by Col. George C. Rankin, he by Col. D. E. Clarke, who in 1893 gave place to Captain Shields. After the beginning of the Spanish-American war, the company went to Springfield, under National Guard organization, forty-

six men strong, but received recruits and, when mustered into the United States service, May 11, 1898, included one hundred and thirteen men. The regiment was sent to Camp Alger, Va., thence to Charleston, S. C., thence by transport to Sibony, where for some time it remained on board transports. From there it was sent to Porto Rico, landing July 25, 1898. It participated in the Porto Rico campaign, in which it marched more miles than any other regiment. Company H lost two men from typhoid fever, one of whom died at Springfield, the other at his home. The company was mustered out November 25, 1898, at Springfield, Ill., and about a score of its members went to the Philippines, where they fared well, only one of them being wounded. Company H, was on duty fifteen days during the strike at East St. Louis, and, in 1894, served twenty-one days at Chicago during the labor troubles there. It has had only four captains in twenty-one years, and Captain Shields has been in command longer than either of his predecessors.

SIPHER, JOHN WESLEY.—The family of Sipher is an old one in the State of New York and is represented in nearly every section of the United States. In successive generations it has produced men who have been leaders in public enlightenment and material development, and who have made their mark wherever their lots have been cast. A conspicuous representative of this family in Warren County, Ill., is John Wesley Sipher, of Monmouth, President of the Monmouth Brick Company, of the Monmouth Hospital and of the Monmouth Country Club and Vice-President of the Monmouth Business Men's Association. John Wesley Sipher was born at Utica, N. Y., July 1, 1844, a son of Moses and Eva (Baldee) Sipher. His father was a native of Manheim, N. Y., his mother of Herkimer, in the same State. Jacob Sipher, his grandfather in the paternal line, was born at Manheim, and married Katharine Windecker, who was also a native of the same place. His grandfather in the maternal line was Henry Baldee, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and married Margaret Rasbach, of Kerkimer, N. Y. Mr. Sipher was educated at his native place and married Caroline Wood at Sempronius, N. Y., February 13, 1867, and has two daughters, Mrs. Eva (Sipher) Diffenbaugh and Mrs. Carrie (Sipher) Meeker. In 1869, he came

with his wife and their six months old baby to Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., where they arrived April 25. Soon afterward he began dealing in lumber and coal on the site of the plant of the present Sipher Lumber and Coal Company, now No. 617 South Second Street. He added the ice business to his original enterprise in 1875. He was elected Alderman for the Fifth Ward of Monmouth in 1873, and Alderman of the First Ward in 1875. He has for many years been a member of the Library Board and has been called to other responsible positions, including those mentioned at the beginning of this article. Mr. Sipher is a man of much public spirit, votes with the Republican party and is liberal in his religious views.

SMITH, HARRISON B., Banker and Cashier People's National Bank, Monmouth, Ill., was born in the city of Monmouth, January 17, 1864, the son of William F. and Margaret (Bell) Smith. Both his parents were natives of the State of Virginia, as were his grandparents on both the paternal and maternal side. His father's parents were Barnett and Mary Smith, while those of his mother were L. G. and Margaret Bell. Mr. Smith was educated in the schools of his native city, and, in October, 1890, he was united in marriage, in the city of Monmouth, to Charlotte Shultz, who died June 10, 1897, leaving one son, Harold G. On October 22, 1902, Mr. Smith was married to his second wife, who was Miss Vie Harding of Monmouth. In political views Mr. Smith is a Republican and in occupation a banker, being at the present time one of the Directors and the Cashier of the People's National Bank, Monmouth. His reputation for probity and business intelligence in the community where he has spent his life, is indicated by the position which he now holds in one of the leading financial institutions of his native city.

SMITH, WILLIAM FRANCIS (deceased), Monmouth, Warren County; was born at Cass Bride Farm, Louisa County, Va., February 22, 1815, a son of Barnett Smith, Jr., and Mary Field (Grayson) Smith. In 1820 the family removed to Glasgow, Kentucky. In the fall of 1835, Mr. Wm. F. Smith came to Monmouth, Ill., where he remained until his death, September 2, 1892. Mr. Smith began his business career

in Monmouth by establishing a general merchandise business on the northeast corner of the square. This enterprise was subsequently combined with a drug store. In 1843 he erected a store on the southwest corner of the square, where he continued in business until 1875, when he retired from active life. In 1863 he took his oldest son, Edwin R. Smith, into partnership, the firm being known as William F. Smith & Son. Edwin R. Smith died in 1868, and in 1869 William B. Smith, his second son, and John C. Dunbar were admitted into the partnership. Mr. Smith was identified with various other interests in Monmouth. He was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank in 1890, and its Vice-President. The building occupied by the bank was erected by him. Though frequently besought to become a candidate for public office, the only one of importance he ever filled was that of Probate Judge of Warren County. He was married April 12, 1838, to Margaret Bell, who died November 24, 1899, and their children were: Edwin R., Mary F., Inez B., Wm. B., Margaret E., L. Graham, Caroline K., Elizabeth A. and H. B.

SPICER, ALEXANDER W., retired farmer and stockraiser, Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., is one of the largest land owners in the county, and a man whose success in life has been won by methods which have commended him to the good opinion of all with whom he has had business relations. He was born in Ohio, March 14, 1822, a son of Thomas, and a grandson of John Spicer. The latter, an Englishman settled in New Jersey, where he married. He served his adopted country as a soldier in the War of 1812 and later settled in Ohio, where he died leaving four sons. His son Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1823, when Alexander W. Spicer was little more than a year old. The boy attended district schools and grew up as a hired laborer on a farm and, February 14, 1847, married Flora Elliott, a daughter of William Elliott, a native of Penn. In 1856 Mr. Spicer came to Monmouth and was so favorably impressed by the advantages offered by the then new country in the vicinity of that village, that, in 1857, he settled with his family on a farm west of the town, where he remained two years. He then removed to Mercer County, where for twenty years he was engaged quite extensively in farming and breeding stock. Here he prospered

so well that, when he returned to Monmouth Township in 1881, he was the owner of 3,500 acres of land. From that time until 1890 he lived one mile north of Monmouth, but, at the date last mentioned, moved into Monmouth, where in 1891, he erected a fine residence at Boston Avenue and A Street, which has continued to be his home in his years of retirement from active life. To Alexander W. and Flora (Elliott) Spicer have been born children as follows: William, born March 8, 1846, is in business at Portland, Oregon; Thomas W., born December 20, 1849, is a farmer in Warren County; Rebecca C., born November 15, 1853; James Wiley, born September 28, 1857, died June 7, 1874; John R., born February 1, 1858, now lives in Nebraska; Isabelle, born August 22, 1855, and married W. S. Johnson, of Mercer County; Martha J., born May 3, 1863; Oliver A., born September 23, 1865, lives in Monmouth Township; Frank S., born January 18, 1868, died August 31, 1892. Rebecca C. and Martha J. died in infancy. Mr. Spicer is a Republican in politics and a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth.

STEDMAN, NELSON; house and sign-painter; Monmouth; has prospered in his home city where he owns a good residence and three houses which he rents. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 18, 1832, a son of Wells and Louisa (Nott) Stedman, natives respectively of New York and Vermont. When Mr. Stedman was about one year old his father died and his mother having become Mrs. Parker, emigrated to Ohio and thence, in 1856, to Monmouth, Ill. Eventually she went to Grand Island, Neb., where she died in 1888. Nelson Stedman, Mrs. Parker's only surviving child by her first marriage, was educated in Ohio and in the public schools of Ypsilanti, Mich., subsequently learned the trade of house and sign-painter, at which he was employed in Ohio and later at Monmouth until 1884, when he went to Grand Island, Neb., where he farmed until 1900. He spent one year in Custer County, Neb., where he pre-empted government land. Returning to Monmouth (to which place he had first come from Akron, Ohio, in 1856) he was employed at the Weir Plow Works twelve years, foreman in the paintshop of the Pattee Plow Works four years, and afterwards engaged in general painting. He is a Republi-



A W Shipper

can and voted for Fremont for President in 1856. He has been a member of the City Council and was influential in that body when the city was paved and other important improvements were made. He has passed the chairs in Warren Lodge, No. 160, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been received into the encampment. Mary E. Parker was married to Mr. Stedman at Akron, Ohio. She was born at Medina, Ohio, a daughter of Lemuel C. and Susan (Perry) Parker, and her father died at Akron, where her mother died in December, 1901, aged ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Stedman have had four children: Mary L., who married Colin Roadhouse of Monmouth; Susan E., who is Cashier in the United States Clothing House at Monmouth; Edward P., who married and in 1894 died at Monmouth, and one other who died in infancy.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM H.; retired farmer; Monmouth; an influential and highly respected citizen, an active member of the United Presbyterian church and Senior Vice-Commander of McClanahan Post, No. 330 Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 11, 1843, a son of William and Nancy (Pettinger) Stevenson. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was an early settler and farmer in Brown County, where he died in 1867. His mother, who died in Hale Township, Warren County, in 1892, bore her husband children as follows: Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Mary J., of Omaha, Neb., Esther, Nancy, Calvin of Hale Township, Hannah and William H. Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Esther, Nancy and Hannah are dead. William H. Stevenson passed his childhood and youth and secured a common school education in Brown County, Ohio, and, in 1862, located in Woodford County, Ill. August 22 of that year he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the Army of the Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black Bayou, Jackson, Mansfield, Cane River, Fort Gaines and Spanish Fort and in the siege of Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged from the service, July 10, 1865, and returned to Ohio. In 1869 he settled in Hale township, Warren County, where, in 1870, he bought a farm which he cultivated until October, 1899, when he came to

Monmouth, where he has since lived. He married, in Hale Township, in 1880, Sarah McConnell, a daughter of John McConnell, who was a pioneer there. Mrs. Stevenson has borne her husband a son, William J. Stevenson.

STICE, OSCAR; proprietor of a general teaming business, Monmouth, was a soldier of the Civil war and is an influential Grand Army man and Republican. He was formerly a farmer, and as such was successful at a time when success in that vocation was harder to achieve than with the scientific and mechanical aids now in vogue. He was born in Honey Creek, Warren County, in 1842, a son of Andrew J. and Ruby L. (Bond) Stice, the one of Kentucky and the other of North Carolina. Mr. Stice came to Warren County in 1831 and married there. He died in 1848, and his widow married A. J. Cayton, of Roseville, and died in 1901. Andrew J. and Ruby L. (Bond) Stice had two children: Oscar Stice, the subject of this sketch, and Lissa, who married J. H. Butters, of Knoxville, Tenn. Oscar Stice was reared and educated in Warren County, and began to be of some account at farm labor when the civil war opened. August 17, 1861, when he was about nineteen years old, he enlisted at Burlington, Iowa, in the First Iowa Light Artillery, which, in the Army of the West, participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Tusculum, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, in the siege of Vicksburg and in Sherman's operations until the fall of Atlanta. Mr. Stice was honorably discharged from the army service August 6, 1864, and mustered out two days later. He received a gun-shot wound in battle and is an honored member of George Crook Post, No. 81, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. He married in Warren County, in 1875, Rebecca E. Fairburn, who was born in West Virginia, a daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Tole) Fairburn, who settled in this County in 1865. Mrs. Stice has borne her husband one child, Chester D., born February 2, 1878.

STRICKLER, SAMUEL A.; contractor and builder, Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; has lived in that city half a century and is honored as a veteran of the War of 1861-65, and as an upright and enterprising citizen who has made a worthy success in life. He was born in

Cumberland County, Penn., July 4, 1844, a son of Samuel L. and Belle Ann (Frazier) Strickler, natives of that State. His mother died in Pennsylvania, and his father married Maria Horner. He was a carpenter and contractor and in 1852 he brought his family to Monmouth, where he died about 1889, and where his widow is living. By his first marriage he had children named William, who died in Monmouth; Samuel A.; and Lavenia Ann; and by his second marriage he had children named Mary, Jennie, Elizabeth, Henry, Landis and Laura. Samuel A. Strickler was reared and educated and gained a practical knowledge of his trade at Monmouth. In 1863, he enlisted there, in Company L, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was mustered into the service at Springfield, Illinois, and was included in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Strickler did garrison duty and acted as a scout in Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas, and was honorably discharged from the service at Houston, Texas, in 1865. Returning to Monmouth he was for about sixteen years engaged in contracting and building. He resumed business in 1896, after several years' retirement and is meeting with much success. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married at Monmouth, in 1868, Mary E. Hendricks, who was born in Knox County, Ill., a daughter of John B. Hendricks, a veteran of the civil war, who came early to Knox County, and died at the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Strickler have children named William, Carry, Frank, Nellie, Samuel and John.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN D.; manufacturer of and dealer in granite monuments, Monmouth; is a progressive, up-to-date citizen, who is a leader in his special industry, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, taking a deep and abiding interest in all questions affecting the progress and prosperity of his city and county. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1851, a son of Daniel and Margaret Ann (Beard) Sutherland. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Peoria County, Ill., in 1841, and removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1849. He was a successful teacher in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois and Iowa, was married in the last mentioned State and died in Monmouth, July 7, 1902. His good wife still survives him and resides in Monmouth. John D.

Sutherland was reared and educated in Davis County, Iowa, learned his trade at Kirksville, Mo., and, after working as a marble-worker at Burlington, Iowa, three years, he came to Monmouth in 1889, as an employee of John Moard, of Burlington, a marble manufacturer and dealer, who had established a branch here. In 1890, in partnership with W. H. Lord, Mr. Sutherland bought Mr. Moard's business in Monmouth and established an independent enterprise, of which he became sole proprietor in 1892. His business, which is quite large, is constantly growing.

SYKES, MARY E.—The public schools of Warren County, Illinois, are under the able supervision of Mrs. Mary E. Sykes, of Monmouth, who was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Warren County in 1894, was re-elected in 1898, and is a candidate for re-election in 1902. Mrs. Mary E. Sykes was born at Rozetta, Henderson County, Illinois, and is a daughter of Mathew and Jane (Stevenson) Mitchell. Miss Mitchell married Loren R. Sykes at Rozetta, Henderson County, Ill., October 22, 1874, and they have three daughters named Mabel A., Edith M. and Lora M. Sykes. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Sykes advocates the principles of the Republican party. Mrs. Sykes' girlhood was spent in Henderson County. In 1874 she went to Knox County, whence, in 1882, she removed to Warren County, locating at Monmouth, where she has since lived. She took up her career as teacher in the Central School building at Monmouth in 1886, and taught there continuously for eight years until 1894, when she assumed the duties of County Superintendent, which she has since performed with such marked ability that she is regarded as one of the most efficient County Superintendents in Illinois.

TORRANCE, THOMAS, engineer at the city pumping station; Monmouth; is active in local politics as a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. As a tool-dresser he was long in the employ of the Weir Plow Company, and for four or five years had charge of the machinery at the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company. He has been a city employe since May, 1900. He was born in Scotland in 1850, a son of William and Margaret (Patterson) Torrance. Their



David Simmell

son Thomas grew up and was educated in Muhlenburg County, Ky., and there became a stationary engineer. He has lived in Monmouth since 1879 and married, in Knox County, in 1887, Julia Irene Child, daughter of Erastus and Rachel Child, natives of New York, who were pioneers of Knox County, Ill., and now live in Iowa. They have one child, Mabel Irene Torrance, born August 29, 1890.

TORRANCE, J. M., long connected with planing-mill interests at Monmouth, was elected a member of the Monmouth City Council in 1900, was re-elected in 1902, and is Chairman of the Sewer Committee, is an active Presbyterian, and a representative citizen of much public spirit. He was born in Scotland in 1844, a son of William and Margaret (Patterson) Torrance, who emigrated to New York in 1850, and thence to Kentucky, where his father, who was a machinist, died in 1882. His mother came to Monmouth in 1888, and died there in 1892. J. M. Torrance was scarcely more than a child when his parents took him to Kentucky, where he was educated and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he came to Monmouth and was so successful as a carpenter that in 1889, as the head of the firm of J. M. Torrance & Company, he established a planing mill. Later, as a member of the firm of Torrance & McIntosh, he put a foundry and machine shop in operation and eventually sold all his manufacturing interests to Mr. McIntosh. As a Republican, he has been influential in local affairs and has advanced the interests of Monmouth to the extent of his ability. He is now a stockholder in the Monmouth Plow Company, and has charge of the wood-work department. Mr. Torrance was married, in Kentucky, in 1870, to Elizabeth Hamilton, who has borne him six children: Isabelle, William, Robert (deceased), Margaret, Catharine and Charles (deceased).

TURNBULL, DAVID; Undertaker and Livryman, Monmouth; was born at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, February 4, 1857, a son of John and Margaret (Allen) Turnbull. John Turnbull, who was born at Nashville, Tenn., was a son of William and Margaret (Marshall) Turnbull, the first a native of Scotland, the last a native of Virginia. Margaret Allen, who was born at Springboro, Ohio, was in the maternal line, at least, of Irish extraction. Mr. Turnbull was educated at Xenia and in 1883 began

business as a furniture dealer and undertaker in Ohio. He located at Monmouth in January, 1884, where he conducts an undertaking business and a livery stable, and where, by sheer force of character, he has put himself in the front rank of men of affairs. He was elected Sheriff of Warren County in 1890, and again in 1898, and is one of only two Democrats who have been elected to that office since 1860. From 1895 to 1899 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Monmouth. David Turnbull married Ada Stevenson at Xenia, Ohio, November 26, 1884, and they have had three children named Robert S., who died January 1, 1902; J. Maxwell, and Lois Turnbull. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull are members of the First United Presbyterian church, of Monmouth, and are liberal contributors to its various interests. In many ways, during his successful business career there, Mr. Turnbull has shown that he is a man of much public spirit who has at heart the welfare of the people of his city and county.

TURNBULL, JOHN M., of Monmouth, was born at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, July 23, 1833, a son of David and Nancy (Mitchell) Turnbull, natives respectively of Ohio and of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Turnbull, a native of Scotland, married a member of the Marshall family of Tennessee. His grandmother in the maternal line was a native of Sweden and of the family of Springer. Mr. Turnbull was educated in the schools at Monmouth and began life as a farmer on the Turnbull homestead six miles northwest of Monmouth. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he took the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1862, after the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and afterwards for two months in which the engagements at Perryville, Ky., Stone River and Murfreesboro, Tenn., were fought, he was in command of his company. He was detailed for duty on the staff of General W. H. Lytle and was in that service at the time of the General's death at Chickamauga. Lieutenant Turnbull participated in the Atlanta campaign, where his command was under fire almost constantly for thirty days, and in a night skirmish at Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864, he was wounded. He participated in the historic battle of Mission Ridge, and in later engagements, but

resigned his commission in October, 1864, and was discharged from the service and returned to Monmouth in time to vote at the November election of that year. He was appointed Postmaster at Monmouth by President Lincoln, his commission being signed by President Johnson, who later attempted to remove him for political reasons. The Senate withheld its approval of the President's action, and Mr. Turnbull held the office until 1887. At the time of his suspension by President Johnson, Mr. Turnbull was filling the office of Mayor of Monmouth. Politically Mr. Turnbull is an enthusiastic Republican. He and his family are members of the First United Presbyterian Church. As a real estate and insurance agent he ranks with the leading men in his line in Warren County. Mr. Turnbull married at Washington, Iowa, to Miss Anna P. Orr, in October, 1854. His first wife having died, he was married in the city of Chicago, in September, 1892, to Miss Hattie A. Edwards. By his first marriage he has four daughters: Mary E., Clara O., Nancy J. and Jennie R. By his second marriage he has one son, John M. Turnbull, Jr.

VAN STEENWYK, JOHN; plaster contractor; Monmouth; is one of the most enterprising citizens of the city mentioned, and enjoys a wide acquaintance, especially in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was born at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1867, a son of William and Caroline (VanGravlan) Van Steenwyk, natives of Holland, who married in Iowa. His father was a son of William Van Steenwyk, who was an early settler at Pella, Iowa. He located in the early 'forties at Keokuk, which then consisted of only a few log houses, and which is his home at the present time. John VanSteenwyk was educated and instructed in his trade at Keokuk, and came to Monmouth in 1891, and has become popular as a citizen and has prospered as a business man. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, representing the Third Ward, in 1899, and served two years in that office, during a portion of which time he was Chairman of the Gas and Electric Light Committee and of the Committee on Buildings and Public Grounds. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Fraternal Tribune and of Monmouth Lodge, No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of the body last mentioned he is one of the trustees and, in 1900, was elected representative to

the Grand Lodge. He married, at Burlington, Iowa, in 1893, Myrtle L. Johnson, daughter of Joseph E. Johnson, a pioneer at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who removed thence to Burlington. Mrs. Van Steewyk has borne her husband two children whose names are Glenn Elton John and Melvin.

WALLACE, DAVID A., D. D., LL. D., (deceased), educator and founder of Monmouth College, was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry near Fairview, Ohio, June 16, 1826. In 1846 he graduated at Miami University, in his native State, and was in succession the devoted pastor of the United Presbyterian churches at Fall River and Boston, Mass.; at Monmouth and Sugar Tree Grove, Warren County, Ill. In this State his pastoral labors were performed while he was doing his remarkable work in the cause of Christian education. Before going east to preach he was engaged for a time in teaching in Ohio. In 1856 he came from Boston to found Monmouth College, and for twenty-one years was its head and its heart. He directed its course of study, raised funds, superintended the erection of buildings, traveled widely to gather students, taught much in the class room, conducted the correspondence, wrote for the press, lectured and preached. Personal guidance and help were constantly given to all connected with the school. He was always among the first in every movement for the good of the city. The College attained great success during his wise and energetic administration. Few men ever had the influence over students that he possessed. The earnestness, enthusiasm and religious convictions of the President were imparted to the institution. Dr. Wallace's eminent ability made him widely known. From the pulpit or from the platform his words had power over any audience. January 1, 1878, broken down with immense over-work, he withdrew from the College. The last days of this noble life, useful to the end, were spent in ministerial work at Wooster, Ohio, where he died, October 21, 1883. His wife, Mrs. Martha (Findley) Wallace, resides at Wooster. Their children are: John Findley Wallace, Assistant General Manager Illinois Central R. R., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lizzie Wallace Taggart, wife of Judge Taggart, Wooster, Ohio; Rev. McClanahan H. Wallace, Eugene, Ore.; Rev. William Wallace, Hawarden, Iowa; and Lieut. Charles Wallace, U. S. A. Signal Corps, Philippine Islands.

WALL, L. L., manager of the Monmouth Brick Company, Monmouth, is one of the most enterprising and progressive brick manufacturers in his vicinity, and one of the best known and most highly respected business men in his city. He was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1850, a son of Andrew and Hanna (Bradgman) Wall, natives of Germany, who were brought in their childhood to Ohio, where they married. Andrew Wall became a brick-maker, and was in that line of manufacture at Logansport and Delphia, Ind. He died in Logansport in 1873. His wife, who lives at Delphia, bore him two children: Andrew, who is a brick contractor at Hammond, Ind., and L. L., the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in Indiana, grew up in the brick manufacturing business and eventually engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile in his native State, which business he continued for ten years. In 1895 he bought an interest in the Monmouth Brick Company, whose business had begun three years before. Mr. Wall began the work of improving the plant, which involved the building of new kilns, the putting in of a new engine, and the erection of sheds, the lumber for which alone cost \$2,000. Under his management the business of the company has been developed until it ranked as one of the most important of its kind in Warren and near-by counties. The concern is finishing the brick for the government building at Monmouth, and is fulfilling other large contracts. Mr. Wall married in Pulaski County, Ind., in 1882, Anna Kelley, and they have five children: Myrtle, a book-keeper in the Monmouth Brick Company; Lulu, a teacher of music; Minnie; Fred; Anna and Don. Mr. Wall is a member of Maple City Lodge, No. 302, Knights of Pythias.

WEBSTER, JOHN RANDOLPH, M. D., physician and surgeon, Monmouth, was born in Penn Hill Township, Lancaster County, Penn., July 18, 1835, a son of Samuel and Deborah (Kirk) Webster, both natives of Lancaster County and of Scotch ancestry. His father, Dr. Samuel Webster, was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1837, and located for practice in Monmouth in the same year, and almost immediately took rank as the leader of his profession in Warren County, a position in which he stood unrivaled during his long and successful career. He was an ardent Whig and as such was elect-

ed to the Illinois State Senate in 1850, serving in the Seventeenth General Assembly. His death occurred at Superior City, Wisconsin, in 1858. Dr. John R. Webster received his literary education at Macomb, Ill., and at Juniata Academy, in Perry County, Penn. After reading medicine with Dr. D. B. Rice, of Monmouth, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1858. After practicing for a few years in Monmouth, he took a course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1864. Since that time he has practiced continuously in Monmouth. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Association (of which he has been President), and of the local professional organizations. He has had a laborious and extensive practice, accompanied by unvarying success. In 1862 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was taken ill at Cairo, Ill., before his regiment entered into active service, and was compelled to return to his home. Dr. Webster affiliates with the Republican party, but has never sought nor consented to fill public office. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, in 1875, of which he has been Vice-President since 1877. He was married in Monmouth, September 20, 1858, to Susan I. Nye, daughter of Elisha Nye. They have had three children: Harry B., Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank of Monmouth; Frank, deceased; and Ralph W., a practicing physician of Chicago, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College and Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Chicago.

WEIR, WILLIAM S., inventor, manufacturer and banker, Monmouth, Ill., was born at Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, July 2, 1835, and died in Monmouth November 14, 1901. He was a son of William S. and Frances (Brown) Weir, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of Scotch descent. His father was born in Philadelphia, where he married. His death occurred when his son, William S. Weir, was sixteen years of age. The father learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, removed to Ohio while yet a young man, and, at the age of twenty, turned his attention to farming. In 1834 he

married Frances Brown, a daughter of James and Mary (Stewart) Brown, of Kentucky, and to them were born five children: William S., subject of this sketch, James B., Frances M., John B. and Pauline. In 1839 the senior Weir brought his family to Little York, Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of cloth, a business which he conducted for twenty years. At Little York the subject of this memoir grew to manhood. He received a limited education in the district schools of Sumner Township, voluntarily undertaking his own support when he reached the age of eleven years. Until 1862 he worked upon a farm. In the latter year he patented the Weir two-horse Cultivator, an implement covering all the important principles employed in every walking cultivator manufactured in the country up to this time, and yet not all protected by his patent. As Mr. Weir had been a plain farmer, knowing little of the patent laws and less of their scope in application, he was compelled to rely upon the attorneys in obtaining letters patent, which would secure for him his rights. Then, as now, the business of a patent attorney was in securing patents, and if one valuable invention embodied a dozen indispensable principles and the attorney could satisfy the applicant, or hoodwink him into accepting letters protecting but one, of course eleven remaining features would be left open for so many applicants, thereby increasing largely the business, or chances of business, for the attorney. This may not state just the experience of Mr. Weir, but it fully illustrates the practice that let in the other manufacturers, who employed important features of his invention that should have been protected by his patent of 1862. But his first experience taught him a lesson, and from that time forward the duplicity of no patent attorney operated to close his eyes against the salient points of his inventions. In 1863, with a capital of \$200, he came to Monmouth and had made for him, under contract, 120 cultivators. In the following year 500 more were made, and in 1865 he erected a small shop from which he turned out 800. In 1866, with increased capital, he put upon the market 1,200 cultivators, but in the winter of 1866-67 his entire plant was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding the plant at once, he put out 2,000 implements, and in the fall of 1867 organized the Weir Plow Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00, and himself as President, the other members of the company

being William Hanna, W. B. Boyd and Joseph Stevenson. In 1886 he sold his interest to William Hanna, who became President and remained in control until 1892, when a majority of the stock was sold to Martin Kingman and associates, of Peoria. Mr. Weir had various other interests in Warren County. He was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank of Monmouth, and served as its President from 1890 to the time of his death. In 1897 he organized the banks of Alexis and Little York, of both of which he was President. In the fall of 1899 he organized the Weir Pottery Company in order to manufacture a fruit jar which was one of his inventions. In that year the company erected a plant covering three acres and now gives employment to 160 persons. The main building is eighty feet square, and four stories high. There are other buildings, including the kilns. The output in 1901 was over 2,000,000 fruit jars. For many years Mr. Weir served as a trustee of Monmouth College. He was an elder in the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. He was married in Hale Township, Warren County, October 13, 1859, to Fidelia J., daughter of Thomas and Ann Boyd. She died February 1, 1884, leaving four children: Ella, Jessie O., William B., and Amy J., all of Monmouth. A daughter named Mary was deceased. The name of Mr. Weir is suggestive of much that is interesting and well worthy of preservation in local history and in the history of the development of agricultural machinery in the United States. The product of his inventive genius became well known and popular throughout the agricultural world. Personally he was a man of high character, deeply religious, kindly disposed to those less fortunate than he, possessed of public spirit, and always not only ready but anxious to assist in the promotion of those projects whose aim was the advancement of the material welfare of Monmouth. His name is indissolubly associated with the best interest of Monmouth and Warren County, to which his death, after a brief illness, was a distinct loss.

WELLS, WILLIAM; contractor and builder; Monmouth; has had an eventful career, a full history of which would be most interesting. He was born in Norfolk, England, May 26, 1827, a son of Joshua and Sarah Wells, who emigrated to Hamilton, Canada, in 1836, and were farm-

ers there during the balance of their lives. Mr. Wells was nine years old when his parents brought him to Canada. He remembers that the voyage consumed seven weeks and that the family landed at Montreal, and after five years the family removed to Michigan, where they stayed four years, in which time James K. Polk was elected. They then returned to Hamilton, where William Wells was reared and educated and learned the carpenter's trade, and where his mother died in 1868, his father in 1889, aged eighty-seven years. In 1849, in Canada, Mr. Wells married Almeda S. Convis, who was born in New York, a daughter of Colonel Convis, a patriot officer in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Wells died August 27, 1885, having borne her husband children as follows: George, born January 20, 1850, is dead; Sarah Jane, born March 2, 1851, who lives in Canada; William Joshua, born April 25, 1854; Mary Ann, born January 24, 1857, who died in girlhood; Willis Edward, born June 8, 1858; Alvin Edgar, born December 30, 1860; Charlotte Leona Almeda, born November 27, 1863; Alice Ella, born September 25, 1866; Helen Emma, born December 7, 1869; Anna Bella, born April 21, 1872; Victoria Adeline Estella, born August 18, 1875; and George Alfred Convis, born August 12, 1878. Mr. Wells became prominent as a contractor at Hamilton, Canada, where he built three churches and many residences, and was for a time a gardener and a fruit-grower, and is still the owner of a good 15-acre truck farm near that city. In 1877 he enlisted in the Canadian service in the Seventy-seventh Regulars, under Lord Dufferin, and was promoted from private to Ensign of Company Six, then to Lieutenant, and in 1880, under the Marquis of Lorne, to Captain. He saw active service at the time of Riel's rebellion and of the Fenian Raid, and served in the army of Canada for thirty-five years. He was offered a commission to go to South Africa to participate in the Boer War. Among his possessions are two uniforms which he wore while in the service. He is a member of the Church of England.

WILCOX, O. D.; stone contractor; Monmouth; is a veteran of the civil war and, as a Democrat, takes an active interest in local affairs. In 1899 and 1900 he represented the Third Ward in the City Council, and was a member of the Fire Committee, the Electric Light Committee and the Committee on Public

Buildings and Grounds, being Chairman of the first named. He has been for twenty-one years a member of the Monmouth Fire Department, and, in 1899, was elected President of the Illinois Firemen's Association. He was Deputy Sheriff, 1870-72, and City Marshal, 1874-75 and 1880-83. He is one of the four children of Charles and Eliza (Lee) Wilcox, the following facts concerning whom will be of interest: Charles, who lives in North Dakota, served three years in the civil war as a member of Company H, Seventy-Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; Theodore lives at Monmouth; Melissa married Joseph Grier, of Monmouth. O. D. Wilcox was reared and educated in New York, and came to Canton, Ill., in 1861. In 1864, in Fulton County, he enlisted for one hundred days in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service at Chicago as a member of Company E, and was stationed at Paducah, Ky., until October 27, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the service and returned to Fulton County. In 1866 he came to Monmouth and learned the stone mason's trade, and for many years has been one of the leading contractors in his line, doing much notable work and employing many workmen. He married in Monmouth, in 1868, Sarah Frances Hayes, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Anson and Ann Hayes, who were respectively of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, and who settled early at Monmouth and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have had six children: Joseph T. A., Harry, O. D., John and Mary. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic order. He was Worshipful Master of the local lodge of A. F. & A. M., and affiliates with the Chicago Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masons. His parents, Charles and Eliza (Lee) Wilcox, were born in Massachusetts and eventually settled in Onondaga County, N. Y., where Mr. Wilcox was born, April 17, 1846. They removed with their children to Fulton County, Ill., in 1861, and came from there to Monmouth in 1870. Charles Wilcox died in 1883; his wife in 1880.

WILLIAMS, D. H., Monmouth, is a veteran of the civil war, a leading Republican, a popular Grand Army man, and a public spirited citizen. He was for three years a member of the city police force. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., February 9, 1844, a son of Ros-

well and Christina (Newcomb) Williams, natives of that county. His father was a farmer who located in Mercer County in 1849, and died there. His mother died at Ellicottville, N. Y. The following facts concerning their children will be of interest: James L. enlisted May, 1862, in the Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and died at Vicksburg November, 1864; D. H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Electa Christina died in 1846. Roswell Williams' second wife, Hannah Brinkerhoff, who died in Ohio, bore her husband three children. One of her daughters is Mrs. Mary O. Young, of Ohio; another is Mrs. Hattie B. Wagoner. D. H. Williams attended the common schools and was brought up to the hard but useful life of a farmer in Mercer County. November 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Lyon, Peoria, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, February 22, 1862. The regiment was included in the Army of the Tennessee, and, after being stationed successively at Benton Barracks and at Pittsburg Landing, Mr. Williams took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, Williamsburg, Jackson, Grand Junction and in minor engagements, then went to Memphis, and thence to Vicksburg. He was made a prisoner of war at Lexington, Tenn., was paroled and returned to Benton Barracks. After being exchanged he went to Vicksburg and fought under Sherman in the Meridian campaign. He re-enlisted in his old company at Vicksburg December 20, 1863, and saw service in Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, fighting at Brandon, Meridian, Parker's Cross Roads, Champion Hills, and at Egypt Station, where eight hundred Confederates were captured in a stockade, and at Canton, where he and his companions were obliged to guard that number of prisoners and at the same time do battle with the enemy. He was honorably discharged from the service at Memphis, Tenn., September 20, 1865, and returned to Mercer County. In 1867 he removed to Monmouth, where, during that year, he married Melissa Bunker, who was born there February 15, 1844, a daughter of James M. and Polly (Love) Bunker, natives respectively of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and of Ohio. Mr. Bunker came to Monmouth some time after 1830, and married in Mercer County. In 1840 he open-

ed a paint shop at a place now on South Main Street, just north of the Opera House, before any other painter had established himself in the town. In 1861 he enlisted at Galesburg, in Company C, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until he received an honorable discharge in 1862. He died at Monmouth in 1868. His widow, who survives him, bore him nine children: Wyatt, died young; Alonzo, served three years in Company C, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died April, 1876; Mrs. Williams, next in order of birth; Lorenzo, served from 1862 until the close of the war in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry and is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy; Thomas, died young; Malesta, now Mrs. Whaley, lives in Mercer County; Zack, lives in Monmouth; Mrs. Ida Henry, lives in Monmouth; Warren, a costumer and milliner at Monmouth. D. H. and Melissa (Bunker) Williams have had the following named children: Mrs. Jessie Wilson, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Lucia Jones, of Monmouth; Nellie and Mary Ella, who died young; John D., cigar manufacturer, Monmouth; Bertha E. and Adda. Mr. Williams is a member of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was Commander in 1894 and is now Sergeant Major, and Mrs. Williams is Conductor and was Secretary, and for three years, President of the Ladies' Relief Corps. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WISE, ROBERT M.; contractor and builder; Monmouth. In a growing city like Monmouth the work of the contractor and builder is an important one and, if he be a man of enterprise and integrity, he is certain to rear himself monuments which will stand for many years after he has passed away as reminders of the part he has taken in the work of development and improvement. Robert M. Wise was born at Valparaiso, Ind., March 29, 1860, a son of Jonathan and Margaret Wise, natives respectively of Washington County, Penn., and Knox County, Ohio, who were married in the Buckeye State. Jonathan Wise was a blacksmith and a man of upright and patriotic character. He died in Indiana, in 1891, and his widow still survives. They had children as follows: Robert M., B. S., D. W., Jennie, Catharine, Maggie and Maud. B. S. and D. W. live in Indiana. Robert M. was reared and educated in that State and, in 1883, came to Monmouth and learned the car-

penter's trade, at which he worked for six years with W. S. Emert. He was also employed for a time by Warren Chapin, and he has done considerable contracting on his own account, his work having been principally in the erection of residences. He is a member of Monmouth Lodge No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Monmouth, in 1887, he married Nettie Reed, daughter of Omie L. Reed, one of the early prominent men of that city, and they have a son named Omie.

WOLFF, S. J.; carpenter and the first reader of the Christian Science Church, Monmouth, Warren County, Ill.; has been identified with the Christian Science movement since 1897, having begun the study of the science in 1896. Christian Scientists began their work in Monmouth in private houses. In July, 1899, they established a public meeting place at one hundred and five East Broadway, and in April, 1900, they organized as a church, known as First Church of Christ Scientist of Monmouth, Illinois, with a membership of seven, whose number has increased to fourteen, and after which a more suitable place was desired, and then moved to their present hall, located at 108 South First Street. Mrs. Wolff, who was the first to complete the course of prescribed instruction, was elected President, and Mr. Wolff, who had been a member of the organization at Kirkwood, was chosen first reader. He "took his class" at Peoria. S. J. Wolff was born January 25, 1854, in Cumberland County, Penn., a son of John and Rose Ann (McCoy) Wolff, natives of that State. His father died in Pennsylvania, in 1861, and his mother married Jacob Burkholder. The subject of this sketch was the sole issue of the first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder had two children: Ellen, who lives in Pennsylvania, and Charles N., a citizen of Whiteside County, Ill. Mrs. Burkholder came to Kirkwood, Warren County, in 1887, and died there in 1898. S. J. Wolff was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He married in that State, Mary J. Hyers, who has borne him three children: Mrs. Effie Alma Bear, of Monmouth; James E. and Roy B. The family settled in Kirkwood in 1880, and there Mr. Wolff engaged in contracting and building until 1896. Under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, the Christian Science movement at Monmouth is growing steadily and substantially.

WOLF, WILLIAM B.—Illinois owes a debt of gratitude to Pennsylvania which she is not likely to repay as long as the course of emigration is westward. She has received from her sister State a large number of sturdy citizens of the highest character and ability who have been an important factor in all her development and prosperity. One such is William B. Wolf, of Monmouth. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 23, 1839, a son of George S. and Mary (Amweg) Wolf, both natives of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Christian Wolf, who was also born in that State. In April, 1861, Mr. Wolf enlisted in what became Company I, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, which formed a division of the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was wounded twice during this enlistment, once during the fighting in front of Richmond in 1862, and again in the Wilderness campaign in Virginia in 1864. He was First Lieutenant in Company I during this campaign, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was brevetted Captain, his commission being signed by President Andrew Johnson. After his wound healed he organized a company at Harrisburg, Pa., and was made its Captain. This company was one of eight assigned to the 101st Pennsylvania regiment which had been depleted by hard service. In this regiment he served until the close of the war. Mr. Wolf located in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1865, and removed to Warren County in 1868. He was employed for several years in the hardware establishment of E. E. Wallace, in Monmouth, then in 1876 became bookkeeper for the Pattee Plow Company, of which he is now Treasurer. He has taken an active interest in local politics, and was a member of the Monmouth City Council under the administration of Mayor Pillsbury. In 1893 he was elected to the office of Mayor, and served in that capacity for two years with much credit. Mr. Wolf married Rose S. Sheriff at Keithsburg, Illinois, October 29, 1868. He is a member and ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has been a liberal contributor toward the maintenance of public worship and the advancement of many other worthy causes. In politics he is a Republican.

YOUNG, DR. JOHN A., only child of William and Mary McKnight Young; born February 1, 1812, in Chillicothe, Ohio; came to Monmouth, January 9, 1839, and thereafter made Mon-

mouth his home continuously until his death, May 3, 1874. The son of a tanner, he naturally as a young man took up the trade in which his father was engaged. Having perfected himself in this he spent a year in Philadelphia that he might acquire the currier's art. Thus it will be seen that the manufacture of leather from the raw to the finished product was originally determined upon as his life's work. In fact, as he himself has said, "The idea of taking up a profession was farthest from his thoughts; and it was only to please a childless uncle, whose favorite he was (and who proposed paying all expenses if he would exchange the trade for the profession) that he undertook a month's trial at reading medicine in the office of Dr. Joshua Martin, in Xenia, Ohio." The month's trial would, as he supposed, demonstrate that he was not fitted either by nature or education for the study of medicine. But much to his own surprise and his uncle's delight, the end of the month found him so deeply interested in it that he had no wish to give it up. In the autumn of 1836 he was therefore duly enrolled as a medical student in the old Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. From this institution he graduated with honors in the spring of 1838. He married, February 16, 1841, Isabella, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Isabella (Guffey) Wallace, of Xenia, Ohio. To Dr. and Mrs. Young were born three sons: Samuel McKnight, namesake of the uncle referred to—died in infancy; William Wallace, now a distinguished dramatist of New York City; and Henry Byrd, now one of the foremost oculists and aurists of the west, of Burlington, Iowa. Dr. Young became a member of Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M. in its early days—his only secret society affiliation. In 1863 he joined the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, of which his wife was practically the founder. Dr. Young lived so strenuous a life professionally that he had but few outside interests. The only one of note was the Warren County Home Insurance and Banking Company, of which for a time he was President. For many years and at the time of his death he was a member of what was first known as the Executive Committee of Monmouth College Trustees. Of Dr. Young's professional career it may be said that he was the pioneer of specialism in Monmouth and vicinity. Crippled by rheumatism, which

attacked him in 1864 and later made locomotion impossible without the aid of crutches, he turned his attention more particularly to gynecology because it offered a field for a large office practice to take the place of much outside work that had to be abandoned. That he was conscientious, capable, fearless and industrious throughout all of the thirty-five years he practiced in Monmouth was the testimony of all who knew him. Dr. Young's mother died in Chillicothe in 1824. His father died in Monmouth in 1850. His widow survived until May, 1900. Dr. Young was buried the first Monday in May, 1874; Mrs. Young the first Monday in May twenty-six years later. Dr. Young was intellectually a very able man. His conversation, on a wide range of topics, was brilliant and brainy. An enthusiast in his profession, ardent, progressive, untiring, he was also a large-hearted, manly man, the Dr. MacLure of these prairies. The most eminent in the land might truly have said to him, as was said to the Highland practitioner, "Yir an honor tae oor profession."

KETTERING, GUY, farmer, Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., is a son of John and Sarah Kettering, who were natives respectively of Cumberland, Penn., and the State of Ohio. Mr. Kettering was born in Coldbrook Township, Warren County, April 10, 1864, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native county. He was early instructed in the practical business of farming, which he pursued exclusively until September 1, 1900, when he removed to the city of Monmouth, where he now resides. Mr. Kettering was married December 28, 1882, to Abbie M. Sloan, a daughter of Jonathan and Maria (Tubbs) Sloan, who were natives of the State of New York. Emigrating to Tompkins Township, Mr. Sloan bought land there and followed the business of farming until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. His widow then removed to Kirkwood, Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the parents of four children, of whom one is deceased. One daughter, Frances, lives in Iowa, while another, Martha, resides in Kirkwood. A third daughter, Abbie, has borne her husband four children: Ethel Pearl, Harry Earl, Bernard Sloan and Mildred Lucile.

PART III.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Township Organization in Warren County—One Favorable Vote Held to be Invalid—Final Organization Perfected as Result of Election Held in November, 1853—Naming of the Townships.

During the first eighteen years of its history the business affairs of Warren County were conducted by a County Commissioners' Court, composed of three men. The first board was chosen at the special election when the county organization was perfected, and consisted of John B. Talbot, Adam Ritchey, Jr., and John Pence. They were elected July 3, 1830, and served until the regular election in August of the same year. The others who served the county on the Commissioners' Court, and the dates of their service, were:

John B. Talbot, 1830-34, 1836-38.
John Pence, 1830-32.
Peter Butler, 1830-32, 1840-44.
Jeremiah Smith, 1832-34.
James McCallon, 1832-34.
Robert Gilmore, 1834-36.
William Whitman, 1834-36.
W. S. Jamison, 1834-36.
Samuel G. Morse, 1836-39.
Alexander Turnbull, 1836-38, 1844-46.
James C. Hutchinson, 1838-40.
John C. Bond, 1838-42.
James P. Hogue, 1839-43.
James Tucker, 1842-45.
H. Brownlee, 1843-44.
Thomas Griffee, 1844-46.
James Drain, 1846-48.
H. E. Haley, 1846-47.
John B. Junkin, 1846-49.
Josiah Whitman, 1847-49.
John W. Giddings, 1848-49.

Daniel McNeil, Jr., was clerk of the board from 1830 to 1838, and again from 1843 to 1848. Elijah Davidson held the position from 1838 to 1843. The last session of the County Commissioners' Court was held November 12, 1849. The members then were John B. Junkin, Josiah Whitman, and John W. Giddings.

The legislature of 1849, under the constitution of 1848, passed an act creating the County Court, and giving to it the powers that had been vested in the County Commissioners' Court, the latter being abolished by the same act. The County Court consisted of a County Judge and two Justices of the Peace, who were known as Associate Justices. The first session of this court in Warren County was held December 3, 1849, with Judge Ivory Quinby presiding. John Riggs was Associate Justice; William F. Smith, clerk; and John Brown, sheriff. The County Court had charge of county matters until the township organization system was adopted and the power was vested in the Board of Supervisors, which was permanently done in 1854.

The first vote on township organization was taken at the regular election in November, 1849. A majority of votes was cast in favor of the change, and the County Court, whose duty it was, named three commissioners, Joseph Paddocks, John C. Bond and Ira F. M. Butler, to divide the county into townships. The committee performed this duty and reported that they had divided the county according to the congressional survey, and named the townships as follows:

Township 8 North, 1 West—Greenbush.
Township 9 North, 1 West—Berwick.
Township 10 North, 1 West—Floyd.
Township 11 North, 1 West—Coldbrook.
Township 12 North, 1 West—Milton.
Township 8 North, 2 West—Swan.
Township 9 North, 2 West—Hat Grove.
Township 10 North, 2 West—Ripley.

Township 11 North, 2 West—Monmouth.
 Township 12 North, 2 West—Spring Grove.
 Township 8 North, 3 West—Point Pleasant.
 Township 9 North, 3 West—New Lancaster.
 Township 10 North, 3 West—Center Grove.
 Township 11 North, 3 West—Sugar Grove.
 Township 12 North, 3 West—Martinsville.

The first election of a Board of Supervisors was held in April, 1850, and resulted in the choice of the following:

Greenbush—John C. Bond.
 Berwick—E. C. Lewis.
 Floyd—H. J. McCool.
 Coldbrook—Peter Butler.
 Milton—William Graham.
 Swan—Hezekiah Simmons.
 Hat Grove—David C. Riggs.
 Ripley—Porter Phelps.
 Monmouth—Daniel McNeil, Jr.
 Spring Grove—Robert Gilmore.
 Point Pleasant—Warren Park.
 New Lancaster—Eliphalet Mitchell.
 Center Grove—Joseph Tinkham.
 Sugar Grove—Thompson Lowther.
 Martinsville—William C. Maley.

The board met April 8 following, and organized by electing Peter Butler of Coldbrook as its first chairman. At the June session of the board it was reported that the names of Milton and Sugar Grove Townships would have to be changed, as other townships in the state already had these names. So Milton was changed to Warren and Sugar Grove to Westfield. The county was laid out into fifteen electoral precincts—one for each township—and judges of election appointed in each.

This June session was the last one of this Board of Supervisors. A decision of the Illinois Supreme Court was handed down soon after that time, in the Woodford County case, holding that in an election to vote on township organization, a majority of all the votes cast at the election must be cast in favor of organization. This had not been the case here, though more votes had been cast for organization than against it. Consequently, by general consent, the County Court resumed control and management of the county business August 7.

On petition of C. K. Smith and others, the matter of township organization was again submitted at the November election in 1851, but the proposition was defeated. It was submitted again, and again defeated, in November,

1852. September 12, 1853, James McCoy and more than fifty others asked for another vote at the next November election, which was granted, and this time the proposition carried, and the County Court, composed then of Judge Ivory Quinby and Associate Justices John Riggs and William Lair, named John C. Bond, Samuel Hallam, and Robert Gilmore as commissioners to divide the county into townships.

This commission followed the divisions made by the earlier one, but changed the name of Hat Grove Township to Roseville, Center Grove to Tompkins, Sugar Grove to Hale, Martinsville to Union, and New Lancaster to Ellison. The first Supervisors under this election were as follows:

Greenbush—John C. Bond.
 Berwick—E. C. Lewis.
 Floyd—William Laferty.
 Coldbrook—Benjamin F. Morey.
 Warren—John Miles.
 Swan—Absalom Vandever.
 Roseville—William Johnson.
 Ripley—Porter Phelps.
 Monmouth—Josiah Whitman.
 Spring Grove—Robert Gilmore.
 Point Pleasant—Warren Park.
 Ellison—Eliphalet Mitchell.
 Tompkins—Joseph Tinkham.
 Hale—William Fleming.
 Union—John P. McGaw.

The new board met June 5, and elected Josiah Whitman chairman. The names of three townships still conflicted with the names of other townships in the state, so the name of Ripley was changed to Lenox, Warren to Kelly, and Union to Sumner. No change in the names has since been made.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP.

(Township 9 North, Range 1 West.)

Berwick is the second from the south in the east tier of townships in Warren County. It is well watered by Cedar Fork of the Spoon river, and Slug Run, with Nigger creek crossing its southwest corner. These streams make

the land more broken in this township than in almost any other in the county, and for this reason also there is considerable timber. Much of the land, however, is rolling prairie, and generally it is a good farming country, with much wealth and substantial prosperity. The Iowa Central railroad passes through the north part of the township, entering from Floyd township on the northeast quarter of Section 6, going east through Section 5, and crossing back into Floyd from the northeast quarter of Section 4.

Berwick township was organized at the election of April 4, 1854. The records of the election have been lost, but the officers chosen were: Supervisor, E. C. Lewis; clerk, A. G. Pearce; Assessor, Harlan J. Davis; Collector, H. M. Lewis; Overseer of the Poor, A. V. T. Gilbert. The present officers are: Supervisor, Hiram Shirley; Clerk, R. J. Kirby; Assessor, D. Duffield; Collector, George Steele; Highway Commissioners, Eli Neff, William Meacham, Thomas Meadows; Constable, F. M. Ray. Those who have been supervisors of Berwick township to the present time are: E. C. Lewis, 1854-64; S. B. Crane, 1865; H. M. Lewis, 1866-78; W. D. Miller, 1879-89; J. Kirby, 1890-93; H. M. Lewis, 1894-95; Charles W. Robertson, 1896-97; H. Shirley, 1898-1902.

Berwick was one of the earliest townships settled, and many of the farms are held today by descendants of the men who first made their homes here. The first comers were Solomon Kaisey and Solomon Perkins, brothers-in-law, who located here in 1829, Kaisey on Section 7 and Perkins on Section 4. Perkins had located first in Coldbrook township in 1826, on what was later the Peter Butler farm. He was Second Lieutenant in Major Butler's company of volunteers for the Black Hawk war, and was also a member of the jury which tried the Indians charged with the murder of William Martin in Sumner township, just after the close of that war. He died at David City, Neb., in 1886. Soon after them came James Armstrong, who settled near the north line of the township, coming from Roseville. Henry Meadows was another settler of about the same time, making his home on Section 12, in 1831 or 1832. Isaac, Daniel and Samuel Perkins, brothers of Solomon, came in 1832, the two latter with their families. Isaac was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was killed in the service. Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist preacher, came in 1833 perhaps, locat-

ing on Section 17 and preaching all over this and adjoining counties. He had several sons who were also prominent in the doings of the early days. E. C. Lewis, father of Hon. H. M. Lewis, George Bay, E. W. Allen, the Shuffields, Samuel G. Morse, and others were also among the early settlers. John Wilcher was the first resident of the village of Berwick, then called Bowling Green, and his daughter and a man named Duffield were the first couple married there. The ceremony was performed by Squire James Tucker, of Swan township, the year the village was laid out. Probably the first mill was that of Josiah Stillings on Section 1, in the northeast corner, on Slug Run.

The first school in the township was opened in 1835. A log school house was built that year by Thomas Pearce, near the present site of the village of Berwick. Miss Jane Allen was the first teacher. She afterward married Judge Ivory Quinby, himself an early resident of Berwick township, and died in Monmouth in 1847. The latest figures at hand in the County Superintendent's office show that there are six school districts in the township, with one brick and five frame buildings. There are four male teachers, earning from \$35 to \$50 a month, and two female teachers, receiving \$30 and \$33. Males of school age in the township, 112, or whom 99 are enrolled in the schools; females of school age, 99, of whom 96 are enrolled. Two schools have libraries, with 40 volumes, worth \$115. The tax levy for schools is \$1,950; the value of school property, \$3,660; and the value of school apparatus, \$100.

Small-pox broke out in this township in January, 1853. Several deaths occurred, among them the wife and two children of Wyatt Ray, the wife and child of W. A. Jones, a Mr. Landon, Lorenzo Jenks, Hickson Ray, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Mary Riggs, and Garland Strode and one of his children. There were in all sixteen fatal cases.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows that there were then in Berwick township 928 horses, 2,970 cattle, 40 mules, 675 sheep, and 2,972 hogs. The total value of personal property was \$392,100, and the assessed valuation \$78,420. The assessed valuation of lands was \$233,360, and of lots, \$7,080.

The population of the township in 1900 was 826, a gain of 28 over the figures given in 1890.

CHURCHES.

Rev. Barton Randall was one of the pioneer circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal church and the first to visit this section of the state. The first quarterly meeting was held in Knox County, at which Thomas Pearce was appointed one of the stewards for Warren County. The second quarterly meeting was appointed to be held at Thomas Pearce's house March 18, 1833, but the weather was so bad no one attended. At this time there were scarcely a dozen Methodists in the whole county. A class was organized in the spring of 1833, by Rev. Barton Randall, composed of Barton H. Cartwright and wife, Thomas Pearce and wife, and Robert Ray and wife. They continued to meet at the homes of members until 1837, when a permanent place of meeting was arranged for in the village. In 1852 this little band erected a church building which did service for sixteen years. In 1868 a new church was built at a cost of \$4,000, and dedicated February 14, of that year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. S. Cummings, D. D. But this brave organization, which battled so successfully during the early years of its history, was not destined to carry out the plans of its founders. For many years after the building of the new church services were regularly maintained and the membership increased in due measure. But in process of time many strong supporters moved away to other localities, some were claimed by death, and the membership dwindled down to the point where regular services could not be supported, so for ten years past the property had stood idle.

During the summer of 1901, however, revival services were held by Rev. D. E. Hughes, of Monmouth, and by his efforts a church of the Christian faith was organized under the name of the Christian Church of Berwick. This organization has about forty members, and has arranged to use the old Methodist church property. It also maintains a flourishing Sabbath school, of which J. H. Smith is superintendent. C. E. Niseley, J. H. Smith, and A. Nordwell are the trustees of the organization. It has as yet no settled pastor.

In the early days there was quite a colony holding to the Baptist faith, and they congregated at the home of John Smith, in Roseville township, where on July 28, 1833, a society

was organized by Revs. John Clark and John Logan. August 1 following the congregation called Rev. G. Bartlett to become its pastor, and he took charge at once, serving until December, 1834. Other pastors of the church were Revs. R. M. Wilbur, Isaac Mattson, Erasmus Minor, Joel Sweet, Joseph Elliott, W. T. Bly, G. D. Simmons, Truman Gregory, H. S. P. Warren, C. E. Bailey, P. P. Shirley, R. L. Caldwell, J. B. Conger, Cary Tillsbury, Homer E. Norton, D. G. Zeak, George Gray, J. F. Caldwell, J. F. Merriman, J. E. Todd, and the present pastor Rev. J. W. Atterbury. The first house of worship of this congregation was erected in 1840. The present church building was erected in 1856 at a cost of \$3,000. It is a large, commodious building, and well suited to the work. The congregation also owns a parsonage.

The Christian church at Meridian, on Section 3, two and one-half miles east of Berwick, was organized April 28, 1839, the charter members including several from the old Coldbrook church. The society has a comfortable and commodious church building, which was remodeled in 1899. The pastor is Rev. W. K. Knight.

BERWICK.

Bowling Green was the poetic name first given to the village of Berwick. It was platted by Deputy Surveyor Peter Butler July 9, 1836, on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, township 9 north, range 1 west (Berwick township). The owners of the site were Samuel G. Morse and Thomas Pearce. The town consisted of a public square and sixteen blocks, with Marion, Pearl and Water streets running east and west, and Washington, Main and Jackson streets running north and south. The village never had sufficient boom to warrant the platting of additional territory, but on the contrary blocks 3 and 4 and parts of blocks 5 and 6 of the original plat have long since been abandoned. The village is now a station on the Iowa Central railroad, which was built through it in 1877, yet there has been no appreciable advancement in its growth, though a number of well-kept modern homes grace its few streets. The village has never incorporated. It is, however, a thriving trading point. The organization of the Berwick Bank, which commenced



Hiram Sheldon

business in August, 1899, added materially to the business activity of the village. It was at first a private institution, but was reorganized in January, 1900, as the State Bank of Berwick, with a capital of \$30,000. The stock is scattered among sixty-three stockholders, representing the wealthiest men of the community, and the bank is doing a prosperous business, having deposits of \$90,000, loans and discounts aggregating \$100,000, and a net surplus of \$5,000. W. C. Tubbs is president of the bank, H. M. Lewis vice president, and James Houston cashier.

The Berwick cemetery was laid out in 1840, and was one of the earliest located in the county. The first person to be buried in it was a son of Franklin Ogden, whose death occurred during the year mentioned.

Berwick Lodge No. 765, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 25, 1889, by Frank Lattimer and a degree team from Abingdon. There were five charter members. The first officers were: A. M. Howard, N. G.; Harry Van Tassell, V. G.; J. L. Dimmitt, secretary; T. L. Capps, treasurer. The fifth member was Swain Johnson. Ten others were initiated following the institution of the lodge. They were H. L. Jewell, Hiram Sheldon, T. M. Hess, Jr., Charles Strom, W. J. Sheldon, James A. Coe, J. D. Ragan, M. Howard, William VanTassell. The present membership of the lodge is 43, and its officers are: J. C. Hoover, N. G.; Lawrence Maltby, V. G.; J. H. Jones, R. S.; George H. Steele, F. S.; A. Nordwall, W.; J. H. Smith, C.; J. H. Smith, C. M. Finley, A. Nordwall, Wm. Ray, Abner Charles, trustees.

The Berwick Rebekah Degree Lodge was organized April 11, 1901, by Monmouth and Kirkwood members of the order. There were twenty-one charter members, and the first officers were: Mrs. J. H. Smith, Noble Grand; Mrs. A. Charles, Vice Grand; Mrs. C. Robinson, Recording Secretary; Miss Mila Ingram, Financial Secretary; Miss Zaida Robinson, Warden; Mrs. James Steele, Chaplain; Mrs. G. H. Steele, Treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Jones, Inner Guard; A. Nordwall, Outer Guard.

Berwick Camp No. 4717, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized May 10, 1897, with twenty members. The officers were: H. T. Kleinhaus, Venerable Consul; C. A. Brook, Worthy Adviser, K. Ross Sheldon, Clerk; Hiram Shirley, Banker. The present membership is fifty-three, and the officers are: J. H. Smith,

Venerable Consul; J. C. Hoover, Worthy Adviser; George H. Steele, Clerk; R. J. Kirby, Banker; Hiram Shirley, C. A. Brook, T. C. Ewing, Managers.

A LADIES' CLUB.

The Reading Club of Berwick was organized at the home of Mrs. E. W. Allen, August 17, 1900, with the assistance of Mrs. Clara Gordon Coulson, of Galesburg. The object is mutual improvement, the fostering of a democratic and philanthropic spirit, and all that leads to higher social conditions. The club started with eleven charter members. In its course of readings the club has become familiar with the lives and writings of authors of ancient and modern dates, and in the program is included current topics and parliamentary drills. Through the generosity of Mrs. H. M. Lewis, the club has convenient rooms in which to meet, and in which it has a collection of books for a Reading Club library. The club is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BUTLER, EDGAR L., farmer and stock dealer, Berwick Township (postoffice address, Avon), is a progressive and prosperous middle-aged business man of his vicinity, and his success has been won on such sterling principles and by such praise-worthy methods that all who have knowledge of his career know that he richly deserves it. He is a son of John A. Butler, a biographical sketch of whom appears on another page, born in Greenbush Township, Warren County, March 5, 1852, and was educated in the public schools near his home, which is widely known as the old Butler homestead. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and soon after attaining his majority began farming for himself in Berwick Township. He located on his present farm, which consists of a well improved section, in April, 1897, and for many years has, with his father, handled stock very extensively, making a specialty of cattle. He is a member of the Christian church and affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as school master in Berwick Township. He was married in Greenbush Township, August 19, 1874, to Miss Hattie Ennis, and has two children: Lawrence, born April 5, 1879, and Florence, born April 6, 1882. Mr. Butler is an up-to-date business man who ex-

erts a considerable influence upon the community in which he lives, and has many times demonstrated that he possessed a public spirit which is equal to reasonable demands on it, for he has availed himself of every opportunity to advance the interest of the township and county to the extent of his ability.

DUFFIELD, DAVID, farmer, Berwick Township (postoffice address, Abingdon), is one of the most popular men in his part of the county and has been repeatedly elected Assessor of his township without opposition. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., December 30, 1837, a son of N. G. and Elizabeth P. Duffield, natives of West Virginia, and received a public school education. His parents removed from the Old Dominion to Illinois in 1837, only a few months before his birth, and his mother died on their farm in Taylor County, Iowa, 1879, aged fifty-nine years, and his father in 1891, aged sixty-nine years. The family removed from McHenry to Warren County in 1865, and thence to Iowa. David Duffield remained in Warren County and, in the year last mentioned, bought his present farm in Berwick Township, which he has since managed with much success. He was married in McHenry County, November 5, 1868, to Lydia A. Stafford, who has borne him children as follows: Lilla E., Cyrus A., Clyde and Arlie, the last mentioned having died in 1864. Mr. Duffield is a Democrat and wields much influence in the affairs of his township, of which he has been Assessor for twenty years, besides serving as Tax Collector and in other official positions. He is devoted to the interests of his township and county, and his public spirit impels him to aid all movements which, in his judgment, may tend to benefit any considerable class of his fellow citizens.

EATON, WILLIAM HARRISON, carpenter and builder, Berwick, a descendant of old Southern families particularly known in North Carolina and in Kentucky, is a man of enterprise and much force of character who is making his way to a creditable worldly success. Henry Eaton, his paternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and James Eaton, his father, in Edmonson County, Ky. His mother, Amanda School, and Akalus School, her father, were both natives of Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch was born December 9, 1841.

Henry Eaton emigrated early in life to Kentucky, and died in Edmonson County. His son, James, became a farmer, and was married in that county and, in 1866, with his wife and nine children, removed to Warren County, Ill., where he farmed until his death, March 20, 1897, having reached eighty-three years of age. His wife died January 31, 1899. William Harrison Eaton was the eldest of his father's children and, during the civil war, he and his father sympathized with the North, and he was a member of the home guard. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native state and, in 1869, came to Berwick Township, where he has had a very successful career as a contractor and builder, having erected scores of farm houses in the country tributary to Berwick, and many residences and business buildings in Berwick and other villages. In politics he is Democratic and is not without considerable influence, having been for several years a School Director and for eight years a Justice of the Peace of Berwick Township. In 1863, in Edmonson County, Ky., Mr. Eaton married Agnes Elizabeth Kelly, whose father died in Kentucky March 12, 1882, and whose mother, aged about ninety years, lives with a daughter in Edmonson County. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have children as follows: James Washington, born February 22, 1864, is married and lives in Roseville Township; Jonathan, born June 17, 1865; Thomas Newton, born April 30, 1867, was married and died March 21, 1900, leaving two daughters named Annie Marie and Edith Pearl; Amanda, born November 10, 1868, is a member of her parents' household; Delia Jane, born September 26, 1872, married Hiram Ray, farmer, Lenox Township; Rudolphus, born January 16, 1874, enlisted August 4, 1898, in the Third United States Engineers and served in Cuba during the Spanish War, until mustered out of service, May 30, 1899, was married June 30, 1901, is a painter by trade. Amanda School, Mr. Eaton's grandmother in the maternal line, was the first cousin of the celebrated Daniel Boone.

FORDYCE, CAPT. JOHN, farmer, Berwick Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice address, Berwick), is by his fellow-citizens accorded the credit due to a man who has won honorable success and the honors which belong of right to one who has risked his life in defense of his coun-



Capt. John Forster

try's flag. Captain Fordyce was born in Greene County, Penn., July 11, 1839, and was educated in the public schools. His parents were Abner and Eliza (Moredock) Fordyce, natives of the county mentioned, and his grandfathers, John Fordyce and John Moredock, were also natives of Pennsylvania. John Fordyce, grandfather of Captain John, was born in Greene County, and became a farmer, a teacher and a preacher. His son, Abner, acquired wealth and prominence as a farmer in Greene County, and died there in 1885, aged sixty-nine years; his wife died in 1860. September 11, 1861, Captain Fordyce enlisted in a company which was recruited in his native county in Pennsylvania, and which became Company F, Seventh Union Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently upon the division of the State of Virginia, it took the name of the Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. From the rank of fourth sergeant he was promoted to be orderly sergeant, and September 10, 1862, was commissioned captain of his company. Until 1862 the command formed a part of General Shields' Division. After July 2, 1862, beginning with the fight at Harrison's Landing on the following day, the regiment was included in the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and he was in constant service until the expiration of his term of enlistment, December, 1864. He was wounded in the Wilderness fight, May 5, 1864, but rejoined his regiment August following, in time to participate in the second movement of his corps up the James River, and, at Boynton's Plank Road in October, 1864, he was senior officer of the Seventh West Virginia Regiment and the Fourth Ohio Regiment, and commanded both regiments after the colonel of the Fourth was killed. The engagements in which he served included those at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run and Boynton Plank Road. After the war he returned to Greene County, Pennsylvania, whence, in the winter of 1864-65, he came to Berwick Township, where he farmed during the summer and fall, returning to Pennsylvania at the end of the season. He married in Greene County, January 11, 1866, Miss Elizabeth Rossell, and brought her to Berwick Township to the farm which he has since owned and which has been their home. He has been successful as a

farmer and stock-raiser, and now owns 275 acres of land situated near Berwick. He was reared a Methodist, and members of his family are identified with the Baptist church. Influential as a Republican, for twenty-seven years he has held the office of School Director. In 1866 he helped to organize Post No. 104, G. A. R., in Floyd Township, and later became a member and commander of Post No. 58, at Abingdon. Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce have three daughters: Jennie E., who married Joseph W. Fluke; Etta, who married William W. Brent; and Lilly, who is yet a member of her parents' household.

HOUSTON, JAMES W., banker; Berwick, Warren County, was born near Kirkwood, February 9, 1866, a son of Samuel Weakley and Mary E. (Woods) Houston. His father was born on a farm near Carlisle, Penn., and was a son of John W. Houston, of Cumberland County, in that state. His mother, also born near Carlisle, was the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bell) Woods, of Cumberland County and of Gettysburg respectively. All were old and prominent Pennsylvania families. James W. Houston acquired his education in the district schools, with a short term in Monmouth College. He was married June 22, 1898, to Miss Nellie E. Edgerton, of Kirkwood, and of this union have been born two children: Florence Priscilla, born June 22, 1899, and Rollin Edgerton, born November 10, 1901. Mr. Houston is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and prior to his coming to Berwick was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Kirkwood. He is a banker in business and a Republican in politics. Mrs. James W. Houston was born in Kirkwood May 27, 1873, the daughter of Edward S. and Philena (Jenne) Edgerton. Her father died some years ago, but her mother is still living in Kirkwood. Her family were among the early settlers of that locality, coming to Kirkwood from New York State. Samuel W. Houston came to Illinois in 1853, when he purchased a farm two miles west of Monmouth. Ten years later he moved to Tompkins Township and bought a farm on Section 23, where he lived until 1886, when he moved to Monmouth, living in retirement till 1890, when his death occurred at Stuttgart, Ark. The death of his wife occurred in 1880. They were members of the Presbyterian church and assisted in the founding of the church of that denomination at Kirkwood, in which he was a ruling elder

till his removal from the bounds of the congregation. Mr. Houston was a very active Mason, and had taken the thirty-second degree in that fraternity. He was the father of ten children, of whom but three are now living—James W., Robert W., who is cashier of the State Bank of Kirkwood, and Carrie S., who is a nurse in the Burlington Hospital at Burlington, Iowa. James W. Houston, the subject of this sketch, is a young man of active and progressive spirit. When he began life for himself he worked for a couple of years as a farm hand, and also taught school for several years. In 1890 he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Kirkwood as book-keeper, continuing with that institution until 1899, when he organized the Farmers' State Bank of Berwick, of which he is the cashier, and which, from the beginning, has been a pronounced success. Mr. Houston is an affable and courteous gentleman and commands many friends.

LEWIS, HENRY MILLS.—Mr. Lewis was born in Baskingridge, N. J., February 21, 1824, and comes of a family long planted in that part of the world. His father, Eliphalet Cross Lewis, born near Baskingridge, N. J., in 1801, was a son of Thomas and Susan (McCoy) Lewis, and a grandson of Zephaniah Lewis, all of whom were born in New Jersey. Eliphalet C. Lewis was married to Mary Ann Mills, who was born in 1808, near New Vernon, N. J., and was a daughter of Jedediah and Phoebe (Goble) Mills.

Eliphalet C. Lewis removed to Illinois with his family in 1837, remaining two years in Sangamon County. In September, 1839, he located in Berwick Township, making his home on Section 21, where he pursued the life of a farmer until his death. He brought his family from New Jersey to Berwick in a wagon. He was Supervisor for ten years, and served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years.

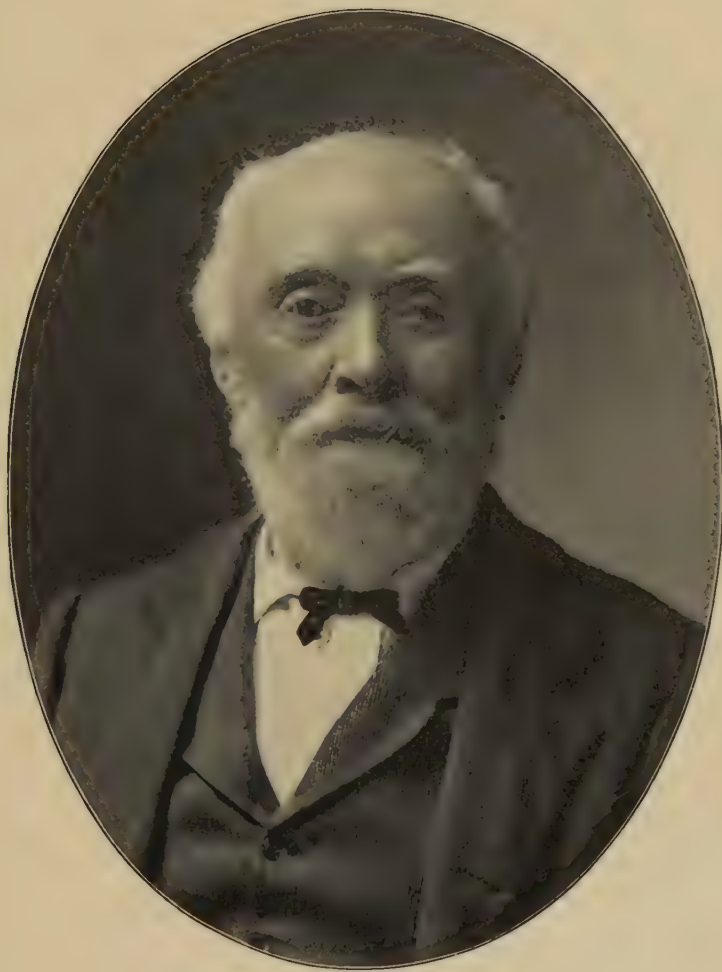
Henry M. Lewis had the rearing common to farm boys of his time and received his education in the district school. When he became of age he worked four years for his father at ten dollars a month, and then bought eighty acres in Section 21, which he cultivated, and to which he added until, at one time, he owned eleven hundred acres. At the present time he owns eight hundred acres. Mr. Lewis has taken a prominent part in local affairs, having been Supervisor fifteen years, and a represent-

ative in the Thirty-first General Assembly having been elected as the candidate of the Democratic party. In the township he has filled the various offices from time to time, and was one of the organizers of the bank at Berwick, of which he is Vice President.

Mr. Lewis was married October 18, 1849, to Jane Carr, at Burlington, Iowa. She was born in Perry County, Ind., and was a daughter of Absalom and Sarah (Claycomb) Carr, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and settlers in Berwick Township, Warren County, Ill., in 1840. She was a cousin of George W. Claycomb, of Monmouth, Ill. Here they purchased a farm, which was made their home until the death of the husband and father. The mother is dead. Mrs. Jane Lewis died February 11, 1896. Of this union were born: Mary, Sarah, Effa, Jedediah Emory and Edwin C. To them have also come the loss of the following children: Norvell, Luella and Henry.

October 22, 1896, Mr. Lewis married as his second wife Harriet Crenshaw, daughter of Thomas Crenshaw, who settled in Henderson County about 1840.

SHELDON, HIRAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Berwick, Warren County, Ill., was a representative of an old English family who settled at an early day in Dutchess County, N. Y., where George Sheldon, his paternal grandfather, was born. In 1837 George Sheldon's son, Wilson, the father of Hiram Sheldon, brought his family from New York State and located in Floyd Township, Warren County, Ill., where he prospered as a farmer and became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land. Wilson Sheldon died at Monmouth, Ill., September 13, 1873. His wife, whom he married in New York in 1831, was named Sarah Matteson. They had children named Hiram, Martha, George, Seneca, Burr, Alma, Aurilla, Mary and Jerome. Hiram Sheldon was born in Oneida County, N. Y., November 20, 1831, and was educated in district schools. He became a successful farmer and stockman and was prominent as a Baptist deacon for many years, and was a Democrat. He married in Berwick Township, January 22, 1862, Miss Emma J. Aylsworth, who survives him and who bore him children as follows: Wilson J., October 28, 1862; Irene, January 10, 1864; Donna L., December 5, 1868; Kenneth Ross, October 28, 1876. At the time of his death he owned 1300



H. M. Lewis

acres of land and was a director of the Monmouth National Bank, with which he had been connected from the time of its organization in 1873. He retired from business in 1894 and removed to Berwick, where he owned a fine residence and the principal village store. He died May 22, 1898, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. His son, Wilson J. Sheldon, who is a grain merchant at Berwick, married Miss Millie Lewis, May 18, 1887. His daughter, Irene, married Frank Cable, January 3, 1889, and lives on a farm near Berwick. His daughter, Donna L., married William W. Atkins, October 12, 1892, and lives in Kansas City, Mo. His youngest son, Kenneth Ross, who has acquired a commercial education, is in business in Berwick.

CHAPTER XL.

COLDBROOK TOWNSHIP.

(Township 11 North, Range 1 West.)

Coldbrook is the second from the north in the east tier of townships in Warren County. It consists of broad rolling prairies, with some broken and well-timbered land along Talbot and Cedar creeks, which, with their branches, water the township. The farms are large and productive, and their owners as a rule are prosperous and happy. Much attention is paid to stock-raising, which is a profitable industry here. The main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway passes through the township from east to west close to its southern boundary line; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad crosses the southeast corner, entering the township at Cameron and going out on the east on Section 24.

The township was organized April 4, 1854. Philip Horney was moderator of the town meeting and Joseph Stewart was clerk. The election resulted in the choice of the following as the first officers of the township: Supervisor, Benjamin F. Morey; Town Clerk, J. S. Parker; Assessor and Collector, James McFarland; Justices of the Peace, Andrew Claycomb, B. F. Morey; Highway Commissioners,

W. H. H. Claycomb, T. F. Taylor, B. S. Parker. The present officers are: Supervisor, George Bruington; Town Clerk, Charles E. Britt; Assessor, C. A. Law; Collector, F. F. Foster; Highway Commissioners, Worden Davis, William Fair, S. A. Ryner; Justice of the Peace, Thomas Griffie; Constable, George Riggle. Those who have served the township as supervisors to the present time, with the dates of their service, are: Benjamin F. Morey, 1854; Philip Horney, 1855; W. H. H. Claycomb, 1856; Philip Horney, 1857; W. H. H. Claycomb, 1858; Henry Murphy, 1859; W. H. H. Claycomb, 1860; James McFarland, 1861-62; L. M. Gates, 1863-64; J. H. Murphy, 1865; Philip Horney, 1866; J. R. Barnett, 1867-70; L. M. Gates, 1871-73; J. T. Hartman, 1874-75; Philip Horney, 1876; J. T. Hartman, 1877-86; George Bruington, 1887-92.

Coldbrook was among the earliest of the townships to be settled. In 1828 Peter Peckempaugh came from Indiana and staked out the first claim. It was on Section 30, in the southwest part of the township, and in this neighborhood he remained until his death. The same year Solomon Perkins settled on Section 31. He moved to Berwick Township in 1829, after selling his place to Peter Butler, who came from Kentucky, residing a few years in Monmouth Township and later moving into Coldbrook. Jeremiah McFarland came with Mr. Butler from Kentucky and settled on Section 25, where he made his home until his death more than fifty years later. William Whitman and his brother, Josiah, came from Kentucky in 1830, William settling on Section 32, and his brother across the line in Monmouth Township. William Whitman was a preacher of the Christian (Disciples) church, and was one of the organizers of the second church in the county, now the Christian church at Cameron. He preached the first sermon in the township, and married the first couple. The contracting parties in this event were Alma Arrasmith and Elizabeth Peckempaugh, and the ceremony was performed on Christmas day, 1831. John G. Haley also came from Kentucky in 1830, settling on the southeast quarter of Section 29. He was also one of the charter members of the Christian church referred to, was Sheriff of the county from 1834 to 1836, and moved to Missouri in 1870. Patrick Haley located on the northwest quarter of Section 26, and Maximilian Haley on the

northwest quarter of Section 32. The latter resided also a while a little farther south, and afterwards in Monmouth, dying in Henderson County. The Murphys also came from Kentucky in 1830, part of them settling in Monmouth Township, some in Berwick, and some in Coldbrook. William settled on Section 18. He was a retired Baptist preacher. His son, John E. Murphy, located in the northeast corner of Monmouth Township, where he resided until 1837, then came into Coldbrook, joining his father on Section 18. Aaron Harding came from Schuyler County the same year (1830), making his home on Section 33, but remaining only a short time. Richard H. Ragland, another Kentuckian, came into the township in 1831, making his home on Section 18. He resided a while near Berwick, but returned to the Coldbrook home and remaining there until his death. He was the father of Lewis Ragland. Thomas C. Wallace, also from Kentucky, settled on the southwest quarter of Section 16. He started a saw-mill on Cedar creek, on the southwest of Section 21, about two miles north of the present town of Cameron. Thomas McKee settled on the east side of Section 33, selling to his son-in-law, Philip Horney, who came from Schuyler County in 1835. Justus Parker was another of the early settlers, locating on Section 17, selling to Andrew Claycomb, who came from Kentucky with his mother and younger brothers and sisters in 1836. Of the large Claycomb family, only one, George W. Claycomb, of Monmouth, is still living. He removed to Monmouth in 1882, where he served several terms as Supervisor and also as member of the City Council. He still owns his large farm in Coldbrook, though himself retired from active business. Another of the earliest settlers who still remains is Alexander Moore, who came in the early '30's, settling first where Mr. Claycomb now owns and afterwards selling to Harrison Claycomb, and who now makes his home on Section 9. He is about ninety-four years of age. Other pioneers of the earliest period were James Robinson, on Section 16, who sold to R. H. Ragland; John C. Davidson, on the southeast of Section 19; George Jones, on Section 22; William Bruner, who bought Mr. Jones' claim; and Henry Bruner, who settled on Section 15; Benjamin Despain and T. J. Taylor, on Section 23; Thomas Griffie and Jesse Cleveland, on Section 15; Micah Metheny, on Section 34;

Thomas Bruington, father of Supervisor George Bruington, who came from Kentucky and settled on Section 16; the Rhykerds, on Section 35; Stephen R. Smith, on Section 7; and the Sheltons, who came from Floyd Township. Samuel T. Shelton served in several township offices, and in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, where by his vote he helped elect John A. Logan to his first term in the United States Senate. Mr. Shelton was an ordained elder in the Christian church.

The first mill in the township was built by Thomas C. Wallace, whose petition for permission to construct a dam on the southwest quarter of Section 21 was approved by the County Commissioners in December of 1836. At first only a saw-mill was put in, but later stones for grinding corn were added, and Mr. Wallace did an extensive business. John Harding, son of Aaron Harding, who lived north of where Cameron now stands, and Matt Dean, a man of no family, were drowned while fishing in Wallace's mill pond, probably in 1838. There was also in the late '30's or the early '40's a tan-yard at Savannah, operated by a Mr. Green, who sold to John S. Walker and William Loofer, both of whom are remembered by the oldest settlers.

Another institution of the early days was the Common Stock, a sort of communistic society organized by John E. Murphy, Joseph Murphy, L. S. Wallace, Max Jamison and others. The members agreed to put all their property together, all live in a village to be founded on Section 18, and all to share equally in all that they made. The plan did not work satisfactorily and was abandoned after a few months. The women especially, it is said, were not pleased with the arrangement.

The Talbot Creek Christian church was organized at the home of William Hopper in Monmouth Township, March 3, 1839, with forty-three members, most of whom were previous to that time members of the Christian church of Coldbrook. Joseph Murphy, William Murphy and William Hopper were chosen elders, and David Morrow and L. S. Wallace deacons. The early meetings of the church were held in the school house on Section 12, but in 1845 David Morrow built a frame church building on the east side of his farm, the northwest quarter of Section 12, which was used as a place of worship for ten or twelve years. The congregation in those days was a prosperous one, and had

a large and vigorous membership. From it a colony went off and organized the Christian church at Gerlaw. From the early church were sent out the following ministers: John E. Murphy, Joseph E. Murphy, L. Smith Wallace, Robert Wallace, Thomas Wallace and Francis M. Bruner. Late in the '50's it was decided to move a little farther east, and a church was built in 1860 at what is now Coldbrook at a cost of about \$1,000. This building was succeeded in 1895 by a modern structure, which cost about \$4,000, and was dedicated November 17, of that year, by Rev. G. W. Pearl. Among the pastors who have served this church are L. Smith Wallace, Joseph E. Murphy, Henry Murphy, Livy Hatchett, Samuel T. Shelton, Henry Trickett, —. —. Duncanson, T. H. Goodright, Charles Leacock, B. C. Stevens, J. H. Carr, J. E. Propheter, W. T. Stevenson, A. M. Hale, C. E. Conner, I. R. Spencer. The present membership of the congregation is 183, the Sunday school has an enrollment of 112, and the Christian Endeavor society has nineteen members.

The Church of God at Scotchtown, on the northwest corner of Section 30, was organized November 1, 1870, with a membership of 28. The members were: Andrew Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, James Young, Marian Young, William Hardy, Elmira Hardy, Mark Halden, Janet Halden, Anna Halden, John Bell, Jane Bell, James Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Thomas Swan, Mary Swan, Andrew Y. Welsh, Elizabeth Wilson Welsh, Mrs. Janet Wilson, Agnes Welsh, Jacob Greenwell, Margaret Greenwell, Josephine Genry, Leona Genry, Leon Genry, John Gordon, Francis M. Sharp, James Campbell, Jane Campbell. Rev. Isaac E. Boyer was the first pastor, and those following him have been Abraham Hollems, William Ross Coovert, W. T. Harris, W. B. Allen, John Bernard, I. S. Richmond, Mary Berkstresser, D. W. Blakely, John S. Walls, Mr. Shearer and Mr. Wicks. The church building was dedicated December 31, 1871, and is valued at \$1,100. The church is disbanded at the present time, the Welsh family alone remaining of the membership. The Sunday school is still carried on, however, supervised by members of the Baptist church at Monmouth.

The Universalists have a church building on the southwest corner of Section 5, dedicated September 20, 1891, and known as the Henderson Grove Universalist church. The society

worshipping there was formed by the consolidation of two bodies, one belonging in the neighborhood and the other at Miles' mill, in Kelly Township. The society has a membership of about thirty, but has no settled minister.

The first school in Coldbrook Township was taught by Seth C. Murphy in a small log school house on Section 30, in 1832. The latest figures in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools show that there are now eight school districts, all with frame buildings, including the union district at Cameron, which has a graded school with two female teachers. The township employs one male teacher at \$35 and eight female teachers at \$30 to \$46 a month. There were 146 males and 104 females of school age in the township, and of these 112 males and 108 females were enrolled in the schools. Six schools had libraries, with a total of 120 volumes valued at \$250. The tax levy for schools was \$2,818.67; the value of the school property, \$9,012; the value of school apparatus, \$300; and the bonded debt of the township for schools, \$3,500.

The assessment lists for 1901 show in the township at that time 911 horses, 2,568 cattle, 35 mules and asses, 322 sheep and 2,831 hogs. The total value of personal property in the township was \$213,070, and the assessed valuation \$42,614. The assessed valuation of lands was \$244,705, and of lots \$2,115.

The population of the township in 1900 was 928, a loss of eight since 1890.

The Coldbrook Rural Insurance Company was an institution chartered about January 1, 1876. It was composed of forty-nine incorporators, and started with insurance of \$55,900. Its office was to be in Coldbrook township, but its object was the insurance of farm property in Monmouth, Coldbrook, Floyd, Kelly, Spring Grove and Lenox townships. The company was the forerunner of the present Monmouth Farmers' Insurance Company.

SAVANNAH.

The town of Savannah was laid out August 12, 1836, by County Surveyor William C. Butler, on the southeast quarter of Section 29, in Coldbrook township, about one mile north of the present village of Cameron. Savannah had a public square and twelve blocks. John G.

Haley was the owner of the townsite. Later the town was called Coldbrook because of the cold springs along the creek north of it, and from the town the township took its name. At one time Savannah was quite a town and did a thriving trade. The Brink & Walker stage from Springfield to Oquawka passed through there, and it was the only stopping place between Knoxville and Monmouth. Jacob Rust was the proprietor of the first store, and Alva Gordon was the first postmaster. H. E. Haley succeeded him in 1840, and he was followed by A. D. Hawkins, who was the last postmaster at Savannah, the postoffice being removed with the town to Cameron in 1855. Hageitt & Bundy had a blacksmith shop here as early as 1832. The town was for years the home of the first Christian church organized in Warren county, now the Cameron Christian church. Records at the court house show that on October 22, 1840, David Richmond deeded to John G. Haley, Josiah Whitman, Isaac Murphy, Joseph Murphy and Patrick R. Haley, trustees of that church, lot 64 in Coldbrook. Provision was made that "any other church may hold meetings in the meeting house now standing on said land, so that they do not interrupt the appointments of the Church of Christ aforesaid."

CARROLL.

This town shows in the old county records, but the memory of it has entirely passed away. It was platted by County Surveyor William C. Butler, August 18, 1836, just a few days after the laying out of Savannah. The site was the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Coldbrook township. It was a little more than three miles north from Savannah, across the road and a little east of the present Talbot Creek Christian church, on land now owned by J. E. Wallace. Carroll was laid out with a public square and sixteen blocks—a popular size in those days. P. R. Haley, Daniel McNeil, Jr., and Lyman Prentiss owned the townsite.

CAMERON.

November 17, 1854, County Surveyor J. W. Adcock, surveyed and platted the town of Cameron, on the north side of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, on the southwest quarter of Section 33 and the

southeast quarter of Section 32, in Coldbrook township. Cameronville (see history of Floyd township) had been laid out in February of the same year on the south side of the railroad, and the two are now considered one village, though they retain their separate names on the county records and in all real estate deals. The business part of the village is in Floyd township, but the school, in a union district, is on the Coldbrook side. Cameron was laid out on land owned by Ivory Quinby and John B. Warren, with twenty blocks.

SURREY.

Surrey is a station and postoffice on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, located at the center of Section 26. The postoffice was established in July, 1894, with Frank Bowen as postmaster. He was succeeded February 28, 1896, by C. M. Bolon, who still holds the office.

A half mile east of Surrey, on the east side of Section 26, is Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. The society was organized in August, 1868 or 1869, with the families of John Underwood, Robert Gillespie, James McFarland, and Mr. Lufre as members. The church building was erected about the same time at a cost of \$2,000. The society is now disorganized, but Sunday school is held regularly, with preaching on alternate Sundays by Rev. Mr. Hales, of the Cameron charge.

COLDBROOK NO. 2.

The present Coldbrook postoffice was established in March, 1891, and commenced business April 1 following, with Hiram Churchill as postmaster. The office was located one mile north and a half mile east of the center of the township, but was moved a mile further west about the first of January, 1896. R. B. McReynolds succeeded Mr. Churchill as postmaster in February, 1896, serving until March, 1898, when J. W. Barnett became postmaster. The present postmaster, H. M. Wallace, took charge of the office April 11, 1902.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BRUINGTON, GEORGE; farmer and stock-raiser; Cold Brook Township; is president of the bank of Cameron, president of the Warren

County Agricultural Society, a stockholder in the Cameron Elevator Company, a director in the Gazette Printing Company of Monmouth, a director of the Warren County Library, and has been Supervisor of his township seventeen years. He was Chairman of the Building Committee and the Board of Supervisors when the Warren County court house was erected. Mr. Bruington comes of an old Kentucky family, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (McGloth-an) Bruington, natives of Breckinridge County, Ky. His father was born in 1808 and died in 1882, and his mother died in 1849, when he was about nine years old, he having been born in Knox county, Illinois, October 4, 1840. Thomas Bruington brought his family to Illinois in a large Kentucky wagon drawn by an ox-team which was led by a team of horses, and they found an attractive stopping place in Knox County, where, in 1833, he traded a shotgun and a pony for eighty acres of land. In 1844 he disposed of that property and removed to Warren County and bought a farm in Section 16, Cold Brook Township, which he sold ten years later in order to buy a farm in Sections 2 and 3, Kelly Township, on which he built a house in which he lived out his days. George Bruington was educated at Lombard College, Galesburg, and when he was twenty years old went to Pike's Peak with an old Indiana schooner wagon and a team, and remained some months. Returning to Illinois he assisted his father in his farming operations until in 1863 when he bought a farm in Section 15, Cold Brook Township. By subsequent purchases he has increased his holding to 360 acres, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising, giving especial attention to the last named branch of his business. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married in Cold Brook Township, June 7, 1863, to Mary Wallace, who was born there September 23, 1839, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Murphy) Wallace. Mr. Wallace came from Kentucky in 1833, and bought a farm in Section 16, Cold Brook Township, where he and his wife lived out their days. Mr. and Mrs. Bruington are the parents of five children named as follows in the order of their birth: Margaret Jane, who married W. C. Whitman; Jessie L., who married Ellsworth Davis; Arnold D., who married Addie Hall; Elmer E.; and Alma M., who married Frank Johnson.

CONARD, NATHAN FRANKLIN; farmer; Cold Brook Township, Warren County, Illinois (postoffice address Rural Delivery, No. 1, Galesburg); traces his ancestry to John Conard, who was born and died in Loudoun County, Virginia, and whose wife was buried at Newark, Ohio. They were the great-grandparents in the paternal line of the subject of this sketch. Their son Nathan Conard, Mr. Conard's grandfather, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1779, and died in Licking County, Ohio, in 1852. Hannah Butcher, who became his wife, was born in Virginia, January 7, 1779, and died in Licking County, Ohio, in 1872. Their son, Amos, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and married Sarah Smoots, a native of Highland County, Va., and a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Hass) Smoots. Philip Smoots was a son of Mathias Smoots, who was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and was the great-grandfather in the maternal line of the subject of this sketch. Nathan Conard, emigrated from Virginia to Licking County, Ohio, before the Indians had left that part of the country, taking with him six hundred dollars in cash, with which he bought a farm to which he added until he owned many acres which he divided among his children. Amos Conard came from Ohio to McLean County, Ill., in 1865, and soon afterward purchased a farm in Piatt County, on which he lived until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-eight years old. His wife died April 10, 1899, at the age of eighty-six years while on a visit to her son, Nathan Franklin Conard, in Cold Brook Township. She was of German descent and was born at Johnstown, N. Y. Nathan Franklin Conard is a Methodist and a Republican; was married in Piatt County, Ill., November 19, 1874, to Elizabeth Suver, who was born there July 2, 1846, a daughter of John and Christina (Robertson) Suver. John Suver, grandfather of Mrs. Conard, settled near Martinsburg, W. Va., about 1802, and later removed to Ohio. Mrs. Conard's father was born near Martinsburg in 1814; her mother was born in 1819; he died in 1856, and she in 1848. He and his brother entered 1600 acres of land in Piatt County, Ill., and, in 1854, he sold out his interests there and bought about 580 acres in Cold Brook Township. Mrs. Conard has borne her husband four children, as follows: Eugene S., Frances Lois, Ella Florence and Mary Esther—to whom Mr. Conard has given

good educational advantages in the high school and at Knox College, Galesburg. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Conard settled on a farm of ninety-six acres in Cold Brook Township which the latter owned and upon which he lived eight years, when they sold it in order to buy their present farm of 175 acres in Section 24. Mr. Conard is an up-to-date farmer who gives much attention to stock-raising. He is influential in his township, and for twenty-two years has served his fellow-citizens as school director.

GATES, LAMPSON MINER, son of Seth and Fannie (Vorse) Gates, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., November 18, 1807. Seth Gates' father, Silas Gates, was a Revolutionary War veteran, and was killed in New London, Conn., at the time that city was destroyed by Benedict Arnold. The subject of this sketch removed with his father's family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1815, and in 1836 he came to Warren County, Ill., his father following in a year or two. He resided in Monmouth for a while and while here hewed the heavy timbers for the frame courthouse erected in Monmouth late in the 30's. He bought land on Section 1, Monmouth Township, and Section 6, Coldbrook Township, residing first on the former tract, then removing across the road to the other. Mr. Gates was Supervisor from Coldbrook Township in 1863-64 and 1871-73, and served on the most important committees of the board, always discharging the trust reposed in him with credit to himself and honor to the constituents he represented. Mr. Gates was married April 5th, 1846, to Miss Nancy Black, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Smith) Black, who was born in Bond County, Ill., April 11, 1825, and came to Warren County in 1837, making her home first in Kelly Township. To them were born eight children, all of whom are living. They are: Charles W. Gates, of Athena, Oregon; Mrs. Caroline Odell, of Grass Valley, Cal.; Mrs. Carolie Gifford, of Rantoul, Ill.; Henry C. Gates, of Surprise, Neb.; Wilson S. Gates, of Hermon, Ill.; Mrs. Nettie Howat, of Canton, Ill.; Mrs. Irene Moffet, of Monmouth, Ill.; and Lee F. Gates, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Gates died at his Coldbrook home August 15, 1874. His widow resides in Monmouth with her daughter, Mrs. Irene Moffet.

GRACE, AMANDA; Cameron, Warren County; a native of Iowa, is one of the few women in her vicinity who have made a noteworthy success in the handling of business affairs. She was born in Wapello County, Iowa, May 1, 1861, a daughter of Abner and Mary (Meyers) Overman, her father a native of Indiana, her mother of Pennsylvania. Her grandparents in the maternal line, Lewis and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Myers, were also born in the Keystone State. Abner Overman was a young man when he went to Iowa and he married there and settled down to farming, and he and his wife both died there. Miss Overman was educated in common schools in Iowa and was married at Chillicothe, that State, December 25, 1872, to James W. Grace. Mr. Grace was born in Indiana and was a pioneer in Illinois, who made the journey on foot from his native State, arriving on the scene of his future successes with a cash capital of twenty-five cents. By industry, perseverance and excellent management he acquired sixteen hundred acres of land and twelve thousand dollars worth of personal property, and was widely known as an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He was three times married; first to Elizabeth Lyon, then to her sister, and lastly to the subject of this sketch. By his first marriage he had two children named John and Parsilla. By his second wife, three children, named Elizabeth, Margaret and Jessie; and, by his last marriage, two, named Olive Branch and Erma. He died in 1892 at the age of seventy-five years, and after his death his widow removed to Cameron and there built a fine residence which has since been her home. Her elder daughter, Olive Branch is married to John Riggles, and her daughter Erma to Elmer Ryner.

CLARK DIXON HALL, Coldbrook Township, Warren County, postoffice Monmouth, was born on the farm where he has since lived, October 24, 1872, a son of John D. and Phoebe (Arsmoth) Hall. John D. Hall, who was born in Barrien County, Ky., April 11, 1838, was a son of Robert Hall, also born in Barrien County, Ky., March 28, 1805. In 1846 the latter removed with his family to Warren County, Ill., locating four and one-half miles northeast of Monmouth. His death occurred October 12, 1860. His wife,



Lamson M. Gates

Judah Ann Harlow, was born in Kentucky in 1800 and died August 10, 1854. His father, Michael W. Hall, a native of Ireland, served in the Kentucky State Legislature at an early day. The children of Robert and Judah (Harlow) Hall were John D., M. W., Garnett U., Mildred H., Mary J. and Susan F. In 1866 John D. Hall married Phoebe Ann Arsmith, who was born in Henry County, Ill., April 17, 1849, and died May 27, 1877, leaving two children: Clark D. and Mrs. Gertrude Barnett.

Clark D. Hall was educated in the district schools and at Abingdon College. Since concluding his studies in the latter institution in 1892 he has devoted his time to the management of his farm in Coldbrook Township, and dealing in cattle and grain. He has in late years been prominent in the conduct of the Warren County Fair. Politically he is a liberal Democrat. He is an influential member of the Talbot Creek Christian Church, is President of the Christian Endeavor Society connected with the church, for three years has been Vice-President of the Warren County Sunday School Association, and was one of the organizers of the Coldbrook Township Sunday School Association, of which he is President.

RHYKERD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS; farmer and stock-raiser; Cold Brook Township (postoffice Galesburg); has had an interesting experience which covers much of the period of our modern development in transportation, embracing, as it does, the days of the slow-moving packet boat and these of the swift-rushing express train. He is of old New York Dutch stock in both lines of descent, and was born in Columbia County, N. Y., December 7, 1829. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Deitrich) Rhykerd, and his father was born in the Mohawk valley. He received a scanty education in the common schools and, until he was fifteen years old, assisted his father on the farm. After that for three years he was employed on the Erie Canal as a cook and driver. He then came to Illinois with his father, journeying to Buffalo by canal, from Buffalo to Chicago by steamer and thence to Peoria by wagon. The elder Rhykerd bought half of Section 35, Cold Brook Township. His son has been a hard-working farmer and a good manager, and is now the owner of about 775 acres of fine land, which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. Mr.

Rhykerd is a Republican in politics. He married, at Monmouth, Ill., in 1854, Anna Ostrom, who was born at Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., December 3, 1833, a daughter of Andrew and Joanna (Holmes) Ostrom. Mrs. Rhykerd's father was born in Canada and came to Illinois in 1838, settling in Section 25, Cold Brook Township, where he farmed successfully until his death in 1863. His wife, who was born in Albany County, N. Y., died in December, 1864. Charles Augustus and Anna (Ostrom) Rhykerd have had children as follows: Lillie J., who married Isaac Mecum, of Cold Brook Township; Ward J., who married Nellie C. Squires and lives near his father; Mark K. and Earl C., who died in infancy, and Clark A., who died July 7, 1900.

RHYKERD, WARD J.; farmer and stock-raiser; Cold Brook Township, (postoffice Surrey); is one of the rising young men of his vicinity and is achieving a success in life in every way creditable. He is a son of Charles A. Rhykerd, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work, and his mother was Ann Ostrom, daughter of Andrew and Joanna (Holmes) Ostrom. He was born in Warren County, Ill., May 9, 1860, and was educated in the public schools. As a small boy he began to gain knowledge of farming and stock-raising, and his father early and carefully trained him in the principles of the Republican party. He married April 3, 1883, in Warren County, Nellie C. Squire, who was born in Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1864, a daughter of James C. and Mary Ann (Drake) Squire, the former a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and the latter of Essex County, N. Y. They were married at Galesburg, October, 1856. Before locating in Illinois, Mr. Squire went to California via Cape Horn, remaining there six months when he returned overland. He took up his residence at Galesburg in 1854 and was employed as a carpenter and painter until 1878, when he purchased a farm which has since passed to the ownership of his son. When he gave up farming he returned to Galesburg, where he and his wife are now living. The latter was born April 25, 1831, and Mr. Squire, September 11, 1820, a son of John G. and Rhoba (Smith) Squire and a grandson of Stoddard and Theodosia (French) Squire. John G. Squire was born May 5, 1785; Rhoba Smith, December 29, 1790; and Stoddard Squire, No-

vember 8, 1758. Mr. and Mrs. Rhykerd have had children named as follows: Alton W., Mary J., Mabel G., Lela Gertrude, Nellie S. and James Augustus. Mr. Rhykerd assisted his father in the management of his business interests until he was twenty-three years old, when his father gave him one hundred acres of land on which he is making a success as a farmer and stock-raiser. He wields a recognized influence in local affairs, and has several times been elected to the office of school director.

RIDDELL, JOHN; farmer and liveryman; Cold Brook Township, (postoffice Cold Brook); is a man of exceptional business ability, who has made his way in the world in spite of much opposition and over many obstacles, to a substantial success. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1849, a son of James and Mary (Mackantee) Riddell, natives respectively of Scotland and of England. His father, who was a merchant in Brooklyn, sold out his interest there after the untimely death of his wife and returned to Scotland, where he died soon after his arrival. At the age of eight years John Riddell came west as far as Schoolcraft, Mich., where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He lived in Elkhart, Ind., from that time until he was twenty, then, in 1869, located at Galesburg, Ill., where he married July 20, 1873, Mary Underwood, who was born in Cold Brook Township, July 15, 1851, a daughter of John and Cylena (Halluvell) Underwood, who came to Illinois from Ohio in 1850. Mr. Underwood bought 80 acres of land in Section 25, Cold Brook Township, at five dollars an acre and afterward bought ten acres of timber land. He lost his wife by death in 1860 and he died in 1882. After his marriage, Mr. Riddell went to Concordia, Kas., where he farmed nine years until he removed to Lowell, Kent County, Mich., where for four years he conducted a livery business. Then his father-in-law having died, he returned to Cold Brook Township and bought the Underwood homestead, on which he has since farmed successfully and has recently built a fine residence. He gives his attention to general crops and is a dealer and shipper of live stock of all kinds. He is identified with the Republican party and, while living in Kansas, was several times elected Treasurer of his Township. John and Mary (Underwood) Riddell have had four children: Marion May, Clarence J., Sadie and Dora,

the first mentioned of whom died at the age of twenty-one years. Two of these children were born in Kansas and two in Illinois.

RYNER, JOSIAH (deceased); farmer and stockraiser; Cold Brook Township, (postoffice address Cold Brook); was of German and Pennsylvania Dutch stock, which have provided two strains of our national blood which have been potent for our material and intellectual progress. He was born in Montgomery County, Penn., November 19, 1820, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Spencer) Ryner, both natives of that county, where James and Elizabeth (Smith) Spencer, his mother's parents, were born. Nicholas Ryner, father of Jacob Ryner and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived out his days in Pennsylvania, and after his death Jacob farmed in Livingston County, New York, until 1828, when he removed to Ohio, where he prospered eleven years. July 28, 1839, he located eight miles northeast of Monmouth, where he died aged sixty-five years, his widow surviving him until she was eighty-six years old. Josiah Ryner was educated in the district schools near his father's home, and began farming for himself in 1845 on eighty acres of land in Section 35, Kelly Township, which he purchased and on which he lived until 1869, when he bought in addition 160 acres in Section 3, Cold Brook Township. From time to time he added to his landed estates until he finally owned twelve hundred acres. A Democrat in politics he was elected Highway Commissioner and Township Trustee. His wife, who is a member of the Adventist Church and whom he married in Kelly Township, April 21, 1847, was Julia Ann Paddock, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., December 3, 1824, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gilliand) Paddock. Her father was born August 5, 1779; her mother, May 9, 1781, and they were married September 9, 1799. He died January 29, 1865; she June 10, 1847. Mr. Paddock served in the War of 1812 with the rank of Colonel and, in the 'thirties and 'forties, did considerable surveying in Illinois and Iowa. He was a son of Jonathan and Keziah (Smith) Paddock and a grandson of Reuben and Rebecca (Hand) Paddock. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryner were born ten children as follows: F. M., Rebecca, Emeline, Sherman, Marshall, Imogene, Albert, George and one who died in infancy. Imogene, Albert and George are also dead. Mr.



Calvin R. Thompson

Ryner had brothers and sisters named as follows: Spencer, Daniel, Jonathan, Emeline, Henry, Eliza Ann and Jacob. Henry saw service in the Civil war. Mr. Ryner died, May 30, 1902.

CHAPTER XLI.

ELLISON TOWNSHIP.

(Township 9 North, Range 3 West.)

This township was given the name of New Lancaster by the committee first selected to divide and name the townships, when township organization was first voted on favorably in the county, but when it was found that the election was invalid and another election was duly held, the new committee gave the township the name it now bears, Ellison. The township is of a rich and productive soil, mostly prairie, though broken and timbered in the southwestern part. The farms are well cultivated, and the farmers are generally in independent circumstances. It is well watered by Ellison creek, with its branches, and some of the tributaries of Nigger creek. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad crosses the northwest corner of the township.

The organization of the township took place April 4, 1854. E. Mitchell was chairman of the meeting, and A. S. Smith was clerk. The officers elected were: Supervisor, E. Mitchell; town clerk, William Coleman; assessor, J. P. Rutherford; collector, N. B. Cramer; overseer of the poor, H. S. Sexton; highway commissioners, D. Leacock, N. Eldridg; justices of the peace, H. F. Sexton, S. D. Perkins; constables, W. H. Gilmore, George W. Scott. The present officers of the township are: Supervisor, C. C. Birdsall; town clerk, James St. Ledger; assessor, C. E. Mason; collector, Fillmore Painter; highway commissioners, N. E. Penney, A. J. Brent, Thomas Galbreath; justices of the peace, J. B. Lozier, B. F. Corzatt; constables, George Dalton, William Norville. Those who have served the township as supervisors up to the present time are: Eliphalet

Mitchell, 1854-55; George W. Palmer, 1856; N. A. Eldridg, 1857-64; William A. Albright, 1865; N. A. Eldridg, 1866-67; Thomas Paul, 1868; W. R. Rayburn, 1869-70; J. A. Pierson, 1871; S. B. Crane, 1872; E. Mitchell, 1873; S. B. Crane, 1874; E. Mitchell, 1875-77; A. K. Morris, 1878; E. Mitchell, 1879; A. K. Morris, 1880; E. Mitchell, 1881-82; M. V. Jamison, 1883-85; A. K. Morris, 1886; E. Mitchell, 1887-88; William R. Rayburn, 1889; A. K. Morris, 1890-91; Charles Graham, 1892-97; James Milligan, 1898-99; C. C. Birdsall, 1900-1902.

The first settler in this township was Field Jarvis, who came in 1829, and located on the southeast quarter of Section 15 and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, near the center of the township. Here he lived for a number of years, and his name appears frequently in the early records as prominent in county doings. He was a large, powerfully built man, and very successful as a bee hunter. For a while the early settlers depended on him to furnish their supply of honey. Cleveland Hagler and Dr. Gilmore came soon afterward, settling in the same neighborhood. All the earlier residents of the township took up their homes along the timber on Ellison creek, the prairie farms not being considered desirable then. During the next few years came Benjamin Tompkins, Jr., Morgan Dewey, John Brake-man, Jesse Coleman, George S. Pierce, James Hanan, Robert Moore, William Galbraith, John M. and Lambert Hopper, Matthew Cox and David Robison who built a saw-mill on the southwest quarter of Section 20 in 1839, and Rodney Crozier who still lives in Roseville. In 1835 Isaac Watson and William P. Thompson came into the township, and the next year Kenner Brent and family came from Virginia and located on Section 18. Mr. Brent was a veteran of the War of 1812. Seneca S. Salisbury and family came from Ohio in 1836, and settled on Section 4. He was the first postmaster in the township. Decatur Lofftus came from Kentucky in 1837. His marriage to Mary Barnett is said to have been the first in the township. John Birdsall and family came from Canada in 1838; Andrew Meacham from Sangamon county, Ill., in 1840; and Horace Sexton and wife from Ashtabula county, Ohio, the same year.

The reports furnished the County Superintendent of Schools in 1901 show that there were then in the township nine school districts, with

nine frame school buildings. Five male teachers were paid monthly wages ranging from \$35 to \$47, and eight female teachers were paid from \$25 to \$42. There were 181 males of school age, of whom 151 were enrolled in the schools, and 171 females of school age, of whom 143 were in the schools. There were three school libraries with a total of 25 volumes. The tax levy for schools was \$4,325, the value of school property was \$6,750, the value of apparatus \$421, and the bonded debt for schools was \$400.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows that there were then in the township 836 horses valued at \$43,020; 3,060 cattle, valued at \$93,910; 87 mules, valued at \$6,190; 277 sheep, valued at \$1,110; and 4,824 hogs, valued at \$32,820. The total valuation of personal property in the township was \$379,430, and the assessed valuation \$73,881. The assessed valuation of lands was \$244,905, and of lots \$5,000.

Ellison township had a population of 999 in 1900, against 996 reported in 1890.

CHURCHES.

Ellison Methodist Episcopal church is the oldest in the township. Field Jarvis, who came to the township in 1829, was a Methodist, and through his efforts largely the denomination got its start in the neighborhood. The first preaching was by Rev. Mr. Cordier in 1832 at the house of George S. Pierce in Ellison timber. In 1833 Rev. Barton Randall organized classes, but no records are now to be found, and it is probable all were lost in the disastrous storm in 1858. Services were held for a while in a log school house on the line between Sections 21 and 27, where the Sugar Grove United Brethren church now stands, and the first church building was built in 1843 or 1844. About that time the circuit included Berwick, Roseville, Swan Creek, and to the Mississippi river, 24 preaching stations in all, and it took a circuit rider a month to make the circuit. The church building was destroyed in the storm of 1858, and a new one was built in 1860-61 and dedicated in the summer of 1863 by Dr. Eddy, of Chicago. The present church was erected in 1893-94. Rev. James G. Getty is pastor and the membership is 42.

Smithshire Methodist church belongs with the Ellison charge. It was originally the class at Meridian and was transferred to Smithshire

in the summer of 1888, at which time there were 15 members. The first meetings in the village were held at the old school house, then in the Christian church. Their own church building was erected in 1895. The membership is 29 and Rev. Jas. G. Getty is in charge.

Smithshire Christian church was originally the Olive Christian church. It was organized before 1867, and the church was built in 1878 at a place about 2 1-2 miles east of Smithshire. In 1894 the building was moved into the village and remodeled at a cost of some \$3,000, and dedicated June 9, 1895, by Rev. W. A. Meloan, of Monmouth. The church has now 11 members. It is without a pastor, and has no preaching service, but Sunday school is kept up regularly.

Sugar Grove United Brethren church is on the north side of Section 27, and Asbury Methodist Episcopal church on Section 34. The latter belongs to the Roseville charge.

ELLISON.

The town of Ellison was laid out on the north side of the southwest quarter of Section 17, May 10, 1836, the land being owned by Joseph DeHague. County Surveyor Butler made the survey, and eighteen blocks constituted the town. Plum, Cherry and Apple streets run north and south, and the streets running east and west are First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. Mr. Meacham built the first house in the town. Joseph DeHague was licensed to keep a grocery there May 10, 1836.

A postoffice was established at Ellison at an early date, but the records were lost in the storm of 1858. The office was discontinued August 31, 1900, and the neighborhood is now supplied by a rural route from Smithshire. Little is now left of the village.

On May 30, 1858, just before sunset, occurred one of the most terrific storms ever known to this part of the country. It was of the nature of a tornado, and came from Iowa, though it did little damage until it passed the bluffs along the river. Almost without warning, with lightning-like speed, the storm came upon the little village of Ellison, and in a few moments death and destruction reigned. The path of the storm was forty rods wide and six miles long, in its destructive course. As the result of its fearful work fifteen persons were

found dead or fatally injured, many disabled for life, and the whole town demolished. Those who were instantly killed or who died from injuries received were: The Misses Mary and Harriet Williams, Mrs. W. E. Thompson and child, Mrs. Jacob Brazelton and child, Martin Wentworth, Miss Lovina Lacy, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. McCartney and child, Mr. Johnson and child, Mr. Hurd, and Mr. Thompson. Only two men in the whole village were unhurt, W. L. Edwards and J. M. Kelly. The town was rebuilt in a measure, but never regained its lost enterprise.

SMITHSHIRE.

Smithshire was platted by C. A. Sias, June 23, 1888, on the southwest quarter of section 6. E. B. Purcell was the owner. The town had twenty blocks, with Madison, State, Gale, and May streets running north and south; and Division, Birdsall, and Chicago streets running east and west.

The postoffice at Smithshire was established in March, 1888, with William J. Deator, as postmaster. Charles R. Barnett succeeded him in October, 1899; Henry Brown took the office in September, 1893, and the present incumbent, James I. Sawvel, has been serving since October, 1897. One rural route runs from this office with Mr. Yeomans as carrier.

The Smithshire bank was organized in March, 1894, and began business June 18 of that year. It is a private institution and owns the neat little brick building which it occupies. Dr. L. L. Tinsman is president; John Birdsall, vice president; and James Milligan, cashier. The bank has capital and surplus amounting to \$14,100, and deposits of \$100,000.

The Smithshire band was organized May 30, 1900. It has 15 players, and Prof. A. S. Fair is leader and A. A. Firkins manager.

Smithshire has two secret insurance lodges, the Fraternal Army and the Modern Woodmen. Lawton Post No. 101, Fraternal Army, was organized March 7, 1900, with 11 members. C. J. Passage was captain; Jennie Downs, lieutenant; and B. F. Cozatt, adjutant. There are now 14 members, and James Crawford is captain, Mrs. Etta Passage, lieutenant; and Grace Dalton, adjutant. Camp No. 1168, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized October 1, 1889, with about 14 members. A. H. Silsbee was venerable consul; G. N. Brazelton, worthy

adviser; W. D. Lofftus, banker; and L. T. Birdsall, clerk. The present membership is 54, and J. F. Downs is venerable consul; W. F. Crookham, worthy adviser; C. J. Passage, banker; and F. Painter, clerk.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized by Miss Mary Mahon July 15, 1891. Mrs. W. L. Edwards is president; Mrs. John Hodgson, vice president; Mrs. Charles Holmes, treasurer; Mrs. A. Edwards, secretary.

NEW LANCASTER.

New Lancaster was laid out May 31, 1836, by County Surveyor Butler, on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22. John M. Hopper was the owner. The town comprised eight blocks, with Pearl street running north and south; and Warren, Merchant, and Green streets running east and west. A post-office was established at this place early in 1850, but on the building of the railroad through Roseville township, and the establishment of the town at Roseville, the New Lancaster office was consolidated with the Roseville office. New Lancaster at one time aspired to be the county seat, but success did not attend its efforts in that direction. Today the site is part of Richard Wilcox and James Johnson's farms. The first house built in the town still remains, and is used as a dwelling. A few other ruins stand, and are used for corn cribs and other sheds.

A Methodist church was built in New Lancaster about 1838 or 1839, but afterwards was moved to Ellison and converted into a residence.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHARLES J. ANDERSON, whose honorable and successful career in this country is a good illustration of the worth of pluck, energy, character and integrity in a strange land, was born in Sweden April 19, 1849, the son of Andrew J. and Hannah (Camp) Anderson, both of whom were natives of the Scandinavian Peninsula. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Swedish army, and the entire family among the better people of the home land.

Charles J. Anderson came to the United States, by way of Quebec, where he landed

May 9, 1869. For a short time he worked in Iowa, and then came to Ellison Township, Warren County, September of the same year, where he has since resided. He was employed by the month at farming, and also was employed at different times as a carpenter until May 9, 1878, when he married Miss Rella Greenlee, adopted daughter of Calvin Thompson, who presented her with eighty acres of land which became the foundation of a substantial fortune. Mr. Anderson and his wife now own a fine farm of 435 acres, on which he has built a house with all the modern improvements, including steam heat, and a basement cellar under the entire structure, involving an expense of over \$7,000, being one of the four finest residences in the county. Mr. Anderson feeds and raises stock on a very extensive scale, has been Road Commissioner and School Director. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Anderson was married in Ellison Township, May 9, 1878, to Rella Greenlee, born in Henderson County, Ill., September 13, 1858, the daughter of Robert J. and Martha (Downes) Greenlee. She was reared in the home of Calvin Thompson. To this union have come the following children: Emil C., born January 23, 1879; Robert H., born May 23, 1880; George C., born May 18, 1882; James G., born January 31, 1884; Arthur C., born January 22, 1886; Maggie May, born October 6, 1888; Wilbur R., born February 26, 1891; Frank A., born April 23, 1893; Walter H., born March 27, 1896, and Thompson P., born July 7, 1900.

BIRDSALL, CHARLES C., who has found a broad and remunerative field in agriculture and stock-raising by his native energy and ambition, was born in Ellison Township, Warren County, August 19, 1863, a son of John and Abigail (Wentworth) Birdsall. His paternal grandparents were John and Mary (Fowler) Birdsall, both natives of Westchester County, N. Y. John Birdsall was among the very early settlers of Warren County, locating here as early as 1838. After his marriage he purchased land in Section 6, Ellison Township, and became one of the successful farmers of his section of the State. He owns 240 acres of rich and well-cultivated land, and is now living retired in Smithshire, where he has a good home with all modern improve-

ments. Mr. Birdsall was married near Biggs-ville, Henderson County, March 12, 1885, to Miss Eliza A. Boyd, by whom he has three children: Herbert O., Lawrence D. and James R. Mrs. Birdsall was born in York County, Penn., December 7, 1863, a daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Boyd. Her parents were born in Scotland, and came to this country when children. They settled in Henderson County, Ill., in 1864. Her father, who was a farmer, died in 1880. Her mother is still living. Mr. Birdsall, who is a Democrat, was elected Supervisor in 1900 and again in 1902. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., at Kirkwood, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

BIRDSALL, JOHN, retired farmer of Smithshire, Warren County, is one who well deserves an interval of rest between the activities of mature life, in which he has displayed manly qualities of a high order.

Mr. Birdsall was born in Oxford, Oxford County, Canada West, March 28, 1832, and secured his education in the district school. He is a son of John and Letitia (Fowler) Birdsall, both natives of Westchester County, New York, and early settlers of Oxford County, Canada West. They remained in that country some eighteen years, accumulating considerable property, and coming to Illinois in 1838. The elder Birdsall bought a half section of land in Henderson County, where he died in 1862. His wife was taken ill with typhoid fever while on the way west, and died in Joliet. The journey from Canada was made with wagons and took four months for its completion. John Birdsall began for himself very early in life, working at first for twenty-five cents a day, and then receiving eight dollars a month. He was industrious and economical, and presently became somewhat fore-handed. His first marriage occurred March 6, 1856, prior to which he had already bought a farm and erected a house. He worked steadily and intelligently at farming and stock-raising for many years, until his retirement to Smithshire in 1892. He owns at the present time about 350 acres of land, and is Vice-President of the Smithshire Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1895. The first Mrs. Birdsall died November 28, 1892, being the mother of six children: Alfred C., Catherine C., Charles C., Frank, Dudley and Jennie. Charles is Supervisor of the town of Ellison; Dudley has been Deputy



C. J. Anderson

County Clerk of Warren County since 1894; James lives in Victor, Colo. Mrs. Birdsall was Abigail N., the daughter of John H. and Letitia (Fowler) Wentworth. Her father, who was born in Vermont, was one of the first settlers of Knox County. Late in life he removed to Bates County, Mo., where he died. He was a cousin of John Wentworth, long a prominent citizen and at one time Mayor of Chicago, and a grandson of Governor Wentworth, of Vermont. Mr. Birdsall was married October 1, 1896, to Mrs. Mary A. (Johnston) Boyd, who was born in York County, Penn., a daughter of Joseph and Annis (Watt) Johnston. Her parents were born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1850. They always lived in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Birdsall's first husband, John R. Boyd died August 29, 1881. Frank Birdsall is a farmer on the homestead where John Birdsall settled in 1853.

DALTON, MARION; a well-known farmer and blacksmith at Smithshire, Ellison Township, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 30, 1844, and is a son of William and Jane (McQuillin) Dalton. His father was born in 1821 in Westmoreland County, Penn., and his mother was also a native of that county. Edward, his paternal grandfather, was born in England; and John McQuillin, his maternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania. William Dalton came to Ohio in 1836, and followed the occupation of a stone and brick mason, devoting some attention to farming, and going to California in 1848. He made the outward trip by way of New York and the Isthmus, remained on the Pacific shore a year and then came back to his Ohio home by the same route. In 1866 he came into Illinois, and bought a farm in Henderson County, where he died. Mrs. Jane Dalton died July 3, 1900.

Marion Dalton entered the Union army in 1862, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was under the command of General Sherman, and the young soldier shared in some of the most stirring experiences of the War in the West, until his health broke down and he was compelled to retire from active service. After being mustered out, Mr. Dalton returned home, married and began work for himself as a blacksmith. This was his occupation for some fifteen years. In 1866 he came with his parents into Illinois. At the

present time he owns a 100-acre farm in Sections 31 and 32 in Ellison Township, and devotes his attention principally to his land, though he does some blacksmithing. He belongs to the Roseville Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been School Director. Mr. Dalton was married September 10, 1863, to Eliza J. Finely, in Ashland County, Ohio, and to this union were born the following children: James G., Willie H., Mime B., Arthur J., Sarah, Jennie and Jasper—the last three deceased. Willie is living at Burlington, Ia., where he is engaged in the extract business. Mrs. Eliza Dalton was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1847, and is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Nailes) Finely. Her father was born in Ohio, and died in Indiana; her mother was a native of Baltimore, and passed away in Ohio. The Daltons are among the solid and substantial people of Ellison Township, and possess a host of friends, who esteem them for their many good qualities, kind disposition and industrious ways.

DANIEL L. GALBREATH, who holds an honorable and creditable position among the farmers and stockraisers of Warren County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, February 14, 1856, and is a son of William and Sarah Ann (Harton) Galbreath, natives of Tennessee and Maryland respectively. They were also the parents of Newton Galbreath, of Smithshire, and their history more fully appears under the name of that gentleman.

Daniel Galbreath remained at home with his parents until the time of his marriage, when he bought a farm for himself. He has worked hard, been careful and saving, and now owns a fine farm of 220 acres in Ellison Township. In the community where he lives his good character has made him many warm friends, and he has been elected School Director. His own education was secured in the public schools and he is much interested in the cause of public education.

Mr. Galbreath was married in Henderson County, Ill., December 20, 1885, to Miss Alice Correll, by whom he has had the following children: Pearl L., Harriet C.; Clarence L.; Ivan E.; Linn C., who died at the age of sixteen months; Opal V., and Lewis A.

Mrs. Galbreath was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 20, 1859, the daughter of

Addison and Cordelia (Moore) Correll. Her father was born in North Carolina, and her mother in Northumberland County, Virginia. They were married in Illinois, both coming to this State in 1837. They lived at first in Warren County, but moved into Henderson County, where Mr. Correll engaged in farming, and where he died in 1864. His widow is still living and is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath.

Mr. Galbreath is a Democrat, and with no ambition for political honors devotes himself to his farm and home.

GALBREATH, NEWTON, one of the esteemed and venerable citizens of Smithshire, Warren County, was born in Media, Henderson County, Ill., March 12, 1837, a son of William and Sarah A. (Harland) Galbreath. His father, who was born in Rowe County, Tenn., in 1814, died in 1880; his mother, born in Maryland in 1818, died October 16, 1900. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and (White) Galbreath; his maternal grandfather was Elijah Harland. William Galbreath came into Illinois with his parents when only fourteen years old, and made his home with them in Morgan County. Later on they sold out and came to Henderson County, where William Galbreath purchased a farm. This he sold, after which he spent some time in Iowa. Returning to Illinois he bought a home near Gladstone, where he continued farming. In 1858 he disposed of this property and bought some 400 acres of land, on part of which Smithshire has since been established. Both the father and mother of Newton Galbreath were members of the Christian church, and were highly esteemed in their day. Newton Galbreath was married March 17, 1861, in Cameron, Ill., to Mary June Sipe, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 10, 1837, a daughter of John and Mary (Wise) Sipe. Peter Sipe, her grandfather, came from Germany, and her maternal grandfather, John Wise, was a native of Cumberland County, Penn. Her parents, who were farming people, are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath are devoted to a farming life, and are much respected in the community where their quiet and useful lives are passing. Their only child, Sarah Ellen, who was born in 1862, died the following year; and they are bringing up a little girl, Nettie, whom they took to their hearts and home, when very

young. Mr. Galbreath owns a small but compact place of some forty acres, and has devoted his active years to farming and stock-raising. He has been School Director several terms, and is an enlightened and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Galbreath is a member of the Christian church, and, in his political affiliations, a Democrat.

HOULTON, JOSEPH, a notable representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of Warren County, who occupies a handsome and well-appointed residence on his farm in Ellison Township, was born in Aroostook County, Maine, August 11, 1831, a son of Joseph and Almira (Ray) Houlton. His father was born near Salem, Massachusetts, in 1799, and his mother near Manchester, N. H., in 1805. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (Putnam) Houlton, both natives of Massachusetts. Edward Ray was his mother's father. The Houlton family is of English descent; the elder Joseph Houlton came from Maine to Illinois in 1852, buying a farm in Section 32, Ellison Township, Warren County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising on a very extensive scale. At the time of his death in 1883, he had divided his estate of 530 acres among his children. His widow died in 1894. They had five sons and one daughter: Fred R., of Kirkwood, Ill.; Edward R., of Florida; Charles A., of Delmont, S. D.; Frances, Mrs. F. L. Pierson, of Yankton, S. D.; and J. Franklin, of Monmouth, Ill. Joseph Houlton, whose name appears above, remained at the homestead until he was thirty years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself. His efforts in this line have been very successful, and he now owns a fine farm of 210 acres contained in Section 32, Ellison Township. Mr. Houlton was married September 7, 1887, in Conway, Iowa, to Mary L. Kimball, by whom he has the following children: Phoebe Almira, Joseph Samuel, Ina May and Charles Franklin. Mrs. Houlton was born in Ellison Township, September 18, 1860, and is the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Rider) Kimball, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. Phoebe (Rider) Kimball was the daughter of Jacob Rider, who came from New York and settled in Ellison Township in 1839 and engaged quite extensively in farming. He was a prominent man and died at Oquawka, in 1879, aged eighty-seven years. Samuel Kimball was

a tinner by trade, but later bought the old Rider homestead. His death occurred in Ellison, in 1895. Phoebe (Rider) Kimball died in Ellison in 1886, at the age of fifty-three years. They had thirteen children, of whom those now living are: William H., Charles, Edward, Phoebe R., Lettie G. and Lowe F., all of whom are now living in Kansas, and Elizabeth R., Abbie J. and Carrie, who are living in Monmouth, Ill. Mr. Houlton is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics is a Republican. He has been an extensive traveler through the Western States, and is a man of much intelligence and good judgment.

IRVING, ALFRED M., a substantial citizen and a reliable man, long identified with the best interests of Ellison Township, Warren County, was born in Somerset County, N. J., March 16, 1834, a son of Daniel and Nancy (Mills) Irving, his father being a native of Somerset County, and his mother of Morris County, N. J. His grandparents, James and (Castner) Irving, and Jediah and Phoebe (Goble) Mills, were all born in New Jersey, the Mills being of English descent. The Irvings were originally from Scotland. Daniel was a farmer and cooper, and always lived in New Jersey, though he came west to visit his children. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, and died in his native state, in the house where he had lived for fifty years; the mother also lived in Somerset County. Alfred M. Irving learned the carpenter's trade in New Jersey, and in August, 1855, started west, stopping on his way to build a house in New York. He arrived in Berwick Township, Warren County, in October, 1855, and resumed his trade. In 1861 he bought a quarter-section of land in Ellison Township, on which he at once engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In the intervening years he has been industrious and thrifty, making fortunate investments, and is now the owner of 915 acres, which is said to be one of the very finest farms in this section of the state. The buildings are fine and all improvements are thoroughly up-to-date. In 1865 he set out in his front door yard four pine trees, one of which has grown to six feet in circumference; also an osage orange tree that measured five feet around it. His dwelling is on a rising piece of land with a sloping yard on either side, and a noble view. On this farm frequently may be found two hundred head of

cattle, and annually from four to five hundred acres of corn. Mr. Irving is one of the Directors of the Roseville National Bank. He is a member of the Congregational church, and, in politics, is a Democrat. Mr. Irving was married, December 14, 1858, in the town of Berwick, to Mary E. McClure, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1837, the daughter of John and Mary McClure. They had the following children: Mary Ida; Margaret J.; Mrs. J. H., who lives in Kansas City; Emma L., who lives in Suisun, Cal.; Nancy A. is at home; Alfred M., farmer, who lives in Ellison Township; Amanda E.; Elizabeth, who made an extended visit in 1901 to California and other regions of interest in the far west; Arthur D., who is at home. Mr. Irving's parents were born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois at an early day, settling at first in Morgan County, and then in McDonough County, afterward moving to Mahaska County, Iowa, where the husband died. The widowed wife and mother came to visit her daughter, Mrs. Irving, and while there, was taken suddenly and severely ill, dying in her daughter's arms.

JONES, JOHN B., a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Ellison Township, has demonstrated, in his own creditable career, the possibilities of Illinois farming for men of industrious habits and temperate ways. Mr. Jones was born in Washington County, Va., March 5, 1841, and was educated in the district school. He was a son of Calvin and Rebecca (McDowns) Jones. His father, who was born in Washington County, Va., in 1819, died in 1886, his mother, born in the same County in 1821, passed away in the same year as her husband. Her parents, Isaac and Polly McQuown, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Calvin Jones came west in 1853, and after spending a year in Missouri, in December, 1854, came to Illinois, locating near Walnut Grove, in Henderson County. He lived in Henderson County four years, and then bought the northwest quarter of Section 35 (his farm being the east eighty), in Tompkins Township, Warren County, where he made his home the rest of his days, dying there. Soon after reaching manhood John B. Jones was a soldier, enlisting in Company K, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, serving through the war, principally in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and being mustered out at Springfield,

Ill., June 17, 1865, with a most honorable record. Mr. Jones came back from the scenes of war and carnage to become a farmer, beginning with a farm of eighty acres on Section 1, of Ellison Township, which has been doubled in area and highly improved by him in the years that followed his entrance upon its cultivation. He is giving much attention to cattle-raising, and every year puts about a hundred head on the market. His success is marked, and his standing high in his community. Mr. Jones was married in Ellison Township, March 27, 1873, to Miss Phoebe Martin, who was born in Iroquois County, Ill., January 29, 1853, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Martin. They were farming people from Indiana. In 1854 they located on an Illinois farm, where Mrs. Jones was born. Her father died in 1856, and her mother the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had the following children: Ida Elizabeth, Naomi Rebecca, Harry L., Katie Mae, Bertha June, Orville Glen and Mabel Marie. Naomi is the wife of William Stoner, of Tompkins Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and, in his political affiliations, he is a Republican. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a School Director, and for the last four years has been Commissioner of Highways.

LENTZ, JOHN W., farmer and manager of the Gibson farm in Ellison Township, has a commendable record, not only as a public-spirited citizen, but as a soldier of the civil war. He is of old Pennsylvania stock and was born in Lycoming County, that State, October 13, 1848, a son of J. W. and Melissa (Ashley) Lentz. His father who was a millwright by trade, removed early in 1863 from Pennsylvania to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he engaged in the construction of mills. In the year last mentioned the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He was mustered into service in Davenport, Iowa, and his regiment was attached to one of the divisions of the Western Department. He took part in the fights at Mark's Mills, Ark., Sabine River, Cross Roads and in other engagements, one of the most memorable of which was that near Brownville, Ark. He served continuously from April, 1863, to October, 1865, when he was honorably dis-

charged at Davenport Iowa. After the war he returned to Pennsylvania, whence eventually he went again to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Tompkins Township, Warren County, Ill. He is one of the best known and most prosperous farmers in Ellison Township and is an honored and influential member of George A. Crook Post No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, at Kirkwood. He married in 1881, in Warren County, Jennie Goodwin, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of David Goodwin, a Virginian, who was an early settler in Warren County, near Kirkwood, where he died, and where his widow still lives. Mrs. Lentz has borne her husband three children named John W., Mary E., and Benjamin. Mr. Lentz's postoffice address is Pomenah.

MITCHELL, ELIPHALET, farmer, Ellison Township, Warren County, (postoffice, Roseville), was born at South Easton, Mass., November 29, 1817, a son of Eliphalet and Hannah (Howard) Mitchell. He was educated in a private school at Brockton, at Andover Seminary and the Wesleyan University at Kent's Hill, Maine, and began his business life by teaching school at Brockton and Easton. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Warren County, Ill., and the year following bought a soldier's claim on Section 25, Ellison Township, where he has since resided with the exception of the years 1844 and 1845, when he was employed in the United States Mint at New Orleans. He is the owner of three farms with a total area of 450 acres. He also has eighteen city lots in Chicago, at Windsor Park, and a farm located at Humeston, Iowa. Deacon Mitchell was a charter member of the First Baptist church, organized at Roseville in 1852; was elected deacon in that year, and has served continuously in that office for half a century. For eighteen years he served as School Trustee, and has been School Director for several years; served as Supervisor fifteen years, including three years during the early days of imperfect township organization. He was the first clerk of Ellison Township, and took an important part in the early development of the county, assisting in the organization of its civil government, laying out roads, etc. He was one of the organizers of the Roseville State Bank in 1892, and has since served as its President. His first vote was cast for the nominees of the old Jeffersonian party, but he has since been a



Genl. A. Parrish

strong Republican. His interest in the welfare of the party is illustrated by the fact that in 1880, he served consecutively as a delegate from Ellison Township to the Warren County Republican Convention, as a delegate from the county to the Congressional district convention at Bushnell, as a delegate to the State Convention at Springfield, and, finally, as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Garfield for the Presidency—though it should be stated in this connection that he was one of the delegates who fought to the end to swing that convention in line for Grant. Deacon Mitchell was married, June 20, 1845, to Martha Jane Sovereign, who died June 14, 1872, leaving seven children. Of these, five are living: Howard A., of Jackson County, Mo.; O. K., of Chicago; Morton, of Des Moines, Iowa; Frank J., of Point Pleasant Township; and A. Warren, of Humeston, Iowa. October 15, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary J. (Cox) Luster, who died in March, 1898, leaving a daughter by her first marriage, now the wife of Geo. W. Rayburn, of Roseville.

GUSS ALVIN PARRISH, a representative farmer of Ellison Township, was born in White County, Ind., July 6, 1858, a son of Parker R. and Ann (Godfrey) Parrish. His father, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 30, 1831, is a son of Henry Parrish, a native of Ohio. He married Ann Retta Godfrey, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Elijah Godfrey, a native of Maryland. Parker R. Parrish came to Illinois in 1862 and located on the farm in Ellison Township he now owns. He is now living in retirement in Monmouth.

Guss A. Parrish attended the common schools of Ellison Township. Upon becoming of age he was engaged as bookkeeper with a grain firm at Brockston, Ind. When his grandfather Godfrey died in 1877 he became heir to one-eighteenth of the estate, and subsequently bought the interests of the remaining heirs. He now owns a very complete and finely equipped farm of 240 acres in Section 27, and he and his wife own and operate 347 acres additional in Ellison Township. He removed to Roseville in 1893, and during his residence of six years there he served three years on the Board of Aldermen, being its President during his last term. In politics he is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views, especially in local affairs. He is affiliated with the Ma-

sonic fraternity, and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Parrish was married in Roseville, February 16, 1882, to Florence M. Livermore. To this union have been born five children, three of whom are living—Fred O., Jessie L. and Florence Mae. Two have died: Clifford and Edith. Mrs. Parrish was born in Point Pleasant Township, July 14, 1865, the daughter of Andrew Parker and Mary (Correll) Livermore, pioneers of Ellison Township.

ROSS, JOHN H., one of the venerable residents of Ellison Township, whose long residence and industrious habits command the respect which his character for integrity is calculated to retain, was born in Sussex County, Del., February 4, 1833, the son of Charles and Persila (Jones) Ross, both born and reared in Delaware. Charles Ross moved from Delaware to Ohio in 1834, shortly after finding a home for a time in Indiana; and, in 1850, locating on Section 29, in Ellison Township, Warren County, Ill. Here he presently came to own 320 acres, dying there in 1865, followed by his widow in 1874. John H. Ross received his education in the district school, and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account. From his father he secured a forty-acre tract on very favorable terms. To this he has added from time to time until he owns a fine Illinois farm of 183 1-2 acres, which he has highly improved and made one of the choice farms of this section. Here he has reared his family, and accumulated a very handsome competence. His worth in the community is recognized, and he has been School Director several terms. In religion he is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Ross was married in Ellison Township, January 5, 1855, to Nancy Webb, daughter of Jehu Webb, who came from Ohio to Illinois in 1846, and to Ellison Township in 1849, and died here in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had nine children, four of whom are dead: Mary Allis, married Elias Rambo; Flora, married William Wolf; Bell, married James Reasoner, and is dead. Ina, Sada and Fannie (who married Samuel Youngs) are all three dead. Ethel married Robert Hamlin. Roscoe Conkling, married and lives at home; his wife was Minnie, daughter of James Hall, of Roseville. Eliza, married Sherman Romine.

CALVIN R. THOMPSON, whose venerable figure is familiar to the people of Smithshire and Ellison Township, and of Warren, Henderson and adjoining counties, was born in Clark County, Ind., February 10, 1826, a son of Joshua N. C. and Chloe (Redman) Thompson, natives of North Carolina and of Maryland, respectively.

Joshua Thompson came to Ohio in his early manhood, and moved on still farther west, after spending some time in Ohio. In 1808 he settled in Indiana, where he married, and where for years they lived in serious apprehension of trouble from the Indians, Mr. Thompson serving in the Indian war of 1811. Having survived all the manifold perils of those early days, he died there in the fullness of years, being over ninety-three years of age. His wife was killed by being thrown from a horse.

Calvin R. Thompson when a young man enlisted for service in the Mexican War, serving about a year, when he returned home. He is now a member of the Mexican War Veterans Association. After his return he was married, and in 1848, affected a location in Henderson County, Illinois, where he at first managed a rented farm, afterwards buying and improving a farm in Henderson County. This was not long retained by him, however, having been sold on satisfactory terms, Mr. Thompson bought a second farm in Section 30, Ellison Township, where he resides at the present time. by hard work, economy and business sagacity he and his good wife became the owners of 500 acres of land, and now own 420 acres. Mr. Thompson gave Rella A. Anderson, who was a niece of his wife, eighty-four acres on the occasion of her marriage.

Mr. Thompson was married in Clark County, Ind., February 3, 1848, to Margaret S. Greenlee. They have reared two children: Mrs. Rella Anderson, noted above, and a young man, Emil C. Anderson, her son. Mr. Thompson has always been a Democrat. He was first elected school director some fifty years ago and has served numerous terms since that time. Mrs. Thompson died July 24, 1900, since which time Mr. Thompson has lived on the old homestead.

TINSMAN, LEWIS L., physician, Smithshire, Warren County, at the present time President of the Bank of Smithshire, of which he was one of the organizers, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 25, 1857, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Moreland) Tinsman. His father, who was born in Loudoun County in 1806, died in 1881; his mother, born in the same county in 1807, died in 1886. George W. Tinsman removed from Virginia to Ohio, and, in 1859, settled in Grundy County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. He bought a farm and made it his life-long home. There his wife also lived and died. Lewis L. Tinsman was reared on the home farm, and attended the Normal School at Morris. Completing its course of study with credit, he engaged for a time in teaching, and then entered upon the study of medicine in the famous Rush Medical in Chicago. At Hammond, Ind., he was for a time engaged in the practice of his profession; but he saw an opportunity in Warren County, and established himself at Smithshire in 1889. Here he still devotes himself to his profession, as well as officiates as the President of the Bank. Dr. Tinsman has been School Trustee for three years and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns 125 acres of land in Henderson County, and has a very attractive home in Smithshire. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Tinsman was married in Grundy County, Ill., July 9, 1891, to Miss Catherine Bedford. Of this union has been born one child, Lawrence Otho, born November 5, 1892. Mrs. Catherine Tinsman was born in Kendall County, Ill., November 28, 1867, a daughter of James R. and Mary (Heilman) Bedford. Her father was born in England, and her mother in Wabash, Ind. I. R. Bedford is a practicing physician in Verona, Ill., having graduated in 1881, when thirty-five years old. He is four years older than his wife. Mrs. Tinsman has two sisters and a brother living: Bertha married Melville Stitt; Cora is unmarried; and Richard James Bedford is a doctor at Delinsbee, Ill. Her grandparents are as follows: William and Sarah (Wood) Bedford, live in England; Jacob and Catherine (Page) Heilman were born in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XLII.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

(Township 10 North, Range 1 West.)

Floyd is the central of the east tier of townships in Warren County, and has for its eastern boundary line the Fourth Principal meridian as established by the United States government surveys. It was organized under its present name April 4, 1854, when the following officers were chosen: William Laferty, Supervisor; H. S. Hascall, Town Clerk; Geo. B. Cross, Assessor; James B. Grant, Bradley Hecox, Highway Commissioners; Thomas B. Cross, Charles Phelps, Justices of the Peace. The present officers are: Don R. Bradley, Supervisor; O. M. Lane, Town Clerk; S. B. Armstrong, Assessor; E. C. Kenan, Collector; D. C. Graham, F. M. Davis, Justices of the Peace; W. T. Forbes, Sam Reynolds, Constables; C. G. Shelton, E. I. Tinkham, J. C. Short, Highway Commissioners. The full list of supervisors to the present time is: William Laferty, 1854-55; John F. Giddings, 1856; Thomas B. Cross, 1857-60; Lewis Vertrees, 1860-63; Charles Waste, 1863; W. C. Clybourne, 1864; Samuel T. Shelton, 1865-70; C. W. Boydston, 1871; Lewis Vertrees, 1872; C. W. Boydston, 1873-74; John W. Bolon, 1875-78; D. C. Graham, 1879; John W. Bolon, 1880-82; D. C. Graham, 1883-86; Elias Hart, 1887; D. C. Graham, 1888; Elias Hart, 1889; M. D. Matteson, 1890-92; F. M. Devoss, 1893-94; S. B. Armstrong, 1895-96; Don R. Bradley, 1897-1902.

The northwest portions of the township are fine level and gently rolling prairie lands, equal to the best in any part of the state. The southeast portion is more broken, and was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, much of which has been cleared and converted into good farms; but there are still some fine areas of timber remaining. A considerable portion of the township is underlaid with a surface vein of bituminous coal of excellent quality, and mines have been operated quite profitably in the southern portion for many years.

The ridge or watershed that divides the waters of the Illinois River from those of the Mississippi crosses the northern part of the town-

ship. The small portion of the north drains into Cedar creek and from that into Henderson and the Mississippi; the remaining portion flowing southeastward into Slug Run, which empties into Cedar fork in Berwick Township and through that into the Spoon river toward the Illinois.

In 1854 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was built through this part of the country, and five miles of the line borders on the north line of Floyd Township though wholly in Coldbrook Township. The Iowa Central railroad crosses both the southeast and southwest corners, with about four and one-half miles of track in the township, and stations sufficiently near to accommodate the citizens of the southern part. The line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad crosses the northwest corner of Floyd, giving us something over two miles of track, and a station in the northeast part of Cameron in Coldbrook Township.

The first settler in Floyd Township was Jonathan Tipton, who located on Section 27, the property now owned by J. A. Reynolds. He came in 1828 or 1829 and was prominent in the early history of the township and county. In 1830 came the Vertrees brothers, Lewis and Isaas, with their families from Kentucky, and taking claims on Section 3. The same year came Elijah Davidson, also from Kentucky, with a large family. He settled on Section 16 in 1834, and resided there until 1850, when he joined a colony of thirty-nine persons and emigrated to Oregon, where they built and named the city of Monmouth, Oregon. They started March 29, taking with them ten teams and eighty oxen and cows, besides saddle horses. John Armstrong, who was born in Sangamon County in 1812, came to Warren County with his father's family in 1829. He married in 1832 and moved into Floyd Township in April of that year, building his home on Section 33, where he continued to reside until his death in 1882. He was the father of fifteen children, and was a prominent and highly respected citizen. With him for a time resided William Vandever, who now lives in the village of Greenbush. Soon after him came Benjamin F. Allen, with his wife and nine children, from Oneida County, N. Y. He located on Section 29 and died there in 1872. He was the father of Truman D. and Ambrose Allen.

During the Black Hawk war some of the settlers removed to Knox County, and others took

refuge in Fort Butler, in Monmouth Township. Among the latter was Mr. Armstrong, who served as a soldier during that war. After the war the settlement of the township proceeded rapidly. In 1835 Henry Cable and family, of New York City, came by the river to Oquawka, then called the Yellow Banks. They came direct to Monmouth, spending their first night at the Garrison Inn, on West Broadway, then moving to a farm on Section 33 in Floyd. Other early settlers were John Riggs, John and Milton Dodge, Felix and David Robinson, M. D. Matteson, Cornelius Tunnicliff, Wilson Sheldon, Samuel McGahey, H. S. Hascall, Jas. Kelsey, who later moved to Swan; William Pearce, who settled on Section 31 and died in 1834 (a son of Thomas Pearce, one of the earliest settlers in Roseville Township); and David Shelton and family, from Kentucky.

During the '30's the Indians passed frequently through the township, camping along the streams, and often alarming the settlers by their sudden appearance among them. Their last visit to this region was in 1840, when they camped at Cherry Grove, just over in Knox County, where they caused much uneasiness among the people by their stealthy and boisterous ways. One of their number was killed, and in obedience to the entreaties and threats of the whites they departed never to return.

Farming is of course the main industry of the people of this township. As a consequence of intelligent management, comfortable and attractive homes are being established, and there is no tendency manifest to take any backward steps in the procession. Not only improved methods and machinery are used in the tillage of the soil, but in the selection of the best varieties of the grains, fruits, etc., and in the careful selection and breeding of the animals on the farm, the farmers of Floyd Township are second to none. Good horses for the road, the farm, and for heavy draft, are the rule, and the scrub is the exception. The best cattle for beef and for butter is the demand, and in hogs only the best will satisfy.

As to sheep Floyd has a record of high-class breeding of which she is proud. For many years Hon. D. C. Graham has done much to advance the standard of sheep husbandry in our county and state, making frequent importations from Canada and Europe. Through his influence mainly was organized the American-Leicester Breeders' Association. This associa-

tion was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of \$1,000. D. C. Graham was elected president, and A. J. Temple secretary and treasurer, and have filled these offices from the date of organization. The purpose of the association as set forth in the charter is to "collect, revise, preserve and publish information concerning management and pedigree of pure bred Leicester sheep." The members of the association include the leading Leicester breeders of the United States and Canada. The number of animals now registered is something more than 6,000. Three handsome volumes of records have been published and are a valuable contribution to the literature of sheep husbandry in America.

Information is lacking concerning the first school taught in the township. In the earlier days the children of the northern part of the township attended school at the old town of Savanna, or Coldbrook, in Coldbrook Township, but schools were soon opened in several parts of the township, "Stringtown" and "Short's Corners" among the first. The latest statistics show seven school districts, with good frame buildings, one of which is furnace-heated; two male teachers, paid respectively \$35 and \$42.50 per month, and seven female teachers, paid from \$30 to \$45 per month. There are 139 males and 94 females of school age, of whom 85 males and 55 females are enrolled. There are four school libraries, with 147 volumes valued at \$225. The taxy levy for school purposes was \$2,675; the value of school property, \$3,750; and the value of school apparatus, \$485.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows 743 horses in the township, valued at \$36,375; 2,043 cattle, valued at \$54,805; 26 mules, valued at \$1,300; 642 sheep, valued at \$1,755; and 1,696 hogs, valued at \$13,725. The total valuation of personal property in the township was \$261,040, and the assessed valuation \$52,208. The assessed valuation of lands was \$232,060, and of lots, \$5,080.

The population of Floyd Township according to the census of 1900 is 844, a loss of three from 1890

CAMERON.

On the 22d of February, 1854, County Surveyor J. W. Adcock surveyed and platted the northeast corner of Section 5 in Floyd, and in honor of the owner of the tract, Robert Cam-

eron, the village was first called Cameronville. The town of Cameron was platted on the north side of the railroad in Coldbrook Township a little later. Several additions have since been made, both in Floyd and Coldbrook Townships, and all is now known as Cameron. In 1900 the population was 330. At first most of the business houses were established in Coldbrook Township, but all the stores have been removed to Floyd.

The postoffice was established at Coldbrook, in Coldbrook Township, in the '30's, with Alva Gordon as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1840 by H. E. Haley, and he by A. D. Hawkins. When the railroad was built and the town of Cameron established, the postoffice was removed to that place, Mr. Hawkins continuing in charge. Later postmasters have been Edward Hunt, Harrison Waste, H. C. Higgins, H. H. Kelly, Elias Hart, E. W. Rowe, Robert Adkinson, and A. J. Temple, the present incumbent of the office.

The State Bank of Cameron was organized in February, 1901, and commenced business June 19 following, with a capital of \$25,000, and seventy-two stockholders, representing a wealth of more than one and a half million dollars. The bank owns the building it occupies, a neat and convenient brick structure. The officers are: George Bruington, President; James French, Vice President; E. S. Welch, Cashier; George Bruington, John E. Wallace, Aaron Bowers, D. C. Graham, C. D. Hall, James French, G. S. Tubbs, S. B. Armstrong, W. C. Whitman, P. H. Shelton, Jacob Famuliner, Directors. The bank on July 1, 1902, one year after beginning business, had undivided profits amounting to \$1,508.98; deposits amounting to \$59,201.43; loans and discounts, \$71,184.64; cash and due from other banks, \$9,592.84.

CHURCHES.

The Christian church of Cameron is the oldest organization of that denomination in the Military Tract. The first record is: "On the 30th day of April, 1831, this church was constituted upon the belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, and the only rule of faith and practice, and are sufficient for the government of the church." The following persons were present and gave their names as charter members: William Whitman, Sarah Whitman, Julia A. Whitman,

Henry E. Haley, Betsey G. Haley, John E. Murphy, Frances Murphy, Richard H. Ragland, Nancy Ragland, John G. Haley, William M. Davidson, Elizabeth Davidson, Josiah Whitman, Elijah Davidson, Sr., Margaret Davidson, Sr., Margaret Davidson, Jr., Elijah Davidson, Jr. The first meetings were made at the homes of the people and in the groves, and later in school houses, when they were built. On Saturday, February 25, 1838, the church met in Savanna (afterwards called Coldbrook), and "appointed John E. Murphy and Jacob Rust to superintend the building of a chapel. The building was 44 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 11 feet from floor to ceiling, with three windows on each side to contain 24 lights 8 by 10, one window of the same size in the end over the pulpit, and a large double door in the opposite end." The church seems to have prospered exceedingly, for "On the second Lord's day in February, 1839, the church proceeded to grant the request of sundry brethren on the other side of Cedar fork of Henderson river to organize a church to keep the ordinances of the Lord." Again, "On last Lord's day in March, 1839, permission was granted to" twenty-two persons whose names are given, "to organize in Monmouth;" and again, on June 26, 1839, letters were granted to twenty-five persons to unite with the brethren and organize at Meridian in Berwick Township. The church was about the last to move from Coldbrook to the new village of Cameron. In 1860 a chapel, 40 by 60 feet, with a commodious gallery, was built in Cameron, and the old church, used a while for a school room, was sold and removed from its site. Under the efficient management of Elders William Whitman, Elijah Davidson, John G. Haley, Alex Reynolds, Lewis Vertrees, and others, the church at Coldbrook prospered, and this prosperity was maintained at Cameron by S. T. Shelton, H. S. Hascall, W. C. Hall, Lewis Vertrees, Marsham Lucas and others. All these have passed away, and are succeeded by a younger generation who take no backward steps in the work of the church. Under their hand, in 1900, the Baptist church was rented for the use of the church and Sunday school, the old chapel of 1860 was torn down, and its best parts incorporated in the structure of a new building, costing more than \$5,000. It was dedicated November 25, 1900, Rev. H. O. Breeden, of Des Moines, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The present membership is

something over 200. The pastor is Rev. O. D. Maple. A considerable number of members of this denomination living in the township have their membership with the churches at Meridian and at Berwick.

Very early in the settlement of the township the Methodist preacher was on the ground, preaching at the homes of the people, in the school houses, and holding camp-meetings in the groves. Among these were "Uncle Dick Haney," John Underwood, Alfred Allen, and others. Berwick circuit was organized in 1851, with Rev. Wm. Haney the preacher in charge, and the work in this township was included therein. No house of worship was erected in the township until 1856, when, largely through the influence and labors of Benjamin F. Morey, a chapel was built in Cameron and was used until 1878, when it was destroyed by fire. This was soon replaced by a neat commodious chapel built mainly by the hands and influence of C. W. Boydston and other local workers. In 1865 Bethel chapel was built in Coldbrook Township, and in 1872 was put with Cameron, with T. M. Durham as preacher in charge. In 1873, Warren chapel, just over the line in Knox County, was added to them, with J. M. Murphy in charge. Without interruption the Cameron congregation has maintained regular services since its organization, and is now prosperous under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Hales.

The First Baptist church was organized June 30, 1866, with nine charter members. Rev. J. N. Tolman, of Monmouth, preached the sermon and was clerk of the council, and Rev. H. H. Parks presided. The church building was erected in the summer of 1869 at a cost of about \$3,200. The society was never a strong one, and is now practically disorganized.

SECRET AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The Masonic lodge now located at Cameron was first organized at Greenbush under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The first communication of which any record can be found now was dated December 12, 1867, and the officers were: J. A. J. Atkinson, Worshipful Master; Marion Jones, Senior Warden; and Andrew Clayton, Junior Warden; On October 5, 1869, a charter was granted to the Berwick Lodge No. 619, A. F. & A. M., at Berwick, the lodge organizing with twenty-six members. They were: J. J. Huton, A. Clayton, James

Carr, J. A. J. Smith, Marion Jones, R. A. Beck, Arnon Wooden, J. M. Norris, John P. Short, William Jones, Henry Goddard, Redmond Carr, G. Gunter, G. B. Ray, J. Landon, N. Carr, Wm. Thatcher, Wm. J. Watson, E. W. Allen, Thos. Pearce, M. D. Mattison, Burr Sheldon, J. N. Porter, J. V. Lewis, James Clayton, and Elijah Eggers. June 28, 1878, the lodge was removed to Cameron without a change of name, where it occupies and owns a commodious hall worth \$400 or \$500. The present officers are: W. M. Fair, Worshipful Master; D. R. Bradley, Senior Warden; Wm. Mills, Junior Warden; P. H. Shelton, secretary; George Bruington, treasurer; S. W. Shelton, Senior Deacon; C. W. Graham, Junior Deacon; A. Bowers, Tyler.

Cameron Lodge No. 786, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 16, 1890. The charter members, who also made up the first list of officers, were: William Mills, Noble Grand; D. D. Robinson, Vice Grand; E. J. Burch, secretary; Aaron Bowers, treasurer; A. W. Riggle, Conductor; L. C. Graham, Warden; William O'Riley, Right Supporter; W. A. Fox, L. M. Bradley, Chester Graham, trustees. On the evening of installation eight new members were initiated. The present membership is 58 and the officers are: J. L. Welsh, Noble Grand; C. B. Murphy, Vice Grand; William Mills, secretary; R. Atkinson, treasurer.

Cameron Camp No. 589, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized April 22, 1889. It has a present membership of sixty-one, representing \$140,000 insurance. H. E. Wright is Venerable Consul; Fred A. Fair, Worthy Adviser; O. H. Kelly, Banker; and O. M. Lane, Escort.

Schley Post No. 106, Fraternal Army of America, was organized April 2, 1900. It has a present membership of nineteen, and Dr. J. R. Burr is Captain; C. H. Haley, Lieutenant; and O. M. Lane, Adjutant.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ARMSTRONG, SEBASTIAN B.; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township (postoffice, Cameron); is a son of John Armstrong, who was born in Sangamon County, in 1812, and settled in Floyd Township as early as 1831, when only one house had been built where the city of Monmouth now stands. He settled on one-half of Section 33, where timber and water were abund-

ant, for he held a prejudice not uncommon at that time against prairie land, and there the subject of this sketch was born December 16, 1859. Nathaniel Armstrong, grandfather of Sebastian B. Armstrong, was born February 10, 1785, a native of England, and was one of the very early settlers in Sangamon County, Ill. He married Elizabeth Miller and she was born September 1, 1773. His son John lived out his days in Floyd Township, dying June 27, 1881. He was three times married, his first wife being Evaline Vandever, whom he married January 16, 1832. She died December 31, 1849, and April 7, 1850, he married his first wife's sister, Narcissa B. Vandever. She died April 14, 1858. He was the father of fifteen children. August 12, 1858, he married Jane Wooden, a daughter of Benjamin Wooden, an Indianian. She was born in the Hoosier State in 1824, and died January 18, 1899. He was a School Director, a member of the Christian church, a member of the Home Guard, and otherwise prominent in local affairs. Sebastian B. Armstrong worked for his father (John Armstrong) until the latter's death. February 2, 1888, in Floyd Township, he married Minnie Goddard and bought the Goddard farm, which he still owns. Later he bought 160 acres in Section 22, and, including the Goddard farm, now owns 360 acres of good land which he devotes largely to general crops, while giving special attention to stock-raising. He is a director in the State Bank of Cameron, and in the Cameron Elevator Company; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; has been Assessor five years and served two years in the office of Supervisor. Mrs. Armstrong was born on Section 21, Floyd Township, August 18, 1865, a daughter of Francis and Lucinda (Moore) Goddard. Her father was a native of Indiana, and came to Illinois in boyhood. He married and began farming in Floyd Township in 1853, and died there July, 1887; his wife, December, 1887. He served his township in the capacities of Road Commissioner and School Trustee, and he and his wife were prominent in the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have six children: Ralph Sidney, Mary Edna, Maggie May, John Francis, Elba Corinne and James Arthur.

BRADLEY, DON R.; farmer and thresher; Floyd Township (postoffice, Cameron); is a

representative of an old American family which, in successive generations, has been noted for patriotism, enterprise, integrity, helpfulness and patience under adversity. He is a son of Lewis and Sarah (Means) Bradley, natives of Warren County, Ky. His maternal grandfather was John Means, born in North Carolina, and his grandfather in the paternal line was Celia Northcot, a native of Virginia. His great-grandfather, Northcot, was with Washington at Valley Forge, and he was himself a soldier in the Civil War. In 1865, when he was scarcely sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, with which organization he served in operations against Gen. Kirby Smith in the Southwest. It was expected that the regiment would be sent to Mexico in a movement against Maximilian, but it was retained in the United States and was mustered out of service October, 1865. Mr. Bradley was born in Floyd Township, July 26, 1849, and was educated in the common schools near his home. He is a member of the Christian church, a Mason and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and, as a Democrat, has been elected Supervisor of his township. He took up the battle of life on his own account very young, and began his career as a farmer near Bedford, Iowa, but soon returned to Warren County and bought a farm in Section 10, Floyd Township. For twenty-five years he has done threshing over a considerable territory surrounding his home, where he has an extensive personal acquaintance; has been Tax Collector for Coldbrook Township and Assessor of that township one year and of Floyd Township two years, besides holding the office of Constable of Coldbrook Township four years previous to his election as Supervisor, in which office he is filling his third term. He married in Coldbrook Township, December 21, 1871, Malvina Whitman, who was born there in 1849, a daughter of John and Martha (Shelton) Whitman, who, in 1836, came from Hardin County, Ky., to Coldbrook Township, where Mr. Whitman, who was a farmer, died July 25, 1896; his wife in 1894. Mrs. Bradley has borne her husband nine children named as follows: Myrtie B., Samuella, Mary, Mark M., Harry W., Cressie B., Frank M., Ed L. and Ruth. Lewis Bradley, father of the subject of this sketch, removed from Kentucky to Missouri, whence, in 1847, he came to Illinois, where he married. After owning a

farm in Section 9, Floyd Township, five years, he sold it and bought another in Section 5 and 6, in the same township, on which he lived until he purchased eighty acres of land in Coldbrook Township, where he died in 1859, his wife, June 10, 1901.

CLAY, MILLARD F.; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township, Warren County, (postoffice Cameron); is such a prosperous and well-to-do citizen as fitly represents the possibilities of the Middle West for those who, armed with industry and integrity and assisted by good judgment and general thriftiness, would achieve creditable success in life. He was born in Cold Brook Township, February 22, 1851, a son of Sewell and Elizabeth (Howe) Clay, natives respectively of Vermont and Pennsylvania. He was educated in the district schools near his home, reared in the Methodist faith and carefully instructed in the principles of the Republican party. His father removed from Vermont to New York, and from there by wagon in 1844 to Cold Brook Township, where he improved a farm, which he later sold to remove to Galesburg. Thence, after some years, he went to Missouri, where he bought a farm which eventually he traded for another in Floyd Township, where he lived until 1886, when, on his way to Galesburg with his wife, he was killed by a runaway horse, Mrs. Clay receiving injuries which made her an invalid until her death in 1892. Mr. Clay was a man of prominence in local affairs, and for some years held the office of school director. Mrs. Clay was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Millard F. Clay, after he attained his majority, worked for his father for some time, then spent two years in eastern Illinois engaged in farming, when he returned to the home farm and lived upon it until his father's death. He now owns half of a section in Floyd Township, one of the best farms in his vicinity, and is a leader in the important affairs of his community; has filled the office of Road Commissioner three terms and been a school director thirteen years. He married, in Iowa, September 22, 1881, Carrie C. Kelly, and they have three children named Glenn E., Earl Sewell and Mabel J. Mrs. Clay was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, September 30, 1854, a daughter of William W. and Sarah Ann (Demotte) Kelly, natives of New York State, who early settled near Bur-

lington, Iowa, whence they afterwards moved to the vicinity of Danville, Iowa, where they are still living, aged respectively eighty-two and seventy-three years.

GODDARD, ROBERT; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township (post office Galesburg); is a prosperous self-made man, prominent as a citizen and influential as a Methodist and as a Republican, who is a representative of the old Virginia family of that name. He was born in Floyd Township, August 18, 1844, a son of Francis P. and Margaret (Groves) Goddard. His father was born in Virginia, October 19, 1797, and died in 1882; his mother was born in Kentucky, February 16, 1802, and died November 6, 1871. They emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1836, Mr. Goddard having previously settled in the Blue Grass State, where he was married. They stopped a year in Knox County, then located in Floyd Township, where he bought land in Section 12, on which he lived until his retirement from active life, when he removed to Abingdon where he died. He was successful in life, acquiring 483 acres of land and other property. His son Robert received a common school education, was brought up to farming and, at the age of twenty-three years, assumed the management of his father's homestead on which he has since lived. He owns 245 acres of land, on which are good buildings and all appliances necessary to successful farming. His upright character has endeared him to his neighbors and, for twenty-one years, he has held the office of School Director. He was married at Saluda, Knox County, November 17, 1867, by the Rev. R. Kinnie, to Mary E. Nelson, a native of Knox County, born July 25, 1845, whose father died when she was a child, and who bore him a daughter named Mettie, who married Frank Williams, of Knox County. Mrs. Goddard died August 2, 1871, and Mr. Goddard married Mary Newkirk, born June 4, 1854, a daughter of Artemus Newkirk, who passed his declining years in Kansas City Mo. Mrs. Goddard died February 17, 1901, having borne her husband five children as follows: Alta, Artemus, Ada, Nellie and Robert. Alta married Charles Heady, of Floyd Township.

KENAN, KEZIA (UNDERWOOD); widow of the late Henry Kenan; Floyd Township (postoffice Cameron); is a daughter of John

Underwood, who was born in New York, in 1805, and a granddaughter of Isaac Underwood, a native of England. Her mother was Cylena Halliwell, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1806, a daughter of William Halliwell, an Englishman, whose wife was a Miss Cox, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kenan was born in Summit County, Ohio, January 21, 1846, received a common school education and taught school successfully from the time she was nineteen years old until she was nearly forty. She was married to Mr. Kenan in Cold Brook Township December 2, 1875, and bore him a daughter named Mary A., who is the wife of Roy Martz. Henry Kenan was born at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1826. His father was of Irish birth and his mother a member of a Holland-Dutch family. In 1848, when he was about twelve years old, he was brought by his parents to Illinois, where he married Indiana Ellis, who bore him children named as follows: Dow, Laban, Lodema, Emma, Alice, Addie, Almeda, Everet, John and James. He died January 8, 1887, leaving a fine property which included three hundred and twenty acres of good land and a large and comfortable residence, erected in 1885. Mr. Kenan was a man of sterling character and of a high order of business ability who won success in the battle of life by perseverance and by upright methods which endeared him to all who knew him. John Underwood, Mrs. Kenan's father, bought a farm in Cold Brook Township in 1848, where he prospered abundantly and lived out his days, dying November 24, 1885. His wife died in 1858. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church and was well known throughout Warren County, where he preached for about thirty years. His son, William Underwood, was chaplain of a Union regiment during the Civil war, and is a prominent Methodist minister now laboring in South Dakota. Daniel Underwood, another brother of Mrs. Kenan's, served in the Fiftieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1861-65, and fought at Fort Donelson, at Pittsburg Landing and in many other important engagements. Isaac Underwood, Mrs. Kenan's grandfather, came to America early in the century and fought under the stars and stripes in the War of 1812-14. Mrs. Kenan, who is a woman of much culture and many accomplishments, is a devoted and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILWARD, FRANK S.; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township; (postoffice Berwick); is distinguished in local history as having been the first man in Knox County to employ a traction engine in threshing. He was quite extensively engaged in threshing for a number of years, and is well known as a breeder of fine horses and is, at this time, the owner of a Percheron that weighs twenty-one hundred pounds and is valued at two thousand dollars. He is the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres, the nucleus of which was a fifty-acre farm in Section 34. This increase in his acreage and other evidences of his material prosperity bespeak the skill and energy with which he has carried on scientific farming. Mr. Milward was born in Delaware County, New York, November 15, 1869, and was given a common school education. His parents were Thomas and Hannah (Wayne) Milward, who were born in England, the father in 1807. They were married in their native land and two of their children born there. On coming to America, Mr. Milward, who was a veterinary surgeon, located at Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession some years. Eventually he removed to Delaware County, New York, and engaged in farming and dairying. His wife died there in 1895. As soon as he attained his majority, Frank S. Milward left his eastern home for the west, going as far as Kansas but returning to Illinois, where he married and settled down to farming. He has erected fine buildings on his homestead, and it is supplied with every appliance necessary to successful operation. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. He married in Floyd Township, October 31, 1889, Berdella Armstrong, and has two children named Mabel E. and Walter D. Milward. Mrs. Milward was born in Floyd Township, April 13, 1865, a daughter of John and Jane (Wooden) Armstrong, who came early from Indiana to Illinois.

REYNOLDS, JOHN R.; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township; (postoffice Berwick); is descended from the Reynoldses, of South Carolina and the Reeds of Kentucky, his parents being Samuel and Ann Jane (Reed) Reynolds. His father was born in South Carolina in 1802, and died in 1889; his mother, born

near Frankfort, Ky., in 1808, died in 1892. Her parents were John and Catherine (Wyet) Reed, and her mother was born near Edinburg, Scotland. Samuel Reynolds removed from his native state to Kentucky in 1814 and lived near Maysville, until he emigrated to Park County, Ind., where he married. He came to Illinois in 1837 and settled in Section 27, Floyd Township. He prospered in a business way and became a large land owner and, at the time of his death, was a member of the Christian Church. John R. Reynolds was born in Park County, Ind., April 3, 1832, and received a public school education. He began active life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and about 1855 bought a farm in Floyd Township, by subsequent purchases increasing his real estate holdings to 820 acres. In politics he is independent and is not without considerable local influence. He is a liberal supporter of all interests of the Christian Church. He married, in Floyd Township, in 1854, Elizabeth Armstrong, then twenty years old, a daughter of John Armstrong, a pioneer in Illinois in 1835. After the death of his first wife, who lived only about a year after their marriage, he married Maria Harbet, who was born in Illinois, of Virginia parentage. His present wife was Miss Delilah B. Ball, daughter of Doctor Ball and Letitia (Weld) Ball. Doctor Ball was born in New York and settled early in Michigan, where he practiced medicine for half a century; his wife was a native of Delaware County, N. Y. Mr. Reynolds' second wife bore him seven children: Theodore C., Laura B., Ella E., Dora A., Clement E., Austin C. and Ernest R.

RIGGLE, ROBERT H.; farmer and teacher; Floyd Township, (postoffice Cameron); represents two most useful callings which have, in a broad way, been more potent in advancing our national interests than any other two that could be named. He was born in Washington County, Penn., April 9, 1841, and received a good common school education. His parents were John and Jane (Hooper) Riggle, natives of Washington county, Penn., who lived out their days there. His father was born in 1798, his mother in 1808; the former died in 1866, the latter in 1880. His grandparents in the paternal line were Abraham and Catharine (Reed) Riggle, who were born in Virginia, the first mentioned near Winchester. Mr. Riggle's mother was a daughter of Thomas and Mary

(Steen) Hooper, of Pennsylvania birth. Robert H. Riggle came to Illinois in 1859, when he was eighteen years old, with two years' experience as a school teacher in Pennsylvania, and took a school in Spring Grove Township. He taught in several townships of Warren County for about thirty years, meantime, in 1872, purchasing his present farm in Section 5, Floyd Township. October 19, 1865, in Cold Brook Township, he married Minnie J. Whitman who has borne him three children: Archie W.; Lizzie M., who married Clark E. Hart, of Abingdon; and John T. Mrs. Riggle was born in Cold Brook Township, February 7, 1848, a daughter of John T. and Martha (Shelton) Whitman, who died in 1896 and 1894, respectively. The Whitman family, consisting of Mrs. Riggle's grandparents and her father, then a mere boy, came from Barren County, Kentucky, to Mason County, Ill., in 1830, where her grandfather Whitman died soon afterward, and, in 1831, Mrs. Whitman and her seven children settled in Section 28, Cold Brook Township. Mr. Riggle is a Democrat and has served his fellow-townsmen several terms as Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are generously helpful members of the Christian Church. They passed five months of the year 1898 in California.

ROWE, E. W.; merchant; Cameron, Warren County; is a progressive and prosperous business man, whose honorable and enterprising methods have made him popular over a considerable territory. Mr. Rowe was born in Indiana, August 16, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Plymale) Rowe. His father was born in North Carolina in 1790, and died in 1864; his mother, born in Virginia in 1791, died in 1876. Joseph Rowe came from Indiana to Illinois in about 1831 or 1832 and served as a ranger in the Black Hawk War. After the war he located near Knoxville, where he had as good a farm as there was in Knox County at that time and where he reared his children. Eventually he sold his farm and lived in Knoxville for some years until he bought another farm near Cameron which he disposed of finally to remove to Cameron, where he built a house which was his home during the remainder of his life. He was a man of influence in the community and early filled the office of County Commissioner and was for many years

a Justice of the Peace. Elhanan W. Rowe remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, then went to Iowa where he staid two years, later he became a clerk in a store and eventually acquired an interest in a mercantile business which he retained some years until he removed to Iowa and again engaged in farming. Two years later he sold out his agricultural interests and again went into trade at Cameron. A part of the village of Cameron lies within the borders of Cold Brook Township and Mr. Rowe has several times been elected Assessor, Town Clerk and Road Commissioner in that township. He has been married three times. Mary Ann McFarland, his first wife, born in 1829, a daughter of Jeremiah McFarland, a Kentuckian, who was an early settler and farmer in Warren County, bore him a daughter whom they named Flora E.; both are deceased. Margaret Fox, his second wife, was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Fox, who settled in Floyd Township and lived long at Cameron. She bore him eight children: Elmer, Eli A., James E., Ward, Guy, Irene Maud, Millie and Alonzo C.—the last two mentioned of whom are deceased. His present wife was Laura M. Foster whom he married at Monmouth, July 30, 1895. In politics he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Christian Church.

SHELTON, JAMES MASON; farmer and stock-raiser; Floyd Township (postoffice Cameron); is a representative of old families which have long been prominent in Virginia and Kentucky. Samuel Shelton, his great-grandfather, was born in Louisa County, Va., November 3, 1758, and died May 28, 1833. He married Jane Henderson who was born at Hanover, Va., March 19, 1758, and died September 11, 1841. David R. Shelton, his grandfather, was born December 23, 1792, and died in Kentucky, March 16, 1847. He married Patsey Haley, who was born June 12, 1795, and died November 30, 1833. Samuel T. Shelton his father was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1821, and died in 1893. Eliza Moore, who married Samuel T. Shelton and became the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton were married in Warren County, June 16, 1846, and their son, James Mason, was born in Floyd Township,

February 2, 1852, educated in common schools near his home, early taught the science of farming and stock-raising, instructed in the creed of the Methodist Church and taught the principles of the Republican party, with which he has acted politically since he attained his majority. David R. Shelton fought in the War of 1812, his father, Samuel Shelton, in the War of the Revolution. The former arrived in Illinois, November 24, 1837, bringing his family of twelve persons and their portable belongings in a big Kentucky wagon drawn by an ox-team led by a span of horses. "We crossed the river at Beardstown," wrote one of the party, "the weather being rainy, turned to snow, making travel tedious. We finally reached a log-cabin that had been vacated for us. It was called 'ketch 'em all,' and measured about sixteen feet by sixteen, and was primitive in the extreme. We lived in it two years, then settled in Floyd Township." Samuel T. Shelton was, for thirty-five years, a Christian minister and married eighty-seven couples. He served many years as Justice of the Peace and was several times elected to the State Legislature. James Mason Shelton remained on the homestead until he was twenty-one years old, when he settled on a farm near Utah, whence he removed to his present farm in Section 9, Floyd Township. He has achieved success as a farmer and stock-raiser, has been a School Director and has several times been elected constable. His first wife was Julia A. Sales, who was born in Canada in 1857. His present wife, whom he married in Danville, Iowa, August 1, 1894, was Addie L. Kelly, who was born, May 28, 1867, a daughter of William and Sarah (Daimoth) Kelly. He has had born to him children as follows: Laura M., Clark C., Clarence A., Samuel T., Mary Edna, Beulah Grace and Jessie M. Samuel T. is dead.

TINKHAM, WILLARD; farmer and stock-raiser, Floyd Township (postoffice Cameron); is animated by that virile New England blood which has contributed to the currents of enlightenment and material progress which have flowed through the remotest regions of our country. Benjamin Tinkham, his grandfather, was born in Athens, Windham County, Vermont, and married Sarah Hills, a native of New York. Their son Jasper N. Tinkham was

born in Floyd Township, May 13, 1843, and died April 12, 1901. He married Lodema Kenan, also a native of Floyd Township, who was born in 1845 and died in 1870. She was the daughter of Henry and Indiana (Ellis) Kenan, who were born respectively in Ohio and Indiana. Willard Tinkham, son of Jasper N. and Lodema (Kenan) Tinkham, was born in Floyd Township, October 21, 1867, and was educated in the common schools near his father's home. In 1836 Benjamin Tinkham came by wagon from Vermont to Illinois via Canada and Detroit and across the State of Michigan and a portion of Illinois, his journey consuming six weeks. He settled near Monmouth, and later in Floyd township, and helped to break the prairie. Jasper N. Tinkham enlisted in Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which under command of Colonel A. C. Harding and later under that of Colonel Smith, did gallant work under General Thomas. He participated in many engagements, one of the most notable was that of Fort Donelson; and he was honorably discharged from the service and mustered out at Chicago, July, 1865. He then married and began farming in Section 2, Floyd township, where he lived until 1897 when he removed to Cameron, where he died. Willard took up the struggle of life for himself when he was eighteen years old. He has prospered as a stockraiser and now owns 145 acres of good land in Section 15, in Floyd township. As a Republican he has considerable influence, has been tax collector two years and road commissioner three years. He is a member of the Christian church and of the Cameron Lodge, No. 786, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married in Floyd township, February 18, 1892, Effie Overfelt who was born in Cold Brook Township, September 19, 1869, a daughter of C. A. and Mary Jane (Bradley) Overfelt. Her father was born in Missouri, her mother in Illinois and her grandfather and her grandmother Overfelt, natives of Virginia, were pioneers of Missouri. Her father fought four years in the Civil war on the Confederate side under General Hood, and after the war settled in Cold Brook Township, but eventually returned to Missouri and is now farming in Monroe County that State. Mrs. Tinkham has borne her husband three children: Ralph N., Charles Russell and Willis M.

CHAPTER XLIII.

GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP.

(Township 8 North, Range 1 West.)

Greenbush township is at the extreme southeast corner of Warren County. Although geographically nearest to the frontier at the time that the limits of Warren county were defined by the Act of 1825, no portion of Greenbush township was taken for settlement until 1830, two or three years after settlements had been made in other townships. Many of the farms are still occupied by the families of the pioneers who first took possession by patent. The township is well watered and drained by Nigger creek, which enters at the northwest corner and flows across the township, and by Little Swan creek which enters on Section 19 on the west and joins Nigger creek on Section 16. There is much tillable land in the thirty-six square miles, as well as an abundance of timber. The Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad passes across the southeast corner of the township, but there is no railroad station within its limits.

The township was organized and the first election held April 4, 1854. David Armstrong acted as moderator of the meeting, and the officers chosen were: Supervisor, Major John C. Bond; clerk, F. H. Merrill, assessor, A. W. Simmons; collector, William Shores; highway commissioners, J. Butler, R. M. Simmons, H. H. Hewitt; justices of the peace, John C. Bond, L. L. Ury. The present officers are: Supervisor, W. W. Hatch; town clerk, A. H. Wingate; assessor, F. E. Burrige; collector, Wyatt S. Hall; highway commissioners, A. L. Wingate, G. W. Franklin, Archie McGown; justice of the peace, J. M. Hendricks. Those who have served the township as supervisors to the present time are John C. Bond, 1854; Levi Lincoln, 1855; John C. Bond, 1856-67; A. W. Simmons, 1868-71; L. M. Green, 1872; Danford Taylor, 1873-74; A. W. Simmons, 1875-76; L. M. Green, 1877; A. W. Simmons, 1878-83; Israel Spurgin, 1884; A. W. Simmons, 1885; Israel Spurgin,



A. L. Wingate

1886; James C. Johnson, 1887-90; O. Darnielle, 1891; Oscar McMahill, 1892-97; W. W. Hatch, 1898-1902.

Roland Simmons and his family were the first to make their home in Greenbush township, coming from Morgan county in 1830 and settling on Section 6. Quite a number of Indians were in the neighborhood then, living in wigwams a little way southwest of where Greenbush now stands, but they were not troublesome. On the opening of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Mr. Simmons was compelled to take his family back to Morgan county for safety. He then returned and joined the Rangers and assisted in driving the Indians across the Mississippi, after which the family returned. Mr. Simmons was a Kentuckyan. He lived here twenty-eight years, and reared a large family, dying at the home place in 1858, and his wife a number of years before. The first recorded death in the township was that of a young child of this couple. The only town-site in the township is situated on a portion of the tract of the original Roland Simmons homestead. Jesse W. Bond, Sr., and William Traylor, with their families, came in soon after Mr. Simmons, and during the same year, making claims on Section 19. They were active and valuable citizens, and accumulated fine properties, which were enjoyed by them and their children. Mr. Bond was the father of Major John C. Bond. He died in 1842, and his wife in 1848, and both were buried in the family burying ground on the old homestead, where six generations of the Bond family are now resting. Major Bond came in 1832, and was prominent in the pioneer history of the township. He was the first justice of the peace in the south part of the county, having been elected in 1835, and as such he performed the first marriage ceremony in the township, uniting Moses D. Hand and Elizabeth Crawford in the holy bands on December 23, 1835. Major Bond was also a county commissioner from 1838 to 1842, and a member of the board of supervisors for several years. He was an officer in the state militia, serving in Colonel Butler's regiment. The major was born in Alabama, where his sons W. G. and Jesse W. were born, then came to Morgan county, Ill., in 1826.

James Simmons came to the township in 1833 from Madison county, Ill., settling on Section 5. His house was the third one in that part of the county. With him was his wife and

seven children, and the couple were blessed with four more born in Greenbush township. Mr. Simmons died in 1873. F. G. Snapp also came from Kentucky in 1833. Amos Pierce and his son Clement came from Vermont in 1834, taking adjoining claims. Three years later Amos Pierce brought his family here, and it was his home until his death in 1872. The son Clement removed to Roseville township in 1845. William H. Pierce came from Vermont in 1835, locating in the village of Greenbush, where he taught school for about a year. He then bought land in Berwick township and engaged in farming. Charles Stice came in from Henderson county in 1834, settling in the village of Greenbush (then Greenfield), where he was the first postmaster. He later moved to Swan township where he died in 1869. He was the father of Supervisor D. A. Stice of Swan.

After these pioneers came John Young in 1836, who still resides at Bushnell; Peyton A. Vaughn in 1837 from Kentucky, and still living in the township; Thomas Moulton, Aaron Powers, William McMahill, Jesse Looney, John Wingate from Maine in 1839, Col. John Butler and his sons John A. and Vincent W. from Ohio in 1839, and James B. Smith who after stopping in the township a short time started for Oregon but died on the way.

In 1851 the township had a visitation of cholera, which resulted in twelve deaths in the neighborhood within a week or ten days. The dead were Lawson H. Walker, Abner Walker, Mrs. Julia Luster, Jos. Sisson, Rollin Ransom, Charles Bruth, Abijah Roberts, Lafayette Ratin, George Tally, Jacob Perkins, Sullivan Osborn, and A. J. Willey. There were a number of deaths at the same time at Monmouth. A destructive tornado also did great damage in the township May 22, 1873, coming in from Swan township.

The first school in the township, as far as known, was opened by a young man named Desbro in a log school house southeast of the present village of Greenbush. The latest reports filed with the County Superintendent of Schools show that there are now nine districts in the township, all with frame buildings; one male teacher receiving \$40 a month, and eleven female teachers receiving from \$30 to \$45 a month; 107 males and 111 females of school age, of whom 91 males and 97 females were enrolled in the schools; there were three school

libraries, with a total of 131 volumes valued at \$90; tax levy for schools, \$3,150; value of school property, \$4,650; value of school apparatus, \$385.

The assessment rolls for 1901 show 863 horses, 2,912 cattle, 39 mules and asses, 245 sheep and 3,088 hogs in the township. The total value of the personal property of the township was \$301,475, and the assessed valuation \$60,545. The assessed valuation of the lands was \$230,630, and of lots \$3,155.

The population of Greenbush township in 1900 was 802, a loss of 17 from the census of 1890.

Greenbush obtained considerable notoriety during January, 1899, by the attempts to organize there the National Farmers' party. The party had been forming for some time under the leadership of A. W. Holeman of Avon, and on January 27 a meeting was held at the town hall in the center of the township, at which the affair was formally launched. John C. Bond of Swan township was chairman of the meeting and William Starr of Greenbush clerk. It was decided to hold a national convention the following March, with one delegate from each Congressional district, and William Starr, A. L. Wingate and A. W. Holeman were named as a committee of arrangements. February 9 another meeting was held and the movement was abandoned, together with all former platforms and declarations of principles. A committee was appointed to draw up a new platform for a union independent of politics, but nothing further has been done.

CHURCHES.

The New Hope church of the Old School Predestinarian Baptist denomination was organized at the house of Caleb Hedges in Roseville township in July, 1836, with the following members: John Murphy, John Riggs, B. W. Lewis, Martha Riggs, Rosanna Murphy, Charles Vandiveer, James Kelsey, Joseph Rogers, Caleb Hedges, Polly Hedges, Rachel Butler, and Polly Vandiveer. Charles Vandiveer was the first pastor; afterwards Robert Mayo, George Tracy, Elder Frazey, Benj. Bradbury, R. M. Simmons, Isaac N. Van Meter, and the present pastor is Rev. Smith Ketchum. They first held their meetings in school houses and private residences. After the building of the

academy in the village of Greenbush in 1853 they held their meetings there and continued to do so until they erected their church building in the village in 1897. They now have a membership of 45.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Greenbush was organized in 1838 with James Haney acting pastor and the following members: Alexander Willard, John C. Foster, William McMahon, Mary Sargeant, Lucy Willard, Cynthia Foster, and Mary McMahon. James Haney, their pastor, was the father of Richard Haney, William Haney and Milton Haney, all prominent ministers of this denomination. Their meetings were held at school houses and private residences until after the building of the Greenbush academy, after which they worshipped there until their church edifice was erected in 1871. John and Amos Morey preached for them occasionally in an early day and J. M. Prouty is their present pastor. The present membership of the society is 50.

Olive church was organized at the Greenleaf school house February 12, 1859, by Rev. Joseph Kindle and Rev. McMillen. There were man, Priscilla Lahman, John Rubart, Nancy Rubart, David Wrenn, James W. Rubart, Joshua Rhoades, Charles S. Holman, Harvey Edie, James Bishop, James M. Bradbury, Alexander Foster, Alexander Wrenn, Francis Van Velsor, Rebecca Morris, Minerva Honts, Sarah A. Lee (Kelly), Martha J. Rubart, Virinda Wrenn (Foster), William Kirk, Harriet Kirk, Julia A. Bradbury, Delila Blakely. For twenty years after the organization of this church no minutes were recorded, and again from 1883 to 1889 it is blank. The list of pastors, made up partly from information given by the older members, but believed to be complete, is as follows: Joseph Kindle, — McMillen, — Thomas, — Fortner, E. W. Irons, G. B. Fuller, J. R. Welsh, 1877 or 1878; J. S. Hanger, 1879-82; J. E. Amos, 1883; J. L. Towner, 1884-85; Jacob Crawford, 1886; D. S. Ray, 1887-88; E. W. Irons, 1889; J. S. Hanger, 1890-91; James M. Carmean, 1892; E. E. Bennett, 1893-95; R. W. Pittman, 1896-1901; and William B. Milne, the present pastor. The present membership of the church is 125. The present church building was erected in 1868 at a cost of about \$2,500, and dedicated the following year by Rev. P. C. Goff.



Warren W. Hatch.

GREENBUSH.

Greenfield was the name originally given the first and only townsite in the township, but it is now known as Greenbush. It was the second town platted in the county. The town was surveyed by County Surveyor William C. Butler and certified by him April 14, 1836. The owners of the townsite were Roland and James Simmons, and it was situated on the northwest corner of Section 5. The first plat contained a public square and sixteen blocks. Afterward Roland Simmons made an addition of four blocks on the west of the original plat, and James Simmons made a like addition of four blocks on the east side. When a postoffice was desired in the new town of which so much was expected, it was found the name would have to be changed, and accordingly the office and town have since been known as Greenbush. Charles Stice was the first postmaster, and Frank Merrill now serves in that capacity. The business interests of Greenbush at one time rivaled those of any town in the county, or adjoining counties, and did not wane until after the advent of railroads in this section. When the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line between Galesburg and Quincy was constructed, Greenbush was left several miles to one side, and as other towns sprung up along the railroad this place lost its prestige and business. Blakenship & Bro. were the first to engage in the mercantile business in the place.

The Greenbush Academy was the result of a meeting of citizens of the village held in the village school house January 27, 1852. Alfred Osborn was chairman of the meeting, and F. H. Merrill secretary. It was decided to form a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting a two-story building, 30 by 50 feet in size, and costing between \$1,500 and \$2,000, to be used as a high school or academy. Nine trustees were chosen to have charge of the erection of the building and management of the institution, as follows: John M. Hoisington, Eliphalet C. Lewis, Alfred Osborn, for three years; Dr. N. B. McKay, Julius Lathrop, Andrew W. Simmons, for two years; and Hanson H. Hewitt, John C. Bond, Stephen Lieurance, for one year. The State Legislature of the following year (1853) granted a charter to the school under the name of the Greenbush Academy, and the school was opened the October following for the reception of students. Prof.

William W. Happy of Jacksonville was the first principal, with Miss Margaret Gaines as assistant. The school started out with a good attendance of students, and during the years of its existence it did good work. In the school year 1854-55, with David Negley as principal and Lucinda A. Stillman and A. T. Shaw as assistants, the attendance of pupils was as high as 84. The school was abandoned several years ago, and the property is now owned by New Hope church.

Greenbush Camp No. 4664 of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized April 23, 1897, with seventeen charter members. The officers were: N. B. Johnson, venerable consul; J. C. Bond, worthy adviser; J. A. Barbour, banker; J. C. Wigert, clerk; J. E. Simmons, watchman; S. M. Pittman, escort; C. W. Johnson, sentry; Dr. S. M. Pittman, physician. The present membership of the camp is 17, and the officers are: J. C. Bond, venerable consul; Charles T. Carr, worthy adviser; Wm. H. Carroll, clerk; A. H. Wingate, banker.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BURRIDGE, FRANKLIN E., a prominent farmer of Greenbush Township, where he holds the office of Assessor, is a staunch Republican; was born in Herkimer County, New York, July 7, 1859, a son of William and Olive (Lockwood) Burrige, natives respectively of New Jersey and Herkimer County, N. Y. His paternal grandfather married Jeanette Cruthers, a native of Scotland. The Lockwoods have long been prominent in the East. Henry Lockwood, the great-grandfather of Franklin E., born June 30, 1760, was a son of Jeremiah Lockwood, born at Greenwich, Conn., in 1733, where he married Abigail Smith, June 8, 1758, and enlisted September 15, 1779, in the command of Major Thorp, which formed part of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment under Colonel John Durkee. His name appears on the muster-rolls of November and December, 1780. Jeremiah Lockwood was a son of Gresham Lockwood and served as a member of the old Colonial Assembly of Connecticut. Gresham Lockwood was a son of Jonathan Lockwood, born September 10, 1634, and died May 12, 1688. Jonathan Lockwood was a son of Merritt Lockwood, who died at Greenwich, Conn., in 1660. Merritt Lockwood was a son of Rob-

ert Lockwood, who was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1614. William Burrige came to Illinois in 1863, making his home for a time near Monmouth, and then removing to Nebraska. He was in the Black Hills for a time, and then returned to his Nebraska home, where he died. Franklin Burrige came into Illinois in company with his parents. When they journeyed on to the far west he remained in Warren County, and has maintained his residence here to the present time. His mother came to spend some time in his home in 1886, but is now living in Kansas. These are her children: John, Franklin E., Duane, Jeanette and Ida. One son is dead. Ida is keeping house for her brother, Franklin E. She is married, and has two daughters, Clatie and Vera. Mr. Burrige is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the solid and reliable men of the community.

BUTLER, JOHN A., farmer and stock dealer, Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., has been a resident of Greenbush Township since 1839, is one of the most successful agriculturists and men of affairs in the county, and is the owner of more than 4,000 acres of land, 2,000 of which lies within the borders of the township mentioned, 1,400 in other parts of Warren County and 600 acres in Kansas and Iowa. He was born at Galion, Ohio, December 6, 1827, and received a public school education. His parents were John and Mary (Adney) Butler, natives of Greenbriar County, Va., and his grandfathers, William Butler and John Adney, were both born in Virginia.

John Butler came from Ohio to Greenbush Township in 1839, and bought forty acres of government land, which was the nucleus of the extensive landed property acquired by himself and his sons. He early became interested in public affairs and was a leader in all movements for the general good as was evidenced July 20, 1844, when he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment raised in his vicinity for service in the Mexican War. John and Mary (Adney) Butler had children as follows: Vincent W., who died April 7, 1900; John A., the subject of this sketch; Thomas A., who died March 4, 1901; Rhoda M., wife of E. W. Woods; Tacy L., wife of Moses B. Threlkeld; Olivia S., wife of Samuel Cline; Mary H., who died in 1896.

John A. Butler has been a farmer and stock-raiser for more than half a century and has taken an active interest in many important business affairs. Politically he is a staunch Republican and he has the success of his party very near to his heart. In religion he is identified with the Christian Church. In every relation of life he is a most helpful man, genial, whosouled and influential. Mr. Butler was married in Greenbush Township November 22, 1849, to Maria J. Snapp, who has borne him twelve children named as follows: Albert, born September 26, 1850, died November 3, 1850; Edgar L., born March 5, 1852; Ira F., born January 22, 1855, died March 12, 1874; Roswell M., born March 25, 1857, died March 13, 1874; Mary A., born April 4, 1859; Caroline, born December 7, 1861, died January 7, 1863; Clara E., born January 6, 1864; Giles H., born December 6, 1867, died November 10, 1868; Vester, born August 8, 1869, died May 21, 1870; Ella R., born August 9, 1871; George S., born March 11, 1874; Lora C., born March 1, 1877, died September 15, 1878. Edgar L. married Harriet Ennis, they have children, Lawrence and Ethel; Addie, wife of James Ennis, two children, Clara and Gertie; Clara, wife of Douglas Vaughn; Ella, wife of Charles Mings, two children Vern (deceased) and Christine; George S. married Kai Rickey, two children, Emeline Marie and James R.

GILLETT, R. G., insurance agent, Greenbush Township (postoffice address, Avon), is well and widely known to farmers in this and adjoining counties, among whom, for the past seven years, he has represented the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., an agricultural company which does a safe business on principles which have made it a favorite in a large territory. Previous to his connection with this company Mr. Gillett had had an insurance experience covering twelve years, and had become widely known as a trustworthy insurance man. Born in Swan Township, March 23, 1860, a son of Jeson and Mary (Blue) Gillett and a grandson of F. M. and Nancy (Jones) Blue, of Kentucky, he was educated in district schools and began the battle of life with good promise of success which has not failed him. His father was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, and came to Warren County, Ill., in 1851. There he met Miss Blue, a native of Swan Township,



John A Butler

whom he married in December, 1857, and who bore him fourteen children. In 1882 he moved with his family to Missouri, where he still lives. In 1886 the subject of this sketch returned from Missouri to Warren County, and May 20, that year, he married, in the house in which he now lives, Miss Mary Kelly, who was born under its roof and has lived there all the years of her life except one. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have two children named Nellie May and Alvin K. Politically Mr. Gillett affiliates with the Republican party, with the principles and policy of which he is in the fullest accord.

HATCH, WARREN W., one of the enterprising farmers of Greenbush Township, Warren County, at the present time holding the office of Township Supervisor, was born in the town of Greenbush, August 14, 1853, and is a son of Jerome B. and Mary (Woods) Hatch, born respectively in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, November 9, 1827, and in Madison County, New York, in 1826. His paternal grandparents were Noah and Sarah (Bunnell) Hatch; and his maternal grandparents, Asa and Mary (Willford) Woods, born in New York and in Connecticut respectively.

Mr. Hatch received his education in the district school and early applied himself to the tillage of the soil in which he has been signally successful. He was married on February 18, 1891, to Iona Walker, in Union Township, Fulton County, where she was born March 15, 1860, the daughter of J. G. and Minerva (Brown) Walker. Her father, who now has his home in Avon, was born in Kentucky in 1831, and her mother, who was born in Fulton County, is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have a son, Edward Warren Hatch.

Jerome B. Hatch came to Illinois at an early day, and very soon acquired a farm. He led a long and useful career as a farmer, and both himself and wife are still living, in their cosy and comfortable home in Avon. He owns 400 acres in Fulton County, and a hundred acres in Warren County. The father and mother both belong to the Universalist Church.

Warren W. Hatch lived at home until he reached his majority, and for the ensuing four years was in the employment of his father at wages. At the expiration of that period in company with his father he bought a farm in Section 36 of Greenbush Township, Warren County, and has now become wealthy, owning

354 acres, and being extensively engaged in buying, feeding and raising stock, principally hogs and horses. He is in his third term as Supervisor of the town of Greenbush, and has served as School Director about twelve years. Politically Mr. Hatch is a strong Republican.

LAHMAN, JACOB L., farmer, Greenbush Township, Warren County, (postoffice, Avon), is a lineal descendant of John Lahman, who was First Lieutenant in the Colonial Army and fought five years for American independence in the Revolutionary War. John Lahman was a Pennsylvanian, and his son, John Lahman, father of Jacob Lahman, was born in the Keystone State, where Jacob Lahman himself was born September 25, 1831. The second John Lahman married Catherine Everly, who was also of Pennsylvania birth, and was an early settler in Cass County, Ill., where he died about fifty years ago. In 1855 Jacob Lahman, who had received a fair education in district schools, removed from Cass County to Warren County and bought eighty acres of land in Section 12, Greenbush Township, on which he lived until 1870, when he bought his present farm. He has been successful as a farmer and a stock-raiser, and is influential in his township as a Republican and as a member of the Christian church. He married in Cass County, Priscilla Buck, August 14, 1853. To them were born children as follows: Julia, Franklin, Viola, Luther, Josiah and Emma P. His wife died April 10, 1864. He married Sarah Jones Lake September 10, 1865. To this union two children were born: Rosa C. and Jacob Enos; the last mentioned died at the age of six years, nine months and twenty-eight days. Jacob Lahman died October 17, 1901, at the age of seventy years, twenty-two days.

PITTMAN, SAMUEL M.; physician and surgeon; Greenbush, Warren County, Ill.; has won a reputation as a painstaking and successful family doctor which commends him to a large and increasing patronage. Doctor Pittman is a grandson of John B. Pittman, a native of Germany, who married an Irish woman named Susan Cunningham. James B. Pittman, son of John B. Pittman and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Indiana, and married Eliza Ann Simmons, daughter of J. F. and Ruth (Jared) Simmons, natives of Kentucky, where she was also born. John B. Pittman came to

the United States many years ago and settled in Ohio as a farmer, but after a few years removed to Indiana, whence he came to Warren County in 1844, settling on about five hundred acres of land in Greenbush Township, where he died about 1861, leaving a widow and six children. His son, James B. Pittman, farmed about ninety acres of his father's homestead until his retirement from active life, since when he and his good wife have lived at Roseville. The following facts concerning their children will be of interest in this connection: Dr. W. E. Pittman is practicing medicine at Roseville; J. B. and C. E. Pittman are merchants at Kewanee, Henry County; Dr. Samuel M. Pittman was the next in the order of birth; George E. Pittman, Miss Emma Pittman and Mrs. Callie (Pittman) Hiatt live at Roseville; Harry Pittman is practicing medicine in Camp Point, Ill.; J. S. Pittman is a member of his father's household; Oscar Pittman died in 1883. Dr. Samuel M. Pittman received his primary education in the district schools in Greenbush Township, his advanced literary education at Lake Forest University, and his professional education at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888, since when he has been in active practice in Greenbush. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married at Chicago, October, 1888, Flora M. Vandever, daughter of A. Vandever, formerly of Warren County, who removed to Nebraska nine years ago and is now living at Auburn, his wife being dead. Mrs. Pittman has borne her husband a son whom they named Claude. Doctor Pittman's grandfather and grandmother, J. F. and Ruth (Jared) Simmons, are living in the village of Greenbush; the former was born in 1813, the latter in 1815.

RAY, DELOS PORTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Greenbush, Warren County, is a representative of two old Kentucky families and of much that is commendable in character and citizenship. He is a successful man who has made his way in the world by sheer force of character, and whose example is worthy of emulation by young men just entering upon the stern duties of life. Mr. Ray was born in Lenox Township, Warren County, April 12, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Monmouth, brought up in the Methodist faith and trained in the political principles of

the Democratic party. His parents were Woodford and Mary (Vertrees) Ray; his paternal grandfather was Garland Ray, and his grandfather in the maternal line was Lewis Vertrees. Woodford Ray came early in life to Warren County and died in Lenox Township in 1864, aged forty-two years, leaving a wife and six children named as follows: Joshua and Garland, who live in Greenbush Township; Clinton, who lives in Avon, Ill.; Mrs. Ida J. Emert, who lives in Peoria, Ill.; Louis, a groceryman, who lives in Iola, Kansas; Delos Porter Ray, the immediate subject of this sketch. Harriet died in girlhood. Mr. Ray married, July 3, 1887, at Roseville, Ill., Miss Clara Regan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Regan, now of Greenbush, and she has borne him a son named Harold, who died March 26, 1898. Mr. Ray is the owner of an eighty-acre farm in Lenox Township, which he operates successfully. For the past fifteen years he has lived in the village of Greenbush, where he takes an active interest in all public affairs.

RUBART, ALBERT EDGAR, prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Greenbush Township, Warren County, where he was born December 28, 1861, a son of John and Nancy (Lahman) Rubart. His father was born in Kentucky, July 21, 1797, and his mother near Mansfield, Penn., October 21, 1827. She died April 21, 1902, aged seventy-four years and six months.

Albert E. Rubart obtained his education in district school No. one, of Greenbush Township, and was married September 18, 1887, in Greenbush Township, to Nellie Lloyd, by whom he has had two children: Chester J. and Robert Benjamin. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious association a member of the Christian church.

Mrs. Nellie Rubart was born in Greenbush Township, in 1869, a daughter of Robert and Josephine (Park) Lloyd. They were both born in Kentucky, and came into Illinois with their parents. Her father settled on Spoon River near Ellisville, Fulton County, and in 1842 removed to Greenbush Township, where he engaged in farming. He was born February 16, 1831, and died December 21, 1879. Her mother, who was born September 17, 1839, is still living in Avon. The land which is the site of Prairie City was broken by him before ever a town was thought of at that point.

John Rubart removed from Kentucky into



A E Rubart



B. W. Rubart

Ohio when a boy in company with his parents. They came into Greenbush Township, Warren County, in 1852, where they purchased a farm in Sections 1 and 2, where they lived until the death of the elder Rubart, December 30, 1872. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and had one son who died in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion.

Albert E. Rubart began life for himself in the year of his majority, and now owns 115 acres in Section 14, of Greenbush Township, where he has built a fine home, and surrounded it with evidences of agricultural skill and success. For several terms he has been School Director and is one of the leading men of his community.

RUBART, BENJAMIN WALTER, farmer and stockman, Greenbush Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice address, Avon), is a son of John Rubart, who died December 30th, 1872, and whose funeral on January 1st, 1873, aged 75 years, 5 months and 9 days, is a landmark in local history. Mrs. Rubart died April 21, 1902, aged seventy-four years and six months. She and other members of her family are referred to in a biographical sketch of another of her sons, in which is set forth the genealogy of several members of the family in both lines of descent.

Benjamin Walter Rubart was born in Warren County, January 17, 1858, and was educated in the district schools of Greenbush Township. He has been a busy farmer ever since he was old enough to plow, and for the past fifteen years has had the management of 223 acres of the Rubart homestead, which comprises altogether 303 acres. He has farmed on scientific principles and has achieved noteworthy success in the production of general crops as well as in the management of various business interests and has given a good deal of attention to stock-raising. As a Republican he wields considerable influence in the political affairs of his township, and he has been called to the office of Clerk of the School Board. He has the interests of his community and the county at large in constant consideration, and is ready at all times to do anything in his power to further any movement which, in his good judgment, promises to benefit his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a liberal contributor to the support of its varied interests.

SNAPP, WILLIAM L., one of the older and much respected farmers of Warren County, was born in Greenbush Township, February 12, 1842, and is a son of E. M. and Lucinda (Willard) Snapp. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Tennessee. His maternal grandparents were Alexander and Lucy (Liles) Willard, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee; his maternal great-grandfather, was William Willard. His paternal grandparents were George and Sarah (McIntyre) Snapp, of Kentucky. William L. Snapp was educated in the public schools and in a local academy. In his religion he has been a Methodist, and in his politics a Democrat. Mr. Snapp was married December 19, 1861, at Knoxville, Ill., to Mary E. May, who was born in Indiana, April 19, 1843, a daughter of William and Susan (Harrison) May, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. William L. Snapp's father was born in 1816, and died in 1842; his mother was born in 1822, and died in 1899. To William L. and Mary E. Snapp have been born children as follows: Alice Maud, Thomas J., William L., Carrie M., Delos V., Russell, Ezekiel M., and Sumner. One child, Mary, is dead. William L. Snapp was engaged in early life as clerk and salesman in a general store, afterwards in the saw-mill business several years. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Notary Public through a long period, and did much conveyancing in the Township of Greenbush. For nine years he served as Collector of the town, and was long School Treasurer and Director. In 1878 he moved from the village of Greenbush to his farm on Section 16, where he is now living, and is highly esteemed in the community where his long and useful life is passing. Of his children, his son, Thomas J., married Mary J. Hendricks, Alice Maud married Andrew B. Camp, William L. wedded Minnie West, and Russell married Maud Stokes. Mrs. Mary E. Snapp died November 21, 1900, leaving behind her sweet and precious memories as a wife and mother.

WINGATE, ARTHUR LEE, farmer and stockman, Greenbush Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice address, Avon), comes of a long line of ancestors who, for many generations, have lived in Maine, a State which has given to the country at large some of its best business and political blood. His grandfather, Edwin Wingate,

married Rebecca Whitney, also a native of Maine. Their son John Wingate, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maine, February 1, 1815, and Annis Dibble, who became his wife, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., March 1, 1820. They were married in Greenbush Township, March 5, 1844. John Wingate came to Greenbush Township in the fall of 1838, while a young man, and for four years was a teacher of district schools. About 1849 he bought forty acres of the Wingate homestead, and, some three years later, bought the other forty acres which, with his first purchase, is included in the present 525-acre farm of Arthur Lee Wingate. On that farm John Wingate died, March 22, 1891, and his wife May 22, following, and on that farm Arthur Lee Wingate was born, December 10, 1851. He was educated in the district schools and brought up to the hard but useful labor of the farm. He has never lived anywhere except on the old Wingate homestead, which, since his father's death, has been under his exclusive management and which he has managed with considerable success.

John Wingate was a man of influence in the township, who for thirty-nine years filled the various offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Assessor and Treasurer of the School Board—the latter during the entire period—of the others sometimes one, sometimes several of them simultaneously. Besides the subject of this sketch, he had another son, named John J., who died at the age of eleven years, and daughters named Ann Eliza (deceased), Laura Ella and Martha Eva. Laura Ella married Cardon Johnson, of Monmouth, and Martha Eva, Edward Singleton, who lives in California. Arthur Lee Wingate married in Greenbush Township, December 25, 1873, Susan Jane Link, who has borne him children named as follows: Arthur Henry, born October 14, 1874; Martin Luther, born February 19, 1876; John Wesley, born December 20, 1877; Giles G., born January 19, 1880; Effie Viola, born December 24, 1881; Lulu L., born November 17, 1883; Rosa May, born January 1, 1886; Emma Z., born October 16, 1887; Edwin Lee, born September 28, 1889; Annis Pearl, born June 6, 1892; Alta Arminta, born October 30, 1894; David Edison, born November 11, 1897. Mrs. Wingate was born March 25, 1855, in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio. She was the eldest daughter of D. S. and Elizabeth Ann tary.

(Quick) Link, natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in an early day, coming to Greenbush Township in 1866. Her father now lives in Avon, while her mother died August 24, 1894, aged sixty-two years, seven months and two days. Arthur Henry Wingate married Lena Palmer and Martin Luther Wingate married Lula Davis.

Mr. Wingate is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican and has long held the office of School Director; is President of the Western Illinois Christian Conference, first elected September, 1896, has been re-elected every two years since; has served the township as Road Commissioner for eight years; also President of one of the first Telephone Companies in the county.

WOODS, FRANK C., a very successful farmer and stockman of Greenbush Township, Warren County, and a most excellent citizen of that community, was born in the town of Greenbush, March 8, 1858. His father, John Woods, was born in the town of Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., March 11, 1824; his mother, Lucy A. Chatterton, in Virgil, Cortland County, New York, March 5, 1819. She emigrated to Illinois with her parents in the fall of 1836. After her marriage she removed with her husband in 1851 to Greenbush Township. Asa Woods, his grandfather, was born in New York, and his wife, Mary Wilford, in Connecticut. His great-grandfather was Samuel Woods. His maternal grandparents were Cornelius and Lucy (Ball) Chatterton, both natives of Virgil, Cortland County, New York.

Frank C. Woods was educated in the Avon High School, and was married October 10, 1889, to Hattie A. Holden, in Greenville, Mich. Of this marriage there has been born one child, Ruth Emma, who was born July 22, 1894. Mrs. Woods was a daughter of L. D. and Emma (Lincoln) Holden, both natives of Cortland County, N. Y. They removed to Minnesota, where the father died, March 5, 1862, after which the widow returned to New York, later moving to Michigan, where she died April 11, 1894.

Samuel Woods, the great-grandfather of Frank C., came from Scotland, after having married an English wife. Asa Woods, his wife and seven children—five boys and two girls—came to Illinois by wagon in 1836, being six weeks on the way, and were the second family



Frank B Woods

to locate in the vicinity in which they settled. John Woods, at that time only twelve years of age, drove one of the teams a good portion of the way. John Woods was married August 6, 1848, to Lucy A. Chatterton, by whom he had four children: Miss Addie; L. S., who died May 13, 1881; Mrs. Lunette Ross, who died June 1, 1894; and Frank C. Mr. Woods came to own about 500 acres of choice land in Greenbush, on which he lived for thirty-eight years, after which he removed to Avon, where he was engaged as President of the Milling and Manufacturing Company until the time of his death, August 4, 1894, resulting from cholera morbus. A strange coincidence was, that his father died from the same disease on the same day of the month thirty-nine years before.

All of the Woods have been Universalists. John Woods gave the land on which the Universalist Church in Avon is built, and Frank C. is a faithful and devoted member of that body. Mrs. Lucy A. Woods died at her home in Avon, March 29, 1898, having long been a faithful member of the same church as her husband.

Frank C. Woods is a substantial and reliable man, is a Republican, and has been called to serve his district as a School Trustee. He owns 280 acres of land in Greenbush Township, and devotes his attention to grain and stock-raising.

WOODS, EBENEZER W., well-known farmer and stock-raiser and substantial citizen of Greenbush Township, Warren County, was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., September 16, 1819, the son of Asa and Huldah (Wilford) Woods, and a grandson of Samuel Woods. His maternal grandparents were John and Ann (Blackstone) Wilford. His father was born in Salem, Mass., January 2, 1791; his mother in New Haven County, Conn., and her father in the same State. Ebenezer W. Woods received his education in the district school and was married January 6, 1852, in Greenbush Township, to Rosa M. Butler, by whom he has had eight children. Mrs. Woods was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 6, 1830, and was the daughter of Col. John and Mary (Adney) Butler, both natives of what is now Greenbrier County, W. Va., where he was born July 26, 1802, and she November 12, 1804. They were married April 26, 1822. In October, 1839, they removed West, and settled near Greenbush, Warren County. He became a very extensive

farmer and land-owner, at one time being the proprietor of 1,300 acres of land. His last years were spent at Avon, where he was killed by being run over by a team. During the civil war he was Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, doing valuable service in Indiana and Ohio. His father built Fort Recovery for General Wayne. In 1835 Ira Woods, a brother of Asa Woods, came to Fulton County and bought a tract of land for the family, on part of which Avon has since been established, to which Asa Woods brought his family to make a home the following year. This land cost the Woods brothers a dollar and a quarter an acre, and is now among the most valuable farming lands in the State. Asa Woods died, August 4, 1854; and his wife, March 27, 1867. Ebenezer Woods, who was eighteen years old at the time his parents sought their western home, accompanied them on the slow and toilsome journey, that required forty-two days for its completion. He learned the carpenter trade in 1842, but has been a farmer all his life, beginning with the cultivation of a portion of the original tract his father and uncle had bought, purchasing at a later period 140 acres in Section 2, and is at the present time an extensive land-owner. His has been an industrious and useful life, in which he long served the public as a School Director. Of his marriage with Rosa M. Butler were born children: Ezra, Willis R., Ellen, John A., Edwin Stanton, Sarah B., Minnie C. and Alice, who is dead.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

(Township 11 North, Range 3 West.)

The name given to this township when township organization was first voted on favorably was Sugar Grove, but it was found that this conflicted with the name of another township in the state and it was changed to Westfield.

Later, when township organization was an established fact, the committee appointed to name the townships gave this one the name of Hale, and it has so remained to this time. Hale lies directly west of Monmouth Township. The land is exceedingly rich and easily cultivated, being nearly all prairie and well adapted both for agriculture and stock-raising. It is watered chiefly by Cedar creek and its branches. There are many fine homes, and a poor dwelling is rarely to be seen. The main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad crosses the southeast corner of the township, and the Iowa Central comes in near the center of the north line of Section 2, follows a little south of east, and passes out into Monmouth Township at the northeast corner of Section 36. There are no towns or villages in the township, and trading is done chiefly at Monmouth, Kirkwood and Little York.

The election for the organization of Hale Township was held April 4, 1854, at the school-house in District No. 1. William Nash acted as temporary chairman, and W. S. Weir as temporary clerk. The permanent chairman or moderator was William Cannon, and S. W. Rodgers was clerk. Fifty-nine votes were cast at the election, and the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, William Fleming; town clerk, William Clark; assessor, D. B. Findley; collector, J. C. Ward; highway commissioners, G. H. Smalley, Andrew Junkin; justices of the peace, W. S. Weir, T. F. Lowther; constables, Ira Palmer, D. Vanfleet. The present officers of the township are: Supervisor, Charles E. Torrence; clerk, W. E. Armstrong; assessor, O. A. Cavis; collector, James H. Shaw; highway commissioners, George Winebright, C. Stevenson, Robert Balmer; justice of the peace, R. H. McClanahan. The men who have served the township as supervisor to the present time are: William Fleming, 1854; John R. Graham, 1855; David Turnbull, 1856; John Brown, 1857; David Turnbull, 1858-60; Edward Burns, 1861; Newton Barr, 1862; David Turnbull, 1863-65; Leander Findley, 1866; Hugh Nash, 1867; David Turnbull, 1868-70; Newton Barr, 1871; H. G. Lord, 1872; John N. Carson, 1873; Newton Barr, 1874-75; C. M. Rodgers, 1876-80; Newton Barr, 1881; C. M. Rodgers, 1882; J. N. McKelvey, 1883-84; D. A. Turnbull, 1885-88; John Sprout, 1889; D. A. Turnbull, 1890-94; Charles E. Torrence, 1895-1902.

The first white residents of Hale Township

were Adam Ritchie and a portion of his family, who came in the spring of 1828, pitching their tent at the south end of Sugar Tree Grove on the farm afterward owned by John Quinn, the east part of Section 15. They had wintered in Fulton County, near Canton, and after a six weeks' stay here, returned to that place on account of rumors of Indian troubles. They came back to Monmouth Township in the fall, making their home the next winter in the cabin of John B. Talbot, in the northeast corner of that township, where, on December 23, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie became the parents of Henderson Ritchie, the firstborn son of Warren County. He still lives at Council Grove, Kansas, where he is Probate Judge of Morris County. Adam Ritchie made his first improvement on Section 8, in Monmouth Township, where Olmsted's mill now stands, selling out in 1831. He then returned to Hale Township, and with his only brother, John, improved the west half of Section 14. Later he removed to the northwest quarter of Section 6, at the extreme corner of the township, where he built a home and resided until his death on June 18, 1835. He went to Quincy to enter land, and took the cholera while on his way home, dying about eight miles southeast of the present town of Nauvoo. His brother John, who came to the township soon after Adam did, went to attend to some of Adam's business at Quincy and also took the cholera and died June 27, a few days after returning home. Both men left large families. Adam Ritchie was known as "Sandy," to distinguish him from his cousin, Adam Ritchey, Jr., who was called "Black," because of his dark complexion, and also because he was a blacksmith by trade. At the regular election following the special election to organize the county he was chosen a justice of the peace. John Ritchie was the first coroner of the county.

In 1829 Adam Ritchey, Sr., (note the difference in the spelling of the name), came from Jefferson County, Ind., with his wife and family, including five sons, James, Adam "Black," Thomas, Matthew D. and John. The senior Ritchey's daughter, Jane, was the wife of "Sandy" Ritchie, who was therefore both son-in-law and nephew of the old gentleman. Adam, Sr., located across the line in Sumner Township, the oldest son, James, settling over in what is now Henderson County, Matthew D. settling where Little York now stands, and Thomas and

John also in the neighborhood. Adam, the second son,—“Black”—also known as Adam, Jr.,—located on the northwest quarter of Section 11, in Hale, and it was there that the special election to organize the county was held on July 3, 1830. At that time he was chosen one of the first county commissioners, and the first county order issued was in his favor. It was for \$3 and was for services as commissioner. The father died in the fall of 1832, and after the estate was settled up his widow and sons, Adam, Jr., and James, and perhaps some of the others, removed to Iowa. Part of the family also went to Oregon. The same year that the Ritcheys came to the neighborhood, came also John Campbell and David Findley, Sr., whose second wife was Jane, a sister of Adam (“Sandy”) Ritchie. He was originally from Pennsylvania, but had resided a while in Indiana. He settled in the Sugar Tree Grove neighborhood, but later moved to what is now Henderson County, where he died in 1838. His son David, who came with him, married Jane Ritchey, daughter of James Ritchey, in 1829, and they were the first couple married in Warren County. The ceremony was performed by John B. Talbot, who held a commission as justice of the peace from Peoria County. The couple settled down on a farm near the senior Findley’s, but later also removed across into what is now Henderson County. James Findley, a brother of the older David, came in September, 1832, settling on Section 9, on the tract now occupied by his grandson, William H. Findley. He was the father of the late David B. Findley, who died in 1885, and of Mrs. William Hanna, of Monmouth. John Findley, another son of David, Sr., was also one of the earliest pioneers. James Junkin came from Ohio in 1829, but went, after a few years, to Washington County, Iowa, then to Oregon, where he died about 1890. John Caldwell, from Bedford County, Pa., but more recently from Xenia, Ohio, came to the township in May, 1830, locating on Section 11, the place now occupied by J. S. Avenell. He died in 1865, leaving a son, John W., who made his home in Monmouth for a number of years, but is now also dead. In the fall of 1830, John Kendall and family came from Greene County, Ohio, the home of so many of the early residents of Hale Township. They spent the winter following in part of Mr. Caldwell’s cabin, then settled in Monmouth Township. In 1831 William

Paxton and family, Thomas Gibson and family, and James G. Barton’s, came from Greene County, the Paxtons locating on Section 2, the Gibsons on the southeast quarter of Section 24, and the Bartons also in that neighborhood. The three Allen brothers, Thomas, David and Isaac N. E., also from Greene County, came early in the ’30’s. Thomas settled in the east part of the township, dying there in 1845 or 1846. David went to Oregon at an early day, and Isaac has been dead for some years. William Nash and his family, including his sons, John H., Albert, Hugh, Addison and William, came from Greene County in 1832, and have always been prominent in the township. The father died in 1867. In 1834 David Turnbull moved into the township from Monmouth Township, where he had lived for a year. He was also from Greene County, and was the father of Captain John M. Turnbull, of Monmouth. The next year, 1835, saw two more Greene County families, those of James Nash and Alex. McCoy, and a young unmarried man, John R. Graham. Mr. Nash located on Section 16 and Mr. McCoy in the east part of the township. Both are dead. Mr. Graham married and still lives here. The same year John Hanna came from Indiana, though originally from North Carolina, and settled on Section 6 in the northwest corner of the township. He was the father of the late William Hanna, of Monmouth factory fame, Captain D. C. Hanna, and O. L. Hanna, who lives on the old place. The father died in 1862. In 1836 the three Rodgers brothers, Aleri, Aniel and Andrew, came from Missouri, to which place they had removed from Virginia in 1822. They purchased large tracts near the corner of Hale, Monmouth and Sumner Townships, Aleri settling on Section 2, where he lived till his death in 1863. Thomas Reynolds, a North Carolinian, also came in 1836, but only stayed a short time, moving over into Henderson County, then back into Sumner Township, where he died. Samuel H. Patterson came from Pennsylvania in 1837.

The first cemetery in Hale Township, and doubtless also in the county, was the Ritchey cemetery, on Section 2, about a quarter of a mile north of C. M. Rodgers’ residence. Nothing now remains to mark the spot as a burying ground.

In the early years there was a church at Pleasant Green, on Section 6, in the very north-

west part of the township. The old building yet stands, but is not used for religious purposes, the congregation having a newer house of worship across the line in Henderson County. The old building has been used in late years for lyceums, and other public entertainments. The Calliopean Club existed here as early as 1837. One of the performances read before the club, an address in rhyme, is still preserved. It was read by Miss E. K. Snow, then a resident of that neighborhood, but later a Mormon and one of Brigham Young's wives. Near the old church is a cemetery, and it and the one at Henderson church are the only burying grounds in the township.

Thomas Paxton had a carding and fulling machine on his place on Section 2, which was run for a while by W. S. Weir, Sr., and R. S. Joss. The water supply failed, and Mr. Weir went to the McFarland mill in Sumner Township, and Mr. Joss to Monmouth, where he operated a machine of his own, later adding also looms for making cloths.

The first school in Hale Township, which is also said to have been the first in the county, was opened in 1830 in a little log cabin about a half mile north of the old Henderson church. Miss Martha Junkins was the teacher, and pupils came from a distance of three and four miles to school. The building was used as a school for about eight years, when it was burned. Miss Junkins later removed to Oregon and died there.

The township now has eight school districts, with one brick and seven frame buildings, two of them being furnace-heated. One male teacher is paid \$45 a month, and the wages of the seven female teachers range from \$30 to \$45. The last report showed 101 males of school age in the township, 83 of whom were enrolled in the schools, and 94 females of school age, 75 of whom were enrolled. There were two school libraries, with 40 volumes valued at \$115; the tax levy was \$1,300, the value of school property was \$335,875, and its assessed valuation

The assessment rolls for 1901 show that there were then in the township 1,101 horses, 3,437 cattle, 43 mules and asses, 215 sheep and 4,523 hogs. The total value of the personal property was \$335,875, and its assessed valuation was \$66,825. The assessed valuation of lands was \$249,980.

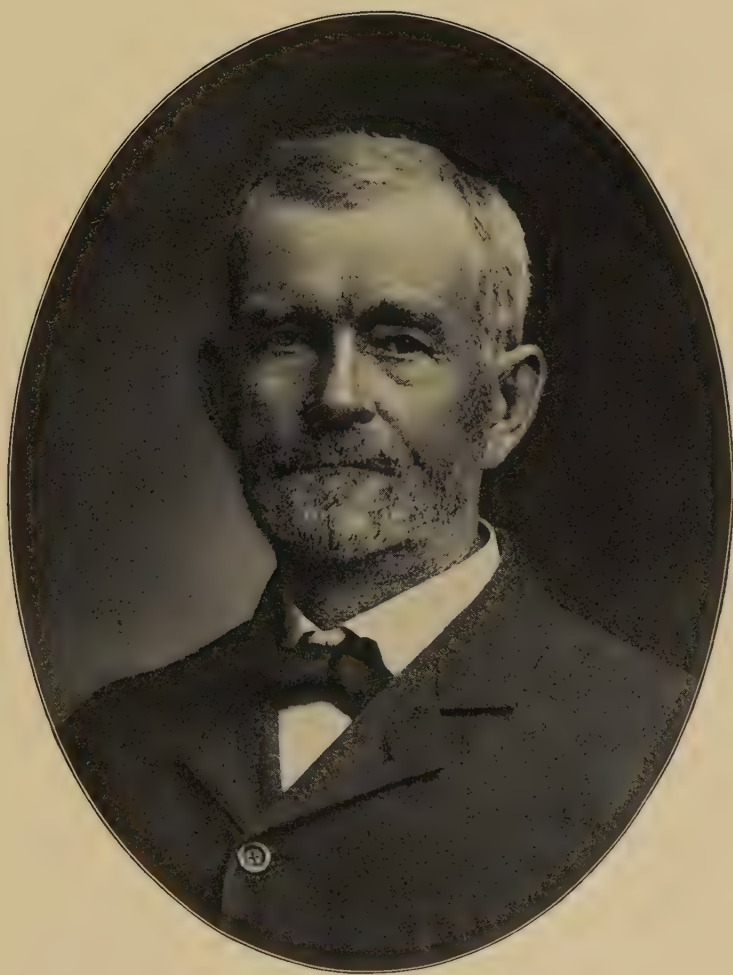
The population of Hale Township in 1900 was 776, a loss of twenty-nine from the census of 1890.

HENDERSON CHURCH.

The first religious society organized in Warren County was the old Seceder or Associate church at Sugar Tree Grove, now the Henderson United Presbyterian church. Rev. James McCarroll, missionary in charge of the western missions of that church, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, was in charge at the organization, which took place in November, 1830, at the log cabin of John Caldwell, on the farm now occupied by James S. Avenell, on the south part of Section 11. Some members of the Seceder faith had settled in the vicinity that year and the year before, and they could not long do without a church of their own denomination. Twenty-five persons were received as members at the time of organization. They were Adam Ritchey, Sr., his wife Abigail, his son John, Adam Ritchie and his wife Elizabeth, John Ritchie and his wife Martha, Matthew D. Ritchey and his wife Caroline, John Ritchie, Jr., David Findley and his wife Jane, William, Samuel and Elizabeth Gibson, John Maley, John Kendall and his wife Elizabeth, Jane Campbell, James, Sarah, Martha, Ann and Sarah Junkin, Margaret Temple, and John Caldwell. John Caldwell and Adam Ritchey, Sr., were chosen the first ruling elders.

Mr. McCarroll remained several Sabbaths and preached to the people, then returned to his home in Pennsylvania. During 1831 several more Seceder families came out from Greene County, Ohio, and Rev. James C. Bruce was sent out as a missionary to supply the young congregation. He was called as pastor and installed in 1832, remaining until 1847. Rev. John Scott became pastor in 1849, and served the congregation for nineteen years, then removed to Monmouth to take a professorship in Monmouth College. Rev. T. G. Morrow was then pastor until 1872, when he was succeeded by Dr. David A. Wallace, who performed the duties of pastor in connection with his work as president of Monmouth College until 1876. He was succeeded by Dr. David MacDill, and he in turn by Rev. Robert J. Davidson in 1884. Rev. J. T. Wilson was pastor for three years to August 29, 1894. Rev. A. M. Acheson was installed June 1, 1895, holding the pastorate until late in the fall of 1901. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Brown, who was ordained and installed June 23, 1902.

The first house of worship was erected on the



C. M. Rodgers.

west side of Section 11 in 1830. It was 24 by 30 feet in size and constructed of logs. In 1832 an addition was made, and this building was used until 1837, when a substantial brick edifice was erected, which was the wonder of those days. It was 54 by 60 feet in size and cost over \$4,000. As the "Old Brick Church" it was known all over the neighborhood. In 1874 a more modern frame building was erected about the middle of the south side of Section 10, a little more than a mile southwest of the old church, in the edge of a pretty grove of maples. This building was remodeled at a cost of \$1,500 in the fall of 1895, and was dedicated December 29 of that year, Rev. W. T. Campbell, D. D., of Monmouth, preaching the sermon. It is one of the most attractive country churches in the county.

The present membership of the congregation is 112. It has a young people's society of 68 members, and a Sabbath school with an enrollment of 128.

The cemetery at Henderson church is one of the oldest in the county. The first burial was that of William Turnbull, grandfather of John M. Turnbull, of Monmouth, who died in 1834. Two colored persons are also buried in this cemetery, Venus McCormick Love and her young child.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PAINE, JAMES; farmer and stock-raiser; Hale Township (postoffice Monmouth); is a native of Ireland and possesses those characteristics of the Irish race which have made them successful beyond many of their racial competitors in the United States. He was born August 5, 1840, a son of William and Mary (Duffy) Paine and a grandson of John Paine, and received a common school education. William Paine settled with his children in New York and, after living there eight years, removed to Rhode Island, whence he emigrated to Kirkwood, Ill., where he lived out his allotted days. He was twice married. By his first marriage there were five children and by the second nine children—all daughters. In 1857, James Paine, who had come to Monmouth two years before, bought forty acres of land in Henderson, which he sold in 1865 to remove to Iowa, where he remained four years; then

returning to Warren County, he bought eighty acres in Section 28, Hale Township, to which he has added until he now owns 380 acres. He is now living in the house in which Ed Nash assassinated his mother, Mrs. Addison Nash, and her daughter. He was married at Oquawka, April 28, 1861, to Anne Fitzsimmons, who has borne him eight children, five of whom are living: Mary, Michael, William, Bid and Rose. Mary married Morris D. Shunick, of Spring Grove Township; Michael married Lizzie Shunick, and lives on his father's old homestead; William, who is a successful stockman, married Ella Shunick, and lives in Section 13, Hale Township; Bid married Richard Shunick, Jr., who died February 28, 1898; Rose is a member of her parents' household. William (first), Thomas and James are dead. Mr. Paine is a Catholic and a Democrat, and, for three years, has filled the office of Road Commissioner.

RODGERS, HON. CALVIN M., farmer and stock-raiser, Hale Township, Warren County, Ill., rural free delivery No. 3, is a man of influence and much personal worth, who is trusted and has been highly honored by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Rodgers was born in Monroe County, Mo., February 15, 1835, a son of Aleri and Mary (Davidson) Rodgers, natives of Rockbridge County, Virginia. John Rodgers, his grandfather, a native of Scotland, married Isabel Ireland, of Irish birth. John Davidson, his mother's father, was born in North Carolina, and married a member of the Thomson family of that State. Aleri Rodgers went from Virginia to Monroe County, Mo., in 1822, and came to Warren County, Ill., in 1836, and bought two hundred acres of land in Section 2, Hale Township, where he resided until 1863, when he died. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are dead, while three live in Warren County, another being a resident of California.

C. M. Rodgers married Eliza A. Paine, of Warren County, Ill., October 27, 1858, and she has borne him eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Romaine M., Charles H., Aleri A., William D., Alexander and Emily I. Mrs. Rodgers is a daughter of Charles H. and Parthenia (Mason) Paine, natives of New England, who came to Warren County in 1836, when her father bought land in Sumner Township, where he died in 1859, his wife about 1872.

Mr. Paine, who was a successful farmer, was the father of six children, four of whom are dead. The immediate subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools, supplemented by two winters in an academy at Galesburg, and has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising with success. For many years he has been influential as a Republican, and represented his district in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1883 and 1885; for six years was a member of the Warren County Board of Supervisors, and for three years has been a member of the County Board of Review. A man of good judgment in all business affairs, his advice in important matters has frequently been sought by his neighbors. He has been a Trustee of the Warren County Library for nearly twenty-five years. A lover of books, he has been a diligent reader of informing literature and has traveled quite extensively from time to time, yet is a great lover of home, having lived on the same farm for sixty-six years, and enjoys a wide acquaintance and is highly esteemed.

CHAPTER XLV.

KELLY TOWNSHIP.

(Township 12 North, Range 1 West.)

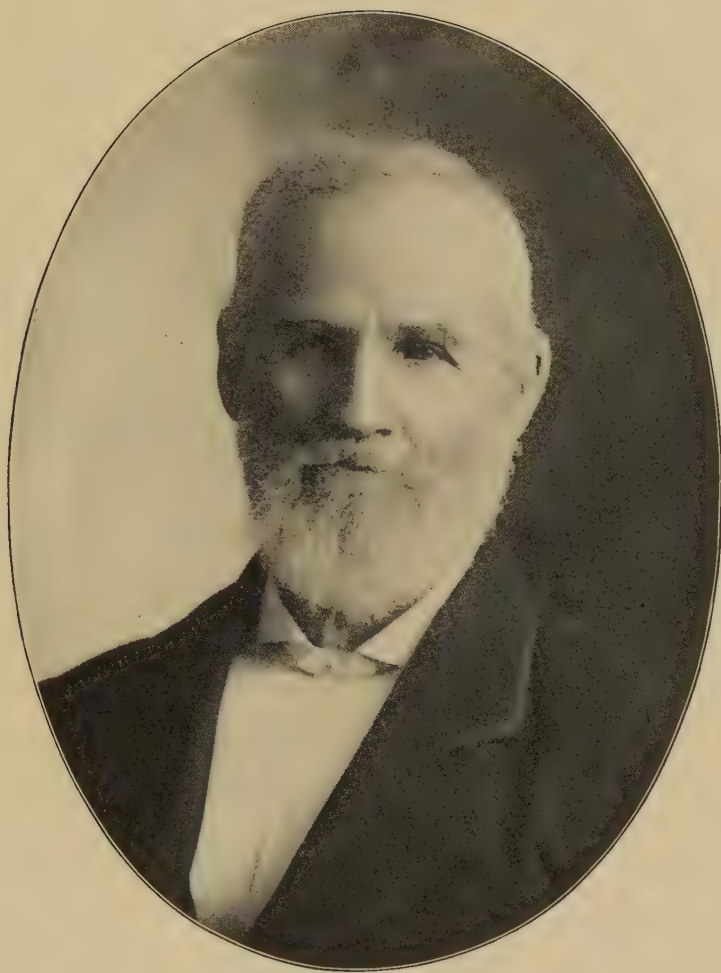
When the first vote on township organization was taken in the county, and the proposition seemed to have carried (see Chapter xxxvii, of this work), the committee appointed to arrange and name the townships gave this one the name of Milton, and their decision was approved. In June following, however, it was reported to the Board of Supervisors that there was already a township of that name in the State, so the name was changed to Warren. When township organization was finally carried in a constitutional way in 1853, Warren was again selected as the name, but the next June a change was found necessary again. Then arose a contest between the Whigs and Democrats of the township, the Whigs wishing to

name it in honor of William Graham, and the Democrats in honor of Captain John Kelly. The latter being successful, the township from that time has been known as Kelly. The meeting for the organization of the township was held at the Tylerville school house April 4, 1854. William Graham was moderator and E. C. Atchison clerk. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Supervisor, John Miles; assessor, John Terpening; collector, Ira S. Ingersoll; overseer of the poor, Samuel Black; highway commissioners, James Stevens, W. J. T. Wallace; justices of the peace, Aaron Yarde, G. C. Adcock, Christian Miles; constables, David Vestal, Nathan Smith. The present officers are: Supervisor, Ed. Rose; town clerk, Frank Dunn; assessor, Wm. C. Wallace; collector, F. F. Foster; highway commissioners, J. W. Brown, George W. Palmer, Oscar Niles; justice of the peace, G. G. Emery.

The following persons have held the office of Supervisor up to this time: John Mills, 1854; Thomas Bruington, 1855; William Graham, 1856-65; Joseph Pine, 1866-67; William Graham, 1868-70; J. W. Adcock, 1871-73; Joseph Pine, 1874; M. McCulloch, 1875-76; Nathan Crane, 1877-78; John Rucker, 1879-81; C. E. Johnson, 1882; John Rucker, 1883-85; William Adcock, 1886; Charles Edwards, 1887; William Adcock, 1888-90; John H. Landon, 1891-92; William Adcock, 1893-94; Henry C. Miles, 1895-96; John H. Landon, 1897-1900; Ed. Rose, 1901-02.

Kelly Township is watered by Little Henderson creek and its branches. Much of the land is undulating, with broad level prairies. Along the Henderson there is much timber. There are also several good coal mines, and a large amount of excellent quality of coal is produced. The township has no railroad.

The history of the settlement of Kelly Township begins with the arrival of James B. Atwood in 1828. He located on the north half of Section 27, and claimed to have broken the first ground and planted the first crop of corn in Warren County. He sold out to Henry Adcock, a native of Virginia, who came to Knox County in 1830, and to Kelly Township in 1833. Edmund Adcock, a brother of Henry, moved to the place first, and when Henry came, removed to the southeast quarter of the same section. J. W. Adcock, a son of Edmund, also came in 1833. Andrew Robison, with his wife and six children, came from Indiana in 1829 and located first on Section 33. Finding that



J. W. Adcock

this land had already been taken, he removed in 1835 to Section 31, in the southwest corner of the township. Robison's Corners, where Kelly, Spring Grove, Monmouth and Coldbrook Townships join, and near where two of his sons and one daughter still live, keeps his name in memory. The daughter referred to, now Mrs. James Gardner, was born in November after the family came to Kelly, and was the first white child born in the township, and the first white female child born in the county. John Miles came from Harrison County, Indiana, in 1830. He had been admitted to the bar in his native State and was the first resident lawyer in the county. He practiced law to a limited extent here, and was one of the early justices of the peace. He was also the first supervisor of Kelly Township. Hiram Ingersoll, a native of Massachusetts, came from New York in 1833, and William Lair and family came from Kentucky the same year, after spending a few months in Monmouth. They settled on Section 30. Another early settler was Benjamin Gardner, "Uncle Ben," as he was lovingly called, a native of Virginia, but who came here from Kentucky in 1835 after spending a short time in Monmouth. He also settled on Section 30, and opened up there in 1836 one of the first coal mines in the county. It was the source of supply for coal for blacksmiths for miles around. Ezekiel Terpenning and family came from New York in 1836, buying from L. W. Billups the southwest quarter of Section 33, the farm where Andrew Robison first located when he came to the township in 1829. H. N. and W. C. Hogan came in 1836, and Phillip M. Sallee and John Vestal in 1837. Samuel J. Black also came in 1837 from Indiana, settling about a mile south of where the town of Shanghai was afterward located. Also in the list of pioneers are found the names of Joseph Paddock, the old surveyor; Thomas Champion, George and James Brown, Henry and Edward Martin, James Stevens, Henry and John Peckenbaugh, Steven Mitchell, Hiram Gray, the Richardsons, Chas. B. House, Wm. Francisco, John Grissam, Basil Watson and Stephen Palmer.

Thomas C. Duvall was a settler of the early '30s. He lived in the Terpening neighborhood, and in 1836 was granted license to keep a grocery and "house of entertainment" at his home, on paying a license fee of \$5 and giving bond in the sum of \$200. He moved to Knox County after a short time.

The early settlers endured many hardships, especially during the winter of 1830-31, which was exceedingly long and cold. They had had trouble with their crops, and in December the corn was not yet gathered. A heavy snow fell, making it almost impossible to go far from home. At this time there was but one mill in the county, and that nearly to Oquawka. Food was scarce and the corn had to be dug from beneath the snow, dried, and pounded into meal by means of hand mills and mortars. With this the cold and hungry families were kept from starvation. Calvin Glass's grist mill, just across the line in Knox County, started in 1832, was a great convenience to the settlers, primitive though it was. A second mill was built in 1833 by Chester Potter, on Section 22, and it was operated until 1846. When the water was low the grinding was by horse power. Potter came from Sumner Township where in 1832 he had run a mill. He made the mill stones himself out of boulder granite or "niggerheads." They were about twelve and a half inches in diameter, and the nether mill stone was kept by his daughter, Mrs. Hiram Ingersoll, of Alexis, many years as a relic. Potter had quite a flour trade, extending north as far as Rock Island, and westward into Iowa.

The now famous Brown cornplanter is a Kelly Township invention. It was invented, and patented, in 1853, by George W. Brown, then a resident near Utah postoffice, in this township. It was a great novelty in those days, and, crude as it was, did excellent work. The planter is now made in Galesburg, Ill.

The first school in the township was taught by Peter Terpening in 1837, in a log school house which stood on Section 28. He was a son of Ezekiel Terpening, who came into the township the previous year. The latest statistics furnished the County Superintendent of Schools show eight school districts, all with frame school houses. There was one male teacher, receiving a salary of \$35 a month, and seven female teachers receiving from \$25 to \$35; 99 males of school age, of whom 74 were enrolled in the schools, and 103 females of school age, of whom 77 were enrolled. Three schools had libraries, aggregating 63 volumes, and valued at \$52. The tax levy of the township for school purposes were \$2,225, the value of school property, \$4,350, and the value of school apparatus, \$410.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows that

there were then in the township 904 horses, 2,163 cattle, 59 mules and asses, 456 sheep, and 2,881 hogs. The total value of personal property was \$273,025, and the assessed valuation \$54,605. The assessed valuation of lands in the township was \$221,760, and of lots \$495.

The population of the township in 1900 was 809, a loss of 73 from 1890, when it was 882.

SHANGHAI CITY.

Shanghai City is the only regularly platted town in Kelly Township, and the only one in Warren County that is off a railroad line. It was laid out August 12, 1858, before the north and south road was built, by County Surveyor J. S. Steen. The site was parts of the northwest quarter of Section 10 and the southwest quarter of Section 3, owned by Samuel Black and Calvin Routh. In April, 1852, the Ionia postoffice was established a short distance south of Shanghai, with Luther C. Hibbard as postmaster, and later removed to Shanghai, and the town has been known as much by the Ionia name as by the other. The postoffice was discontinued several years ago, and the only postoffice now in the township is at Utah (or Tylerville, as it is sometimes called), on Section 34. At one time there were stores in Shanghai, and a good trade was carried on, but when the railroad was built past the northwest corner of the township and the town of Alexis was started there, its business was destroyed.

Shanghai was the scene of a very destructive storm on the evening of May 3, 1868. It was a Sabbath evening, and at the time the storm came up a number of people were assembled in the Advent church, where Elder George W. Hurd was preaching to a congregation of some two hundred persons. This church, the Methodist church, the school house, and several residences were in ruins in a moment. George Venn and Harrison, son of Brander Wixson, were instantly killed, and among those severely injured were Alonzo Page, Mrs. J. M. Wood, Lucy Yarde, and Mrs. West, who afterward died of their injuries; Mrs. Churchill, John Yarde, Truman Lord, William Ridsen, Mrs. Hitt, George Sellers, Joseph Pittard, Henry Holcomb and others. The course of the storm was from southwest to the northeast, with a track about one-half mile wide. The property loss was about \$23,000.

The Methodist churches of Shanghai and Tylerville were the outgrowth of several classes

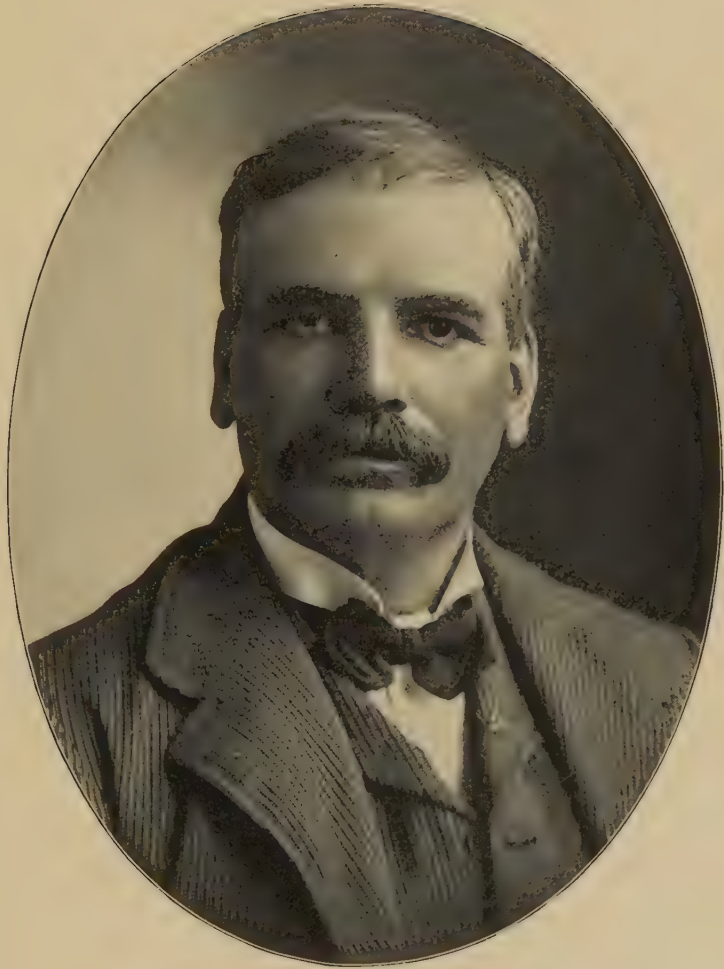
belonging to the old Henderson charge, which held their meetings in various school houses, notably the Brown school and Republican school. The Shanghai church was built in 1866 or 1867, but was destroyed by the tornado of May, 1868, and at once rebuilt. The second church was later thought to be unsafe and was torn down and rebuilt. A parsonage was also built by the society soon after the erection of the church, but was sold after it ceased to have a resident minister. The church now has about twenty-five members. The church at Tylerville, or Utah, on Section 34, was built in 1872 at a cost of about \$2,300. It, as well as the Shanghai church, belongs to the North Henderson charge.

The church of the Second Adventists in Christ at Shanghai was organized by Rev. Guy Rathborn in 1857, with about a dozen members, among whom were Samuel Black and wife, A. N. Yarde and wife, H. Richardson and wife, Spencer Ryner and wife, J. Pine and wife and B. Watson and wife. Meetings were held in school houses until 1867, when the church at Shanghai was built at a cost of \$2,800. The building was destroyed by the tornado, May 3, 1868, but was rebuilt. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Emery. The membership is small.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ADCOCK, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Kelly Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice address, Utah), comes of two old Virginia and Kentucky families, representatives of different lines which have, in different generations, become conspicuous in various parts of the country. Joseph Adcock, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kanawha County, Va., and married Susan Casson, a native of Buckingham County, Va. Their son, Edmund Adcock, born in Buckingham County, Va., November 23, 1800, married Cynthia Christian, a native of Kanawha County, March 13, 1823. Joseph W. Adcock, father of William Adcock, was their son. William McMurty and Ruth Champion, natives of Kentucky, married and were the parents of Mary Elizabeth McMurty, who married Joseph W. Adcock, August 30, 1849, and became the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph W. Adcock was born near Charlestown, Kanawha County, Va., July 23, 1826, and died April 17, 1901. Mary Elizabeth McMurty,



William Adcock

his wife, was born at Crawford, Ind., September 26, 1827. Captain Robert Christian, father of Cynthia Christian, who was Joseph W. Adcock's mother, commanded a company in the colonial army during the Revolutionary War. After their marriage, Edmund Adcock and his wife went to Crawford County, Ind., and in 1829 to Illinois. Mr. Adcock took up half of Section 3 in what is now Henderson Township, Knox County, on which he built a little log house in which the family lived until the spring of 1833. During the Black Hawk War Indian alarms were frequent and, at one time, Mr. Adcock and William McMurty took their families for safety to a fort a mile distant from Adcock's improvement. Early in 1833 Mr. Adcock settled on the northwest quarter of Section 27, Kelly Township. There he built a log house, which after a few years, was superceded by a frame residence, in which he died May 7, 1859. His wife survived him until October 26, 1865. They had three children named Joseph W., Robert J. and Cynthia Elizabeth. The latter married John McMullen. Joseph W. Adcock married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William McMurty, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Knox County in 1829, and became Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1848. He was a member of the State Legislature, serving one term in each house, and was one of the commissioners who had in charge the erection of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. From time to time he discharged other important functions and assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was chosen Colonel and commissioned by Gov. Yates, on account of impaired health, however, serving only a short period. For thirty years he served as treasurer of the Illinois Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His death occurred in 1875. The maternal great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch were James McMurty and his wife, who was a Miss Lucas. The father of James McMurty was also James McMurty, who was killed by the Indians in General Harimer's defeat. This ancestor came from Scotland to Ireland, thence to North Carolina, at Cedar River, near Wilmington.

Joseph W. Adcock became the owner of over 750 acres of land and was a successful farmer and business man. He served at one time as County Surveyor, and was known as a man of fine education and mental equipments. His son, Edmund, is a lawyer in Chicago; a daughter,

Cynthia, married E. E. Terpening; another son, Robert J., is practicing law at Los Angeles, Cal.; his daughter, Ruth F., married C. F. Barnett; a third daughter, Lucy, is dead; while still another daughter, Mary, married N. T. Adcock. His son, William, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Kelly Township, July 3, 1850, graduated from Abingdon College in 1871, and married in Knox County, Ill., July 13, 1876, Mary Jane Henderson, who was born in that county, November 2, 1856, a daughter of David and Sophia (Davis) Henderson. Mr. Henderson was born in Pennsylvania in 1823; Mrs. Henderson in Indiana in 1829. They were married in Fayette County, Penn., and came to Knox County, Ill., in 1850, and became prominent in Henderson Township. Mr. Henderson died, June, 1901.

After his marriage Mr. Adcock bought a farm to which he has added until he now owns about 800 acres of level tillable land, located in Kelly, Coldbrook and Tompkins Townships, Warren County, and Henderson Township, Knox County. As a Democrat he takes an active part in local affairs. He has six times filled the office of Supervisor, was Chairman of the County Board in 1890, and was a member of the Board when the county court house was built. He has also been elected to the offices of Road Commissioner and Town Clerk of Kelly Township and, in 1890, was a candidate for the State Legislature, being defeated by only a few votes.

William and Mary Jane (Henderson) Adcock have children named Edmund D., Mae S., born July 18, 1878, and Joseph W., born July 10, 1899. Edmund D., who was born April 29, 1877, graduated from Knox College in 1898, read law with his uncle in Chicago, graduated from the Northern University in 1902, and admitted to the bar the same year. Mae S. is also a graduate of Knox College, and married J. Bullman, a graduate of Lombard University and the only child of Theodore and Sarah Bullman of Kelly Township.

BROWN, JACOB; farmer and stock-raiser; Utah, Kelly Township; is a descendant of an old and honored family of New Jersey, where his ancestors were early settlers. He is also of Revolutionary stock, Abram Brown, his grandfather, who was a wagon-maker by trade, having laid down his tools to fight under Washington in the war for American independence, in which he saw eight years continuous service.

Mr. Jacob Brown now has in his possession a one and one-half inch chisel used by his grandfather in the manufacture of wagon hubs. His father, Jacob Brown, son of Abram and Sarah Brown, who was born near Trenton, N. J., served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812. The Jacob Brown, just mentioned, married Sarah Lamberton, who was born at Trenton, N. J., a daughter of Simeon and Sarah Lamberton, both natives of that State. Mr. Brown's mother and both of his grandmothers were named Sarah. The subject of this sketch was born in Monmouth County, N. J., February 8, 1838, and was educated in the common schools. In 1841 he was brought by his parents to Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill., where the family arrived December 16. The elder Brown took up land near Laharpe, Hancock County, living there until 1846, when he removed to Knox County, where for a time he operated a farm in Henderson Township, which he sold to remove to Warren County. After farming for a time in Cold Brook Township, five miles from Galesburg, he returned to Henderson Township, where he bought one-fourth of Section 19, and where his wife died, August 18, 1866. After that event he sold his farm and bought a house and lot in Old Henderson, where he lived until August 18, 1878, when he died. The younger Brown remained with his father until he was twenty-two years old, then bought a farm near the village of Henderson which he sold in 1869 to remove to Iowa, where he bought 160 acres of land. In 1879, after his father's death, having been made administrator of his father's estate, he disposed of his interests in Iowa and took up his residence in Kelly Township. At the present time, in partnership with his wife, he owns 175 acres of land in Section 34, Kelly Township. Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Lucy Ann Bunker, was married to Mr. Brown in Knox County, March 25, 1860, and has borne him seven children named as follows: Alice Henrietta, William H., Warren Winfield, Nathan J., Dora Idella, Shewalla, Maud Blanche and Walter Clyde. William H., who is a graduate of Knox College, is a hardware merchant at Little York. He married Olive Servil, who has borne him two children. Dora Idella married Frank Brown. Shewella Maud Blanche married John Mitchell. Walter Clyde married Jennie Maria Terpening and has a child named Elvie W. Alice Henrietta died when she was a year and a half old and Nathan J. at the age of

seventeen months. Warren Winfield married Charlotte Watkins and died at the age of thirty-three years. Mrs. Brown was born in Medina County, Ohio, June 27, 1839, a daughter of Nathan and Priscilla R. (Halliwill) Bunker. Her father was born in Armstrong County, Penn., May 11, 1812, and came of Welsh ancestry. He went early to Ohio, whence he removed to Illinois in 1865. His grandfather, who was a Revolutionary soldier, once owned the land on which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on which Bunker Hill monument now stands. Priscilla Halliwill, who married Nathan Bunker, at Richfield, Medina County, Ohio, March 23, 1837, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 1, 1816. Mr. Bunker died April 27, 1885, his widow, August 18, 1896. Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the church of Latter Day Saints. He has served his fellow-townsmen in the office of School Director and in other important capacities.

BRUINGTON, GUSTAVUS; farmer and stock-raiser; Alexis, Kelly Township; is a descendant of old Eastern and Southern families whose representatives in different generations have been useful and prominent citizens of Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Bruington was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., September 22, 1846, a son of Alfred and Adaline (Douglass) Bruington, who were natives of that county, the former born in 1823 and the latter in 1827. The father died in May, 1891. George Bruington, Mr. Bruington's grandfather in the paternal line, was born in Baltimore, Md., and married Mary Ann Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bruington's grandmother in the maternal line was Nancy Sharp, of Virginia. Alfred Bruington came from Kentucky to Illinois by wagon in 1851, and bought a farm in Section 24 in Suez Township, Mercer County, where he lived until his death. He was a prominent man in his community, was elected Road Commissioner and five times filled the office of Supervisor. He added to his landed possessions until he owned 640 acres. Gustavus Bruington remained at the paternal home until he was twenty-five years old, then bought a farm in Section 25 in the same township, which he sold after three years to buy another in Section 14. He now owns 660 acres of land, on a farm of one hundred acres of which, in Kelly Township, a quarter of a mile from the Alexis

Postoffice, he has erected fine farm buildings of all kinds, and is feeding stock quite extensively. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and, politically is a Democrat, but is not an active politician or an aspirant for public office. He was married in Mercer County, Ill., February 21, 1871, to Miss Anna Laffity, who was born in that county, January, 1846, a daughter of William and Louisa (Graham) Laffity, who came to Suez Township, Mercer County, from Ohio, in 1836. Mr. Laffity was a pioneer in that locality and prospered as a farmer. He and his wife both died in their home there. Mr. and Mrs. Bruington have, from time to time, traveled quite extensively having wintered at different points in California and in the Southern States. They passed the winter of 1901 and 1902 in California and are planning other delightful trips for future years.

BULLMAN, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN; farmer, Kelly Township, Warren County, was born near Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., December 9, 1836, a son of Joshua Doty and Catherine F. (Hall) Bullman. His father was born near Morristown, Morris County, N. J., February 21, 1806; his mother near Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., May 30, 1808, and were married June 30, 1830. Joshua D. Bullman was a son of Joseph and Maria Bullman; Joseph was a lineal descendant of Edward Doty who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. The history of the Doty (Doten) family in America has been well and ably compiled by Ethan Allen Doty, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joshua Bullman read in a Newark paper glowing accounts of the West by Rev. Bergren, of Springfield, Ill., and resolved to try his fortune there and with his wife and relatives started September 1, 1830, in covered wagons, drawn by ox teams, for Illinois. After a tedious and tiresome journey over the mountains of Pennsylvania and through Ohio, they arrived at Lafayette, Ind., September 30, of the same year. They remained there a season, raising a crop near the Tippecanoe battle ground. In June, 1831, he came to Lacon, Ill., and with Col. John Strawn went to Springfield, Ill., where he entered 160 acres of land, then returned to Indiana. In the spring of 1832 he yoked his oxen and moved to his land near Lacon, Ill. The remainder of his life was spent on the farm which he developed there. He

served in the Black Hawk war under Col. Strawn and received a warrant for a quarter section of land. He and his faithful wife early united with the Presbyterian Church, lived conscientious and useful lives, were kind to the wayfarer, and never charged for food or shelter beneath their roof. Joshua Bullman died March 14, 1888; his wife March 11, 1877. Their children were Hetty Maria, Thaddeus (deceased), Theodore F., Mortimer C., Clementine D. and Theresa B. Theodore, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, born in a log cabin, where puncheon floors, mud and stick chimneys were the main features of the pioneer's cabin; he naturally saw the country in its wild and primitive state, and experienced many of the hardships of frontier life. The cabins and homes, few and far between, were sheltered by the woodland groves, while the boundless prairies had scarcely an inhabitant. He received his early education in the old log school house, later in the high school at Lacon. February 3, 1869, he married Sarah J. Miles, daughter of John and Sarah (Froman) Miles, pioneers of Warren County, Ill. He resided on his farm in Marshall County six years, then moved to Warren County in the spring of 1875, having purchased his wife's old home and birthplace. In his religious views he is liberal. During the Civil War he was a member of the Union League, and has always been a consistent Republican, and remembers with pride hearing Abraham Lincoln plead in the courts of Marshall County, when Judges Caton and Dickey presided at the bar of justice. He has filled the offices of School Director and Commissioner of Highways. His wife is a member of the Universalist Church and graduated at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., 1863, and taught school several years in Marshall and Warren Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Bullman have had two children Joshua Jay, and a daughter, who died in infancy. The latter was born February 14, 1883, the former December 27, 1876, graduated at Lombard College in 1898, and on March 28, 1901, married to Mary S. Adcock (a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, 1898), the only daughter of William Adcock of Kelly Township. They now operate the home farm. Their son, Theodore Adcock, was born January 20, 1902.

CALDER, JOHN; retired farmer and stock-raiser, Warren County, has a most interesting

personal history. Born in Somersetshire, England, January 12, 1819, a son of William and Elizabeth (Lockyer) Calder, he obtained a meager education in private schools and, at fourteen years of age was apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade. After working for about seven years as a butcher in Bridgewater, he went to London, and, in April, 1840, shipped on board of a vessel to South Australia, whence he went to China where he remained several months, going thence to Bombay, India, and after spending six months there returned to England. Six months later he embarked for Van Dieman's Land, whence he went up the Persian Gulf enroute to India where he remained six months. Returning to England he stopped at various points in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic a little more than two years, then going to Brazil, whence, after about six months stay, he returned to England, arriving March, 1848. The same year he joined Sir James Ross's expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, shipping in the "Investigator," under command of Captain Bird. After a memorable voyage which has taken its place in history, he returned to England in November, 1849. In January, 1850, the "Investigator," under command of Captain McClure, and the "Enterprise," under command of Captain Collinson, set sail for the Arctic region and parted company after passing the Straits of Magellan. Mr. Calder sailed on board of the "Investigator" as captain of the forecastle. The vessel passed the winter of 1850-51 on Princess Isles, in Prince of Wales Straits, Arctic Ocean, where the thermometer went down to sixty-six degrees below zero. In the spring of 1851 Captain McClure sailed his vessel around the southern extremity of Behring Island, and began to force a passage to the northward but the "Investigator" was soon hedged in by icebergs, never to move again. In the summer of 1852 Commander McClure with Captain Calder and others of his crew crossed the ice to Melville Island, and there deposited some papers which were later instrumental in giving a relief party a clew to their whereabouts. From the winter of 1851-52 to the winter of 1852-53 McClure's supply of provisions ran low and all hands were restricted to short rations, and they were able to procure water only by melting snow. During that winter the thermometer ranged from sixty to sixty-six degrees below zero. In the

spring of 1853, when McClure and his men had arranged to abandon the "Investigator," they were rescued by the "Resolute," Capt. Kellet, and the "Intrepid." Leaving the "Investigator," June 4, 1853, they embarked on the "Resolute," but had sailed only about fifty miles in Melville Sound when both vessels were caught in the ice. It was their home during the winter of 1853-54, and April 14, 1854, they abandoned the vessels and walked down along Beachey Island to a point where they found the North Star awaiting them. They arrived in England after an absence of four years, nine months and fifteen days, having made one of the most remarkable voyages recorded in the history of exploration, and having left in the Arctic ice three sailing vessels and two steamships. With fifty-nine others, Captain Calder participated in the distribution of five thousand pounds sterling which was voted by the British parliament in recognition of their bravery and the hardships which they had endured, and, in addition, he was personally presented with two medals for meritorious service. In 1855 he came to America and, until 1863, was engaged in the butcher and cattle business at Chicago. Then, because of failing health, he sought the country and bought a farm in Section 8, in Kelly Township, where he has since given his attention successfully to farming and stock-raising. He has gradually increased his holdings until he owns six hundred and forty acres and his operations in live-stock have been quite extensive. He is a member of the Church of England and of the Republican party. February 20, 1855, he was married in England to Fannie Eliza Cattle, who was born in Somerset, June 22, 1829, a daughter of William and Esther (Tilley) Cattle both of whom lived out their days in England. Mrs. Calder has borne her husband children, as follows: John, October 9, 1858; Katie May 6, 1864; Elizabeth E., July 4, 1866; Frederick, January 28, 1870; and three others who died young. Katie died at the age of twenty-six years. Elizabeth E. married J. B. Porter, a popular hardware merchant at Alexis.

DUNN, JAMES WILLIAM; farmer and stockraiser; Kelly Township (postoffice address North Henderson); is one of the successful and prosperous men of his vicinity, a helpful member of the Adventist Church and locally influential as a Republican. He was



Fred U. Glass

born on the farm where he now resides July 21, 1847, and was educated in the common schools near his boyhood home. Richardson Dunn, his grandfather, a son of Rev. James Dunn, was a native of Scotland. James Dunn, his father, was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1810, and died in Warren County, Ill., in 1876. His great-grandfather in the maternal line, Jonathan Paddock, married Keziah Smith. Their son Col. Joseph Paddock, who was born in Indiana August 15, 1779, died January 25, 1865. He married Mary Gilliland, born in Indiana, May 9, 1781, and died June 10, 1847. Their daughter, Ledocia Paddock, who was born at Georgetown, Ind., in 1812, and died February 13, 1889, became the wife of James Dunn and the mother of James William Dunn. Colonel Paddock commanded a regiment in the War of 1812, and was a man of ability who was long Justice of the Peace and filled other important offices and trusts. He was a civil engineer and helped to survey Warren County, and made many surveys in Iowa. James Dunn was a member of the Adventist Church and his wife was identified with the Christian Church. Emigrating to Indiana, he married there and farmed and operated a carding machine until 1836, when he bought a farm in Kelly Township, Warren County, on which he lived out his days. James William Dunn was reared to the work of the farm and soon after he was twenty-one years old bought forty acres of land in Section 11 in Kelly Township. He prospered so well that he is now the owner of 460 acres, is an extensive general farmer and raises many cattle, horses and hogs. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Alexis and of the Chapter at Rio, and, for many years, has filled the office of School Director. July 4, 1869, in Mercer County, Ill., he married Elizabeth M. Nelson, who was born in Madison County, Ind., October 20, 1849, a daughter of William A. and Mary (Hagey) Nelson, who had removed to Indiana from Ohio and who came from Indiana to Wataga, Knox County, whence they removed to Mercer County, where they farmed until Mr. Nelson went to Madison County, Iowa, and bought a farm there, on which he is yet living. Mrs. Nelson died April 27, 1888. James William and Elizabeth M. (Nelson) Dunn have three sons named Frank, Sherman and Benjamin, and they had a daughter named Lura D., who was born in July, 1870, and died April 1, 1893. Their son Frank

Dunn, who was born June 22, 1878, graduated from the Galesburg Business College in 1899, and is now filling the office of clerk of Kelly Township.

GLASS, FRED U., farmer and stock-raiser, Kelly Township, Warren County, Ill. (postoffice address, Soperville, Knox County), is a descendant of Captain Calvin Glass of historic memory, who was born in Vermont and who married Lura Cone. Seymour Glass, son of Calvin and Lura (Cone) Glass, and father of Fred U. Glass, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 4, 1828, and married Isabel Black, who was born in Indiana, February 27, 1827, and died February 26, 1899. Miss Black was a daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Paddock) Black, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Indiana. In 1830, when Seymour Glass was about two years old, Calvin Glass brought his family to Henderson, Knox County, Ill. Indian depredations were frequent and the Black Hawk War followed soon afterward. Mr. Glass and his family found safety in a fort three miles northwest of the present site of Galesburg, for that flourishing city had not yet been laid out, and it was Captain Glass who owned the property about Henderson and platted that town. He was a carpenter and millwright, and, in 1833, helped to build the first mill in Knox County, of which he was the first operator, and in running which he was assisted by Seymour Glass and his brother, then mere lads. The bolts of this mill were operated by hand power, and it was in every sense a primitive affair, but it filled a want of the time and locality, and was patronized by the settlers round about, and by a good many from near-by points in Iowa, who crossed the river with their grain and grist. Captain Glass owned land on the county line, located part in Knox County and part in Warren, and passed his declining years in Kelly Township. He saw service as a soldier in the War of 1812 and was Captain of a militia company that trained at Henderson. He died at his home in Section 12, Kelly Township, March, 1878.

Seymour Glass and Isabel Black were married at Knoxville, Knox County, September, 1850, and Mr. Glass began farming on Section 12. He filled the offices of Township Assessor and School Director and was elected a Justice of the Peace, but refused to serve in that capacity. His bodily and intellectual vigor have

been preserved in a remarkable degree. His wife bore him the following named children, all of whom are living: Marshall H., Lura M., Phoebe, Charles F., Fred U., Cora May and Roy T. Fred U., who was born January 23, 1865, gives his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, and has become known as an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs. In politics he is an active Republican and as such he was elected Collector of Taxes for the township of Kelly, and, in 1894, to the responsible office of Sheriff of Warren County, in which he served with much ability for four years, enjoying the distinction of being at the time the youngest Sheriff in Illinois. He was married in Cold Brook Township, in January, 1893, to Miss Jessamine Terpening, who was born there March 11, 1869, a daughter of Smith and Isabel (Armstrong) Terpening. John P. Terpening, Mrs. Glass's grandfather, came from near Watertown, New York, to Kelly Township, in 1835, and died there in 1892. Smith Terpening died in 1887; his widow is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Glass have been born two sons, named Glenn Lawrence and Loren Kyle Glass.

JACKSON, WILLIAM ATHEL; farmer and stock-raiser; North Henderson, Kelly Township; is a man of much force of character and excellent natural ability, who, by reading, travel and observation, has acquired comprehensive information which entitles him to rank among the well posted citizens of his county. He is of Kentucky and Virginia ancestry and was born in Knox County, Ill., November 1, 1846, and acquired the nucleus of his education in the common schools near his boyhood home. His grandparents in the paternal line were Ebenezer and Amanda (Chambers) Jackson, who were married near Georgetown, Ky., the former born August 22, 1786, and died July 12, 1825; his wife, born October 12, 1788, and died October 25, 1859. Their son Harrison Jackson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 27, 1820, and died in Kelly Township, May 21, 1899. He married Rosena Jane (Holcomb) Norman, who was born at Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, February 8, 1821, and died in Kelly Township November 25, 1894. Stephen Holcomb, Mr. Jackson's great grandfather in the maternal line, was born in Greenbrier County, Va. (now W. Va.), as was also his wife Susannah. Their son, Zephaniah Holcomb,

who was born in Ohio, married Mary Collins, a native of Virginia, and they were the parents of Mr. Jackson's mother. Coming in childhood with her parents to Illinois, she married John Norman, who died a few months after their wedding. She had a daughter, Mary Ann, born July 19, 1833, who died November 5, 1854. After the death of her first husband, she went with her father-in-law to Indiana where she met and married Harrison Jackson. In 1841-42 Mr. and Mrs. Jackson lived in a rented one-room house near Crawfordsville, Ind., where they farmed under primitive conditions on rented land. They left Indiana in 1843, making a fifteen days journey to Van Buren County, Iowa, whence they came to Illinois. After staying for a time at the house of C. Miller, in Warren County, they went to Rio Township, Knox County, where they remained two years, when they returned to Warren County. Their golden wedding was celebrated October 29, 1890, about two hundred guests bringing them numerous valuable presents. They were old school Baptists and in politics Mr. Jackson was a staunch Democrat. His father, Ebenezer Jackson, saw service in the War of 1812 in guarding the New York frontier against the English and Indians, and, in 1823, he took up 160 acres of land in Montgomery County, Ind., on which he built a log house. He was a devout member of the Baptist church and was a man of influence in his community. His wife bore him eight children. William A. Jackson began life for himself at the age of eighteen years. In 1882 he bought forty acres of land in Section 2, Kelly Township, finally increasing his holding to 175 acres. He now gives his attention principally to general farming but formerly shipped a good deal of stock. As a Democrat he is influential in local political affairs, has filled the office of School Director seventeen years and that of School Treasurer six years, and was elected Assessor in 1872. He is one of the charter members of Alexandria Lodge, No. 702, A. F. and A. M., of Alexis, and of Horeb Chapter, No 4, of Rio, Knox County. As a farmer and a citizen he is progressive and up-to-date. He has made many improvements on his place and in 1875 he built his present house and barns. Mr. Jackson married, in Kelly Township, March 3, 1868, Miss Charity E. Aldrich, who was born in Clay County, Mo., October 3, 1836, a daughter of John and Eveline (Ewing) Aldrich. Mr. Al-

drich was a native of Maryland, who emigrated to Indiana, whence after his marriage he went to Missouri. Later he settled in Vermillion County, Ill., where he died in 1895; his wife died near Portland, Oregon, in 1861. Mrs. Jackson has borne her husband daughters named Nora Mag and Nettie Aldora. The latter married Ivan Hall and lives in Mercer County.

JOHNSON, MAJ. CHARLES E., retired, vice-president of the First National Bank of Alexis, residing in Kelly Township, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 28, 1835, a son of John and Betsy Johnson. Both his parents died during his boyhood, and he was left to begin the battle of life for himself at an early age. In 1849, at the age of fourteen years, he left his home and went to New York City, where he secured employment as a clerk and bookkeeper. Two years later he removed to Albany, N. Y., where, for a similar period, he was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper in the office of a river transportation company. In 1854 he decided to endeavor to better his fortunes in the West. Removing in that year to Galesburg, Ill., he went to work on a farm, and was thus employed until the outbreak of the Rebellion. As soon as he became convinced that the Union needed his services, he enlisted as a private, October 8, 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued in active service for three years and four months or until the closing days of the great struggle. In December, 1861, he was promoted to a first-lieutenancy; in April, 1862, to the captaincy of his company, and in the spring of 1863 was commissioned major of his regiment, in which office he served until mustered out. Major Johnson saw a great deal of hard fighting during the campaigns in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, participating in the engagements at Shiloh and Corinth, as well as in many other battles not quite so noted in history. At the close of the war Major Johnson returned to his home and re-engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to Alexis and engaged in the lumber and furniture business. Subsequently, for about five years he traveled extensively through the west for a Chicago lumber house. He then returned to Alexis and in 1888 President Harrison commissioned him postmaster at Alexis, which office he administered for four years. Upon the organization of the Farmers' Bank

of Alexis, he became its bookkeeper, and was also one of the original stockholders. When that institution was merged into the First National Bank he became assistant cashier, occupying that position four years, and since relinquishing that position has served as Vice-President and Director. With the exception of six years spent in traveling through the West and Northwest for a Minnesota lumber concern, Major Johnson has resided in Alexis or Kelly Township. In 1901 he removed to his farm of 160 acres about two and a half miles east of the village. During his residence in town he took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the material welfare of the community. He was the leading spirit in the organization March 6, 1890, of Talbot Post, No. 694, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander the first four years, and of which he has since been Quartermaster. He is also identified with the I. O. O. F. In Kelly Township he served as Supervisor for one term and as Assessor and Collector for several years. For seven consecutive terms he was elected president of the Alexis village board, a record equalled by no other incumbent of that office. While at the head of the village government he inaugurated the present excellent system of waterworks in Alexis, a plant probably unsurpassed in any Illinois town of like proportions. The first well was driven in 1895, but the depth was subsequently increased to 1,202 feet, the water now flowing from beneath the stratum of St. Peter's sandstone. He was likewise chiefly instrumental in the organization of the electric light company of Alexis and the establishment of its plant. Major Johnson was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. Since the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he has been a Republican, and is a staunch advocate of its principles. He was married March 1, 1865, to Louisa J. McGlothlan, of Kelly Township. They are the parents of one son, Edward D. Johnson, who is operating the home farm. It is but just to add to this brief record that no resident of the northern section of Warren County has exhibited a more commendable public spirit than the subject of this sketch. Through his individual efforts numerous improvements of a public nature have been made in Alexis, all of which have contributed toward making it a most desirable place of residence. He will take rank in the history of the county

as one of the comparatively few men who not only aimed at the accomplishment of those things tending to benefit his fellow-men, but persisted in his efforts until success was attained.

LANDON, JOHN H.; farmer and stockraiser; Kelly Township, address Galesburg, Rural Route No. 1, is descended from old New England and New York families, long known for their patriotism, and has not only been a soldier but is the son of a soldier. His grandfather's name was David Landon and he and his wife (formerly Mrs. Judd) were born in Vermont. Their son Wm. Landon, a native of New York, married Elizabeth Barrett, of New Hampshire birth, and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Cortland County, N. Y., February 26, 1838, and received a public school education. In 1844, when John H. Landon was about six years old, William Landon brought his family from New York State to Illinois, where he bought a farm and entered upon the work of improving it. In 1861 he joined Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, with which he served during the entire period of the Civil War. After the war he resumed farming in Illinois, where he died October 30, 1870. His widow survived him until February 7, 1877. Merrill R. Landon, son of William Landon and brother of John H. Landon, enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until his discharge after the siege of Vicksburg. He soon re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving one hundred days, then again re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, with which he was constantly on duty until the close of the war. At Shiloh a Confederate ball struck his belt buckle, but, beyond bruising him badly, did him no injury. John H. Landon was a member of Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he was in active service until the end of the war. He is a member of Alexis Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Before the war Mr. Landon had bought a quarter section of land, on which he had begun life as a farmer and made some improvements. Returning home from his service as a soldier with the rank of Second Sergeant, he resumed farming and eventually engaged in stockraising, and, as

farmer and stock raiser, he has scored a distinct success. As a Republican he is influential in local affairs, and has been three times elected Supervisor of his township; has been Town Clerk ten years and School Trustee seven years; was, for fourteen years, Postmaster at Utah and, in 1880, was appointed census enumerator. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Monmouth, July 3, 1860, to Miss Margaret Clute, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., September 8, 1838, a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Cole) Clute, natives of New York, who in 1855 settled in Kelly Township, where Mr. Clute died and where Mrs. Clute is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have had seven children: James F., Charles E., Edgar, Millie, Luella, Kate and William. William died in young manhood; James is married and lives in Merrick County, Neb.; Charles is married and lives in Battle Creek, Mich; Millie married Enos Hannah and Luella married Sherman Davis, and they both live in Spring Grove Township. Edgar and Kate are members of their father's household.

LINE, ZACCHEUS T.; farmer and stock-raiser; Alexis, Kelly Township; is of that sturdy Pennsylvania stock which has been a potent factor in the development and prosperity of nearly every community in the United States. John Line, his father, was born in Columbia County, Penn., and married Maria Myers, also a native of that State. Their son, Zaccheus T. Line, was born in Columbia County, Penn., in 1848. At a comparatively early date the family settled near the Mercer and Warren County line where the elder Line began farming in Illinois. Later he bought one hundred acres of good land in Section 17, Kelly Township, which is now the property of his son, with whom his widow has a pleasant home. Zaccheus T. Line was married in Kelly Township to Emma Bellinger, who was born in England in 1853, a daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Foster) Bellinger, who in that year came to the United States and established a home in a large house near Shanghai, a settlement which was subsequently destroyed by a terrific wind storm which killed three of its inhabitants. Mrs. Line came out of the catastrophe only a little bruised and her parents survived it many years. Mr. and Mrs. Line have had seven chil-

dren as follows: Blanche, John H., Ollie, Eva, Sherman, Sadie and Archie. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church and in politics Mr. Line is an active and consistent Republican, but he is not a practical politician in the sense of an office-seeker, and has steadfastly refused such elective offices as have been offered him by his fellow-citizens.

MORRISON, WILLIAM E.; farmer and stockraiser; Kelly Township, (postoffice address North Henderson), is a prosperous and influential citizen who has honorably won such success as he has achieved, and who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He is one of the few prominent citizens of Kelly Township who were born within its borders. His birth occurred June 20, 1861, and he is a son of John and Ruth J. (Crosby) Morrison. His father was born near Harrisburg, Penn., and his mother in Augusta County, Va., a daughter of William and Maria (Wagner) Crosby, natives of the Old Dominion. John Morrison, who was a carpenter by trade, settled in Kelly Township about 1858. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he received a wound at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, which caused his death, July 3, following. His widow married Henry Franklin, and is living in Kelly Township. The subject of this sketch was little more than three years old when his father died, and the family, not being in good circumstances financially, he was obliged very early to take up the struggle of life for himself. From his childhood he was accustomed to farm work, and as soon as he was able, he bought a farm in Section 5, Kelly Township, which he eventually sold in order to buy another in Section 4. He sold the farm last mentioned, and bought his present eighty-acre farm in Section 12, on which he has won such prosperity as comes from industrious and intelligent farming. He is a member of the Methodist church and a liberal contributor in support of its various interests. As a Republican he is influential in his township and has several times been elected to the offices of School Director and School Trustee. He married at Abingdon, Ill., February 21, 1833, Miss Eva A. Murphy, who was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1854, a daughter of H. C. and Margaret (Duffield) Murphy. Her father came

from West Virginia to McHenry County in 1848, and was engaged in farming there for some years. Later until his death in 1894, he was proprietor of a hotel at Abingdon. His widow is living with Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. William Crosby, Mr. Morrison's grandfather in the maternal line, came from Virginia to Kelly Township in 1848 and bought a farm in Section 12, where he died June 11, 1901.

PINE, EDWIN A.; farmer and stock-raiser; Kelly Township; (postoffice Alexis); is one of the American representatives of an old English family which has been well known on both sides of the water for many generations. Joseph Pine, his father, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1828, and died March, 1898. He married Lettie Watson, who was born near Louisville, Ky., in 1828 and died in 1874. Robert Pine, father of Joseph Pine and grandfather of Edwin A. Pine, was a native of Somersetshire, England, and his wife was Elizabeth Morris, also of English birth. Basil and Matilda (Paddock) Watson were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch in the maternal line. They were both born in Kentucky, near Louisville. Robert Pine came with his family from England to the United States in 1841. After living about two years near Cleveland, Ohio, they came to Kelly Township, Warren County, Ill., and Mr. Pine bought a farm in Section 14, on which he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of about seventy years. His son, Joseph, who was thirteen years old when the family came to Illinois, married Miss Watson July 5, 1853. In the spring of that year he had purchased a quarter-section of land in Section 9, Kelly Township, where he lived for some years. He gradually added to his landed possessions until he owned about 500 acres. In 1875 he removed to Galesburg, where he assisted to organize the Brick and Terra Cotta Company, in which he was one of the largest stockholders, and of which he was President and Superintendent. He was a leader in public affairs in Kelly Township and was several times elected to the office of Supervisor, and he and his wife were influential members of the Adventist church at Shanghai City. Their children were named: Edwin A., J. Frank, Clifford B., Jeannette, Fred W. and L. May. Fred W. died in infancy and Clifford B. at the age of twenty-one years. J. Frank became a prosperous business man at Shenandoah, Iowa, and was shot to death by a drunken

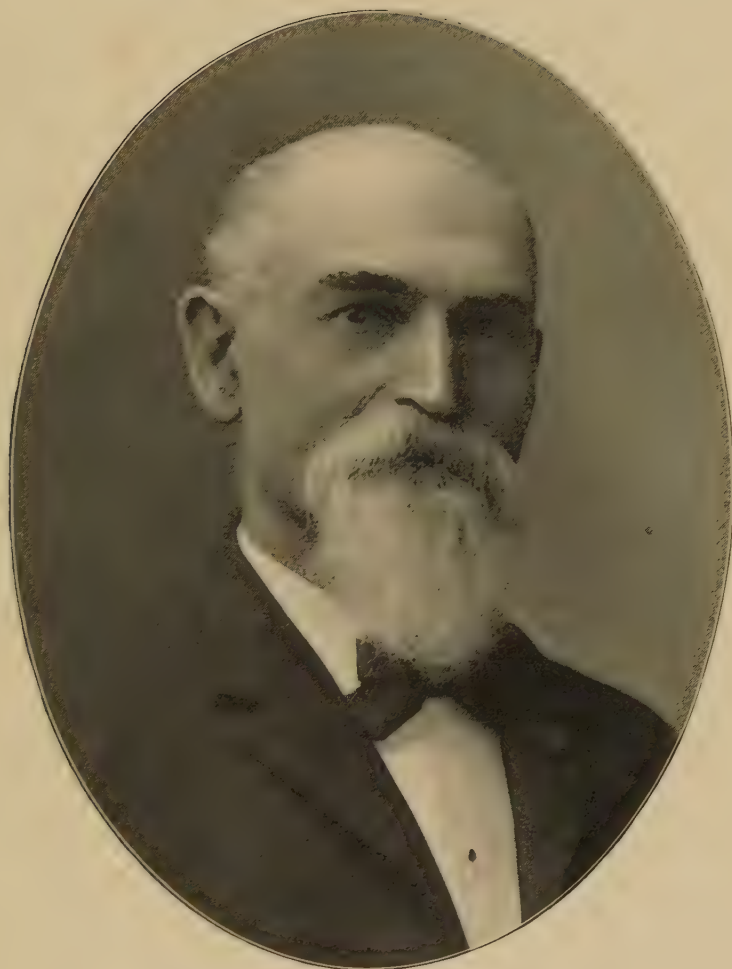
man. After he attained his majority Edwin A. Pine finished at Knox College his education which had been begun in the district schools. January 2, 1881, in Kelly Township, he married Elizabeth L. Loveridge, who was born in that township, April 12, 1857, a daughter of James and Harriet Loveridge, natives of Somersetshire, England, who came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Spring Grove, where Mr. Loveridge bought a farm which eventually he sold in order to buy his present farm in Section 11, Kelly Township. After his marriage Mr. Pine, who previously had spent some time in Iowa, began farming on one of his father's farms. Edwin A. Pine has purchased land which added to the original homestead amounts to 300 acres of improved land, which he has operated to the present time. There is upon it a fine brick residence, which was erected at Mr. Pine's instance and under his supervision. Mr. and Mrs. Pine are members of the Adventist church. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has served his fellow-townsmen as School Director several years and has, for two terms, filled the office of Assessor of his township. Edwin A. and Elizabeth E. (Loveridge) Pine have had five children named as follows: Lettie J., Bertha H., Jennie M., Robert E. and Amy Frances. Lettie J. died in infancy.

REES, MICHAEL S., farmer and stock-raiser, Kelly Township, Warren County, Ill., whose post-office address is Gerlaw, is of that stanch and trustworthy German stock which has been so influential upon American civilization and prosperity. Martin Rees, his grandfather, came over from the fatherland and located in Pennsylvania and when his son Martin, who was born on Pine Creek, Penn., in 1784, was nineteen years old, took his family to Warren County, in that State, where its male members became farmers and lumbermen, and where the younger Martin accumulated considerable property and married Jane Davis. In 1836 Martin Rees, Jr., disposed of his interests in Warren County, Penn., and took his family on a raft down the Alleghany to Pittsburg, where he arrived May 10. He sold his raft and, with the proceeds, bought a small boat which he ran down the Ohio as far as Rising Sun, Indiana. There he bought two spans of horses, several young horses, and several yoke of oxen, five wagons and other necessary articles, and

set out for Monmouth, Ill., where he arrived September 10, 1836. He settled about one and a half miles east of where Gerlaw now is, on portions of Section 36, Spring Grove Township, and moved to Section 32, Kelly Township. His half-section in Kelly Township had upon it a log house and thirty acres of it had been broken. There he lived until his death in 1861. He acquired much land in Kelly and adjoining townships. For more than half a century he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Whig and later a Republican politically. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace many years, and was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving as captain of a Pennsylvania Volunteer Company, and his last wife drew a pension on his account until December 17, 1882, when she died. His second wife was Sarah Smith; his third, who survived him, was Catherine Struthers, a member of an old family of Warren County, Ill. His first wife bore him seven children and his second wife two: Michael S., and Eliza E. The latter married John Presler and died in 1887.

Michael S. Rees was educated in the public schools and, after the death of his father in 1861 until August, 1862, he managed the home farm. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was Corporal and promoted to Sergeant for meritorious conduct and served in the Twentieth Army Corps until the close of the war, participating in the fighting at Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, Savanna, Averies borough, and in many minor engagements, finally taking part in Sherman's march to the sea and grand review at Washington. He was discharged from the service in June, 1865, after about three years' arduous experience. His regimental commander was Col. William McMurty and his brigade commander was Gen. Benjamin Harrison, afterward President of the United States. After the war he resumed farming on his father's old homestead, and he is now the owner of 405 acres.

Mr. Rees was married, in Spring Grove Township, Warren County, January 16, 1868, to Miss Margaret Low, who was born August 3, 1844, a daughter of John and Margaret (Reynolds) Low. Her father was a native of England and her mother and the latter's parents were born in Pennsylvania. Her mother bore her husband twelve children and died in 1866 and Mr.



M. S. Rees.

Low later married Lenora Stewart, who bore him one child. William Low, brother of Mrs. Rees, was a member of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in a hospital at Paducah, Ky., March 5, 1862. He had been promoted from fifth corporal to Commissary Sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Rees have had five children as follows: Eva, who was born January 24, 1871, died August 8th, 1871; Elsie R., born May 16, 1872; Effa E., born August 6, 1875; Daisy F., born January 9, 1877; Bertha A., born September 4, 1879. Daisy F. married Oscar H. Hartzell, of Monmouth Township. Bertha A. married C. Wilber Rose, of Kelly Township. Elsie R. has during the past ten years gained an enviable reputation as a teacher. Effa E. resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rees and all their children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Rees is a Republican and is at this time serving his townsmen as School Trustee. He has also filled the office of Commissioner of Highways. The names of the children of Martin Rees by his first marriage are as follows: Annie E., Thomas D., Catherine, Martin D., William R., Margaret J. and Isabel. Annie E. married Anson Gregory, Thomas D. married Melinda Black, Catherine married Martin Waddell, Martin D. married Catherine Berchem, William R. married Clarissa Porter and afterwards Sarah Williams, Margaret J. married Orange Rees, and Isabel married Hubbard Coggsell. The family of Thomas D. Rees consists of five children and has lived in Kansas since 1867. William, the eldest son, was a soldier in the Civil War and is a prominent physician at Pleasanton, Kan. John D. is a physician at Mapleton, Kan. Jane married Arthur Ball, a farmer. Alice married Doctor Brandan of Elsmore, Kan. Elmer E. is a farmer. Samuel, another son, died in 1874.

ROSE, EDWIN R.; farmer and stock-raiser, Kelly Township (postoffice Gerlaw); is the son of William B. Rose, who was born in Kentucky about the year 1820 and came to Illinois with the family of his father, Randolph Rose, in the '30s. William B. Rose married Ann Caroline Wells, who was born in Henrietta, Lorain County, Ohio, July 15, 1830, and died in Warren County Ill., December 5, 1864. She was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Durand) Wells. Charles Wells belonged to a historic family whose ancestor (Joseph Wells) emigrat-

ed from Wales, England, in the seventeenth century, and who were prominent in the New England colonies, especially Connecticut—the name originally being spelled Welles. Members of the family took part in the French war and in the War of the Revolution. Charles was born at Huntington, Fairfield county, Conn., November 25, 1799, moved to Henrietta, Lorain County, Ohio, about 1816, and there married Elizabeth Durand, daughter of Simeon Durand of French descent who had come from Vermont. Their children were Edwin, Ann, (the mother of E. R. Rose), Mary Cook, Nancy and a little girl who died in infancy—the last three being born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill. William B. Rose owned a farm in Schuyler County, where Edwin R. was born January 19, 1849. In 1852 his father made a trip to California and engaged in the search for gold, but being unsuccessful, returned the following year and resumed farming. During the Pike's Peak excitement or 1859, he started in company with others, with ox-teams, for that region, but becoming discouraged, turned about without reaching their destination. With the gold-fever still burning in his veins, in 1861, he sold out and with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, made the overland journey to California, locating in the placer mining district of Dutch Flat. His ill-success still followed him, three years later he returned to Illinois, arriving in Warren County in October, 1864, with means about exhausted. Here he settled on a farm and, in December following his wife died. At the age of fifteen years, Edwin R., the oldest of the children, took up the battle of life for himself in Spring Grove Township. In 1875 he purchased a farm of eighty acres in that township, which he sold in 1882 in order to buy a farm of 134 acres in Section 32, Kelly Township, where he has since carried on farming and stockraising with considerable success. He is a member of the Christian church and in politics a Democrat. He has been a School Director, was elected Supervisor of Kelly Township in 1900 and has filled other important official positions. He is a member of Alexis Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. February 15, 1875, he was married at Monmouth, to Alice A. Porter, who was born in Spring Grove Township, August 14, 1852, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Tinkham) Porter, and who for some years previous to her marriage had been a success-

ful teacher. Joshua and Mary Porter were natives of Vermont who came to Illinois about 1839 and bought a farm in Spring Grove Township, where they both passed away. It is remembered of Mrs. Porter that at one time she taught school in her own house in that township. To Edwin R. and Alice A. (Porter) Rose have been born two sons, Clark Wilbur and Floyd P. Rose.

TOWNSEND, SOLOMON E.; farmer and stock-raiser; Kelly Township, (postoffice address, Utah); is a representative of old Virginia and North Carolina families, whose members have attained prominence in various walks of life, and is a leading man in his community. Born in Kelly Township, April 19, 1867, Mr. Townsend is a son of Alexander and Sarah Jane (Stegall) Townsend. His father was born in Athens County, Ohio, and his mother in Meigs County, in the same State. Alexander Townsend was a son of Daniel and Margaret (McCloskey) Townsend, natives of Virginia, and Sarah Jane Stegall was a daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Warren) Stegall, who were born in North Carolina. In 1838 Daniel Townsend came from Virginia to Illinois and, after securing some land, went back to bring out his family. On his second journey to Illinois he carried on his person three thousand dollars in gold. At Cincinnati robbers attacked him and, after securing the money, knocked him over the side of the boat and he was drowned. His son Alexander, father of Solomon E. Townsend, was then but a boy, and he and other members of their family, under the guidance of a cousin, came on to Illinois and they settled south of where Galesburg now is. After his marriage, Alexander Townsend bought a farm in Kelly Township, which, in the course of events, he sold to move to Kansas, where he and his wife died. Solomon E. Townsend was educated at a State Normal School in Kansas and returned to Kelly Township and bought a farm in Sections 36 and 26. He is now the owner of 300 acres of good land, and is a prominent stock-raiser, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has served his fellow-townsmen in the office of Assessor. He was married, December 16, 1897, at Galesburg, to Mrs. Olive Smith, who was born in Sweden, November 11, 1863, a daughter of Charles and Fredericka Kingston. Mrs. Townsend's father and mother,

natives of Colnar, Sweden, settled at Galesburg in 1869, and they have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have a daughter named Gladys M. Mr. Townsend's grandmother, Sarah (Stegall) Warren, was a daughter of Stillman and Phoebe Warren.

CHAPTER XLVI.

LENOX TOWNSHIP.

(Township 10 North, Range 2 West.)

The committee appointed to divide the county into townships when township organization was first decided on in 1849 gave to this one the name of Ripley, and no change was made when the final organization took place in 1854. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, however, in June of the later year, it was found that there already was a Ripley Township in the State, and the name was changed to Lenox. The township is the first south of Monmouth. The land is mostly level prairie, and, containing little timber, is easily cultivated and ranks among the foremost of the grain-producing townships. There is no finer farm land in the county. Lenox Township is watered by Henderson branch and Cedar creek, with their tributaries. It is crossed by three railroads. The St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy runs directly north and south about a mile east of the western boundary of the township. The Iowa Central enters at the northeast corner of Section 3 and crosses in a southeasterly direction, passing out at the corner of Section 25. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passes through the center of the township diagonally from northeast to southwest, crossing the Iowa Central at Nemo on Section 11.

The township was organized and the first election held at the school house in District No. 1 on April 4, 1854. Ebenezer Landon was temporary chairman, Norman Matteson moderator, and B. F. Wiggins clerk. There were nineteen votes cast, and the officers elected were: Supervisor, Porter Phelps; town clerk, B. F. Wig-

gins; assessor, Norman Matteson; collector, S. Carmer; overseer of the poor, E. Landon; highway commissioners, C. C. Dickson, Jacob Jewell, C. Lucas; justices of the peace, James M. Dickson, Jacob Jewell; constables, M. Landon, S. Dickson. The clerk, collector and constables chosen failed to qualify, and a special election was held June 13, to fill the vacancies. N. Matteson was chosen clerk; S. Carmer, collector; and Enoch Hawkins and Sanford Carmer, constables. The present officers of the township are: Supervisor, A. H. Nesbit; clerk, C. H. Morey; assessor, Henry Hologate; collector, O. K. Waugh; highway commissioners, S. S. Peterson, Jacob Roberts, S. K. Waugh; justices of the peace, H. L. Jewell, J. H. Watson; constable, Charles Dahlgren. Those who have served as supervisors of the township to the present time are: Porter Phelps, 1854-63; Zephaniah Lewis, 1864-65; G. M. Sayler, 1866-68; J. W. Bridenthal, 1869-73; Evan Ewan, 1874; D. R. Smith, 1875; Evan Ewan, 1876; D. R. Smith, 1877; G. M. Sayler, 1878-79; J. W. Robertson, 1880; G. M. Sayler, 1881; T. L. Capps, 1882; J. T. Lewis, 1883; T. L. Capps, 1884; H. L. Jewell, 1885; T. L. Capps, 1886; Jonas Hologate, 1887-88; M. B. Ray, 1889; Jonas Hologate, 1890-95; A. H. Nesbit, appointed January, 1896, to fill vacancy; L. B. Cowick, 1896-97; C. E. Russell, 1898-99; A. H. Nesbit, 1900-02.

Lenox was not settled quite as early nor as thickly as many of the other townships. The land was rather low and badly drained for the most part, and in the early days was considered undesirable. The first settlements were made in the southeastern corner, near the streams and timber. One of the first comers was Sheldon Lockwood, who had pre-empted a claim in Roseville Township in 1828, but sold out there and located on Section 36, Lenox, where he resided at the time of his death. His house was destroyed in a whirlwind. Seth Murphy and Ephraim Smith were also early settlers, coming in 1836 and settling on Sections 25 and 26 respectively. John Riggs also resided in Lenox one season, coming from Roseville Township and moving out into Roseville. William Oglesby settled on Section 26 in 1835. In 1837 Porter Phelps and his family moved in from Roseville Township, locating on Section 2, where he made his home until his death in 1885. He was the first supervisor of the township, serving in that office for nine years. Gar-

land Ray and Jesse Riggs came into the township from Roseville in 1840, Mr. Ray locating on Section 35, where he resided until his death, and Mr. Riggs on Section 25, and later moving again into Roseville. Matthias Armsby, father of George and Fred E. Armsby, of Monmouth, was as early as any one in the west part of the township, settling on Section 8 in 1841, coming there from Monmouth. He at one time owned a vast amount of land in the north and west parts of the township, and much of it is still in the hands of his sons. James Dickson and his family settled on Section 31, and one of his sons owned the Larchland townsite. For a number of years their settlement was known as the "Half Way Place." Asa Ogden and Henry Howard were also among the early settlers, and so was Jacob Jewell, who later moved into Monmouth, dying there.

The County Farm is in this township, on the north part of Sections 29 and 30. It was purchased by the county in 1857, and the buildings were erected during that year and the one following.

The location and date of the first school in the township are not remembered. The latest report to the County Superintendent of Schools showed that there were then in the township eight school districts, with one brick and seven frame buildings. There were three male teachers receiving from \$35 to \$45 per month each, and six female teachers receiving from \$30 to \$51 per month. There were 112 males and 106 females of school age, of whom 97 males and 91 females were enrolled. There were three school libraries, with 79 volumes valued at \$199; the tax levy for schools was \$3,100; the value of school property was \$6,500; and the value of school apparatus was \$410.

The assessment rolls for 1901 showed that there were then in the township 942 horses worth \$46,745; 2,341 cattle worth \$68,855; 45 mules and asses worth \$3,625; 110 sheep worth \$425; and 2,447 hogs worth \$10,570. The total valuation of personal property in the township was \$230,795, and the assessed valuation \$45,595. The assessed valuation of lands was \$259,095, and of lots \$1,135.

The population of Lenox Township in 1900 was 885, a gain of 48 over that of 1890.

The township is well supplied with stations and postoffices. The oldest is Larchland on the St. Louis division of the Burlington Route. On the Iowa Central is Phelps, named after

Hon. Delos P. Phelps, one of the promoters of the road. It is at the southeast corner of Section 13, and is quite a shipping point, especially for cattle and grain. On the Santa Fe are Ormonde and Nemo, Ormonde on the east side of Section 16, and Nemo on the southwest quarter of Section 11 at the crossing of the Santa Fe and Iowa Central. Phelps and Nemo have never been platted.

ORMONDE.

Ormonde was surveyed and platted by T. S. McClanahan, June 5, 1888, B. F. Arnold and W. W. Washburn owning the townsite. The town consists of ten blocks, only six of which were divided into lots. The postoffice at Ormonde, known as Zulu until May 3, 1895, was established soon after the building of the railroad. Henry Holgate was the first postmaster, and still serves in that capacity.

LARCHLAND.

Larchland was laid out under the name of Lenox January 10, 1870, by J. B. McCullough, county surveyor, and was the first of the Warren county towns on the Rock Island and St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. It is on the southeast quarter of Section 30 and the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 31 in Lenox township. The land was owned by C. C. Dickson. He came to the township in 1834, when there was but one house between his and Monmouth.

The postoffice at Lenox was established July 1, 1856, with John O. Sherwin as postmaster. The next summer the name was changed to Cane Run, but soon afterward was made Lenox again. For the past several years both town and postoffice have been known as Larchland.

The Larchland Camp No. 5641, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized August 23, 1898, with twelve members. The officers were: E. L. Fernald, Venerable Consul; D. A. Holgate, Worthy Adviser; Oscar Ewan, Banker; G. O. Killey, Clerk; C. E. Moore, Watchman; S. Fernald, Escort; J. Lee, Sentry.

TOWN LINE.

In August, 1861, a postoffice was established on the west township line and, called Town

Line. A. H. Tracy was postmaster. It was soon discontinued.

CHURCHES.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Larchland in December, 1859, seventeen members bringing letters from the First Presbyterian church of Monmouth in order to get it started. In 1863 or 1864 a comfortable house of worship was erected, largely through the efforts of the Dicksons, who donated a lot, and at one time there was quite a prosperous congregation. Owing to removals and other causes the church became weakened, and was disbanded early in the '70s. The Methodists now occupy their church building.

The Methodist Protestant church at Larchland known as Grace Chapel, grew out of a successful series of revival meetings held there in 1876. The society bought the old Presbyterian church after that organization disbanded, for \$300. It belongs to the Liberty Chapel charge in Tompkins township. Rev. R. E. Fox is the present pastor.

A class of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed in the latter part of 1856 at the residence of Joseph Aimie under the direction of Rev. Franklin Chaffee. Members of the class were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Aimie, John Shelton, and Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ewan. In 1863 a house of worship was erected on the southwest quarter of Section 27 at a cost of about \$2,000, and dedicated by Rev. Henderson Ritchie, Warren county's first born child. The church is known as the West Prairie church. Mr. Chaffee was the first pastor.

There is also a United Brethren church known as the Fairview church at the southeast corner of Section 20.

A WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club of Fairview was organized April 3, 1900, with a membership of sixteen. Mrs. Louise Pattison McVey was president, and Mrs. Edna Spurlock secretary and treasurer. The object of the club was stated in the constitution to be: "To cultivate our minds by the discussion of any subject of general interest." No prescribed course of study was laid down, but the subject which claimed

attention at a majority of the meetings was the duties and responsibilities of mothers.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BOND, L. M.; farmer and painter; Lenox Township; is an influential and highly respected citizen, who has a more than creditable record as a soldier in the Civil War. He was born in Greenbush Township, September 11, 1848, a son of Major William G. and Elizabeth (Henry) Bond. His father was born in Jackson County, Ala., April 2, 1823, a son of Major John C. and Mary (Grimsly) Bond. John C. Bond was born in Knox County, Tenn., December 25, 1799, and married there in 1818. His wife bore him children as follows: Susanna, Mrs. Johnson; William G.; Jesse W.; Ruby, who married A. J. Clayton, of Swan Creek, and Anna. He removed from Tennessee to Alabama and thence in 1826 to Morgan County, Ill., where his wife soon died. In 1829, he married Mary Singleton, of Morgan County, who bore him a son, Fielding, who was School Commissioner of that county about 1861 and died April 19, 1862. Mrs. Bond died September, 1842, and, in 1844, Mr. Bond married Mrs. Nancy Terry, who bore him two children: Canzada S., wife of Mathew Campbell, of Stella, Neb., and Cordelia, who married Henry Staat, of Berwick Township, and who died in Greenbush Township, May 20, 1882. Major John C. Bond removed to Warren County in 1834, filled the office of County Commissioner in 1839, and, with Samuel Hallam and Robert Gilmore, surveyed the county into townships in 1853. William G. Bond remained on his father's farm until August 26, 1862, when he was made Captain of Company H, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to the seat of war. February, 1863, he was promoted to be Major of his regiment, of which he was in command from July, 1863, until January, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn. He took part in the battle at Garrettsburg, Ky., in the capture of Fort Donelson, and, in 1864, in operations against the Confederate General Wheeler along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He received two wounds and, after the war, was employed in the Quartermaster's Department until 1868, when he entered the revenue department and was storekeeper on the Cumberland River two years, then went

into the United States secret service, in which he was employed, with headquarters at Clarksville, Tenn., until 1873. He returned to Monmouth, January, 1874, and December following, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, in which capacity he served two years; between 1876-1882 he served three terms as Sheriff of Warren County. Reared in the Democratic faith, he became a Republican before the war, and affiliated with that party until his death. He was twice married; first, in 1845, in Jo Daviess County, Ill., to Elizabeth Henry, who died in 1863, and later to Mrs. Mary E. (Taylor) Moore. By his first wife he had children as follows: Clarissa Ann, Mrs. Farris; L. M.; Jesse W., of Swan Township; George C. L. M. Bond was reared and educated in Warren County, and, in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After service in the army of the West in Kentucky, he was honorably discharged February, 1863. March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and stationed at Fort Blakeley, served as scout and spy until he received his final honorable discharge from the service in 1865, at Springfield, Ill. He then returned to Warren County and gave his attention to farming. In 1876, he located in Lenox Township, where he has since been engaged in farming and painting. He is a member of A. C. Harding Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Roseville, and is locally influential as a Republican. In Warren County, in 1870, he married Mary Melissa Smith, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Ezekiel and Anna (Harrah) Smith, who has borne him two children: Walter and Wm. G.,—the last mentioned of whom filled a responsible position in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and also served with Company H, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war in Porto Rico. At an early day Ezekiel Smith brought his family from Ohio to Fulton County, where he died. His widow married J. W. Bond, of Lenox Township.

CAPPS, T. L., farmer, Lenox Township, Warren County, Ill., (Monmouth rural delivery route No. 5), is a representative of several honored Southern families, and his father, a Kentuckian, was a pioneer in Illinois. He was born in Roseville Township, June 6, 1843, a son of Asa and Mary A. (Brooks) Capps,

natives respectively of Edmonson and Barren Counties, Ky. His grandmother in the paternal line was Nancy Brooks, a native of Kentucky, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Brooks. In 1840, Asa Capps came from Kentucky to Illinois on horseback and, in 1841, located in Warren County, where he married about 1842 and in 1846 bought the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 24 at three dollars an acre. Later he bought other land until he owned 620 acres. He died December 6, 1877, and his wife, January 5, 1895. His property has been divided among his children, his son, T. L. Capps, now living on the original purchase above described. He left seven other children as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Ingram, of Iowa; Mrs. Nancy E. Perrine; John L. Capps, Menlo, Iowa; L. M. Capps, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Lucy C. Jenks, Lenox Township; Orville Capps, Dallas, Texas, and E. R. Capps, Anaconda, Mont.

In Lenox Township, September 16, 1866, T. L. Capps married Mary Jewell, who was born in Berwick Township, March 5, 1844, and whose father came from Rome, N. Y., to Warren County, in 1840, and bought a farm which he improved and on which he and his wife died. Mrs. Capps has borne her husband four children, three of whom are living: Minnie J., Nettie B., deceased, Addie C. and Orton A. The family live in a fine residence which is heated by a large hot air furnace and is supplied with hot and cold water from tanks in an upper story. Mr. Capps is a Baptist and a Democrat and has twice filled the office of Tax Collector and has been Supervisor three years and Assessor six years. Mrs. Capps is a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Jewell and granddaughter of Nathaniel Jewell who married Elizabeth Crane. Her father came to Berwick in 1840 and married Elizabeth Johnson in 1840 and died in 1862.

COWICK, L. B.; farmer and stock-raiser; Lenox Township (postoffice Monmouth); is the owner of about 800 acres of land, ships stock extensively, has served his fellow-townsmen as Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, and served in the Civil war as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 2, 1846, a son of John and Hannah (Bixler) Cowick. His father was born in Lancaster County and his

mother in Cumberland County, Penn., and, after their marriage, they lived in Cumberland County until 1854, when they settled in Warren County, Ill., where Mr. Cowick bought land. They were the parents of three children: S. R. Cowick, who is practicing law at Walker, Mo.; Mary, who lives in Monmouth; and the subject of this sketch, whose home is in Section 34, Lenox Township, and who married Sarah O. Jones in Warren County, February 22, 1872. Mrs. Cowick is a daughter of the late Calvin and Rebecca (McQuown) Jones, who came to Warren County from Virginia in 1855, and located in Tompkins Township, where Mr. Jones reared a family of four children and acquired 240 acres of land. L. B. and Sarah O. (Jones) Cowick have children named: Arthur G., Frank B., Bert H. and Grace H. Mr. Cowick ably filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

CRANDALL, A. C.; farmer; Lenox Township (Monmouth rural delivery route No. 5); is of Eastern stock and comes of a family long prominent in Erie County, Penn., where Richard Crandall, his grandfather, and Emery Crandall, his father, were born. Richard Crandall married Silby Armstrong, and Catherine Williams became the wife of Emery Crandall, who came from his native state to Lenox Township at a comparatively early date and bought land in Section 33, on which he farmed until 1899, when he moved to Monmouth. He served in the Civil War, in the Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, until discharged because of disability, and is in receipt of a liberal pension. He has four children, all of whom are married and two of whom live in Lenox Township, one at Monmouth and one in Chicago. His son, A. C. Crandall, who is a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married at Monmouth, December 31, 1885, Laura M. Rulon, daughter of H. M. and Elvira (Bryan) Rulon, and a native of Illinois. Her father was born in Washington County, Indiana; her mother in Tennessee, and they were married in Salem, Illinois. They owned property at Monmouth, where, for thirty-eight years, Mr. Rulon has been an engineer and in the employ of the concern now known as the Pattee Plow Company twenty-four years. Mrs. Crandall has borne her husband children named Edna Grace and Ruth Pearl. The family live on a



J S Capper

fine 120-acre farm, in Section 33, and Mr. Crandall raises miscellaneous crops and gives considerable attention to live-stock. He has traveled quite extensively in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Francis E. Crandall, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crandall, was born in Lenox Township, April 18, 1872, and died February 5, 1901.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT A.; farmer and stock-raiser; Lenox Township (postoffice Monmouth, rural route No. 5); is a representative of an old English family which has a most interesting history. His grandparents in the paternal line were Thomas and Mary E. (Holden) Elliott. Their son Thomas H. Elliott, who was born at Stonehouse, England, October 14, 1797, married Amelia Helvestine, a native of Winchester, Va., born January 29, 1804. Thomas H. Elliott came from England to Virginia in 1817 and was a merchant there until 1823, when he removed to Ohio, settling in Madison County. In 1828 he went to Jackson County, in the same State, where he died and where his son Robert A. Elliott was born, January 8, 1849. Mary E. Holden, grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of Elizabeth and a daughter of Sir Thomas Clifford, of Frithem Lodge, near the river Severn, in Frampton, England, and a sister of "Fair Rosamond," mistress of Henry II., who was poisoned by Henry's Queen Eleanor, while the King was in Flanders subduing a rebellion led by his two sons. John Elliott, brother of Thomas H. Elliott was born December 19, 1791, and died January 4, 1891, the oldest clergyman in England. He preached his last sermon, August 11, 1889, and made his last public address in 1890 to an assemblage of school teachers. Robert A. Elliott, who is a Baptist and a Democrat, has, for nine years, been treasurer of his township. He married in Lenox Township, March 14, 1869, Sarah E. Shirley, who was born there July 3, 1852, a daughter of John and C. J. (Ray) Shirley, natives respectively of Sangamon County, Ill., and Kentucky. Mr. Shirley settled in 1854 in Lenox Township, where he became the owner of about four hundred acres of land and died July 11, 1867. Robert A. and Sarah E. (Shirley) Elliott have nine children named as follows: Nettie A., Sophronia Q., Nora A., Annie H., William E., Alethia, Ethel P., Erie M. and Mary C. Robert A. Elliott has a farm of about

300 acres in Lenox and Roseville Townships, where he carries on stock-raising and general farming.

EVANS, J. H.; farmer; Lenox Township; is a prosperous and progressive citizen, who is the owner of a fine farm of 500 acres, and who merits, and receives the honor, due to a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Henderson County, Ill., January 24, 1849, a son of James A. and Lucy C. (Fort) Evans. His father was born in Virginia, March 1, 1821, and spent his earlier days in Ohio and Indiana. Eventually he located in Henderson County, whence he removed in 1851, to Lenox Township, where he acquired 240 acres of land and lived there until his death, April 3, 1875. Lucy C. Fort, whom he married March 7, 1844, and who died February 6, 1897, was a daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (McChesney) Fort, natives of Kentucky. James A. and Lucy C. (Fort) Evans had children as follows: Emeline, who married David Darr and is dead; Washington, who died young; J. H.; Samuel, who died in 1869; Stephen D., who lives on a part of the Evans homestead; Mary E., Mrs. Clague, of Roseville Township; Ida J., wife of Thomas Davis, of Kirkwood; James A., of Lenox Township; Jesse, who owns and lives on 80 acres of the Evans homestead. In 1864, J. H. Evans enlisted in Lenox Township in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which went to Avon and thence to Quincy, where its members were sworn into the service of the United States. The regiment was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and then at Springfield, Ill., then at Big River on Iron Mountain Railroad, Missouri. Mr. Evans was honorably discharged in 1864, and returned to Lenox Township, where he resumed farming, and where in 1873, he married Miss Dell Porter a native of New York and a daughter of Jesse Porter. Mrs. Evans has borne her husband two sons both of whom are dead. Her mother was a member of her household during her declining years. For two years Mr. Evans was in the grain trade at Larchland. He is an able business man of much public spirit, who richly deserves the success that has rewarded his efforts thus far in life.

GILMORE, CLARENCE M.; formerly for seven years a merchant and now a farmer,

Lenox Township (postoffice Monmouth); is a son of Lawrence H. Gilmore, a pioneer from Ohio, who, in 1853, bought land in Spring Grove Township to enter his claim, making the journey to the land office at Quincy and return on horseback. The son was born in Warren County, October 4, 1855, and was educated in Monmouth College. His father, Lawrence H. Gilmore, a native of Ohio, married Sarah A. Forwood, a native of Virginia, who has borne him four sons and two daughters, two of whom live in Omaha, Neb., and four in Warren County. Mr. Gilmore's second purchase of land in the county was in Lenox Township, and his son, Clarence M., now lives there, and he is the owner of nine hundred and twenty acres all told. Clarence M. Gilmore is a Democrat and member of the Presbyterian Church; has been elected to the offices of School Trustee and Road Commissioner. He married, at Monmouth, April 19, 1888, Jessie Herbert, who has borne him a daughter named Lucile. Mrs. Gilmore is a daughter of J. and Elizabeth (Moore) Herbert, who, in 1854, came from Ohio to Warren County and bought property at Monmouth, where Mr. Herbert was a grain-buyer. He died, June 13, 1881; his wife, November 21,

HOLGATE, DAVID M.; farmer; Lenox Township; is a Republican, a member of the United Brethren Church, a member of Larchland Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and one of the most progressive and prominent young business men in his vicinity. He was born in Lenox Township, April 29, 1870, a son of Jonas and Mary (Smith) Holgate. His father, who was born in Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1835, landed at New York, May 4, 1857, and in June of that year, began farming near Larchland, where, in company with his brother Thomas, he bought and improved prairie land. He was successful as a farmer and influential as a citizen and a Republican and was Supervisor of Lenox Township fourteen years and a member of the County Board when the court house was erected; was also an active and helpful member of the United Brethren Church. He was married, in Warren County, March 20, 1862, and died in Monmouth, in May, 1900. His widow, who lives in Monmouth, was born in Virginia, a daughter of Jackson and Susanna (Parrott) Smith, natives of that State, who were pioneers in Lenox Township, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Holgate had eight chil-

dren, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: David M.; Maggie, who married C. W. Ewing, of St. John, Washington; G. L., who lives in Lenox Township; Josephine (Mrs. Gawthorp), of Dysart, Iowa; Frank, who is an osteopathist at Jackson, Ohio; and Lillian, who lives in Monmouth. David M. Holgate was reared on the family homestead on which he now lives, and received a public school education. He married in Lenox Township, in 1891, Miss Anna Wood, born in Canada, a daughter of William and Catherine (Crighton) Wood, who has borne him two children: Leland and Raymond.

JEWELL, HENRY L.; farmer and stock raiser; Lenox Township (Monmouth rural delivery route No. 5); is the owner of a beautiful home in Section 24, and is the owner of 575 acres in Lenox Township. He is a prominent man in his township, a member of the Warren County Library Association and a director in the Monmouth National Bank. He was born in Lenox Township, May 19, 1847, a son of Jacob and Julia Ann (Brooks) Jewell, natives respectively of Oneida county, New York, and Bowling Green, Ky. He was educated in the district schools and at Monmouth College; is a communicant of the Baptist church, a Republican in politics and has filled several important offices, including Township Treasurer, Supervisor one year, and Justice of the Peace fourteen years, acquitting himself in each with credit. He married in Lenox Township, September 14, 1871, Lydia A. Crandall, who was born at McKean, Erie County, Penn., May 20, 1854, and came to Warren County in 1861 with her parents, who settled not far from her present home. Henry L. and Lydia A. (Crandall) Jewell have had seven children named as follows: Inez, Orpha, Irma, Henry R., Merle, and two who died in infancy. Inez is the wife of Ivory Quinby, of Monmouth; Orpha is the wife of Lewis E. Baker, of Chicago; Henry R. is studying medicine in Chicago.

MOREY, C. H.; farmer; Lenox Township, (postoffice Phelps); represents an old and honorable Pennsylvania family and is himself a man of good ability who has made a creditable record in a business way and as a public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, is a Republican and has held the office of Township Clerk seven years. Mr.

Morey was born in Floyd Township, January 5, 1861, and received a common-school education. Charles Morey, his grandfather, married Polle Blair. Their son, G. W. Morey, was born in Erie County, Penn., and married Emily Bonnell, who was born there, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Higgins) Bonnell. In 1841 G. W. Morey drove from Erie County, Penn., to Floyd Township, where he was a pioneer and bought land, which he later sold in order to purchase 160 acres in Section 14 in Lenox Township, where he prospered as a farmer and where he died July 11, 1900, leaving a widow, a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Mrs. T. W. Russell, is living at Crete, Neb., the sons on the Morey homestead, the northeast corner of which is traversed by the Iowa Central Railroad. Mrs. Morey, who came from Pennsylvania in April, 1851, and is now in her eightieth year, lives with her sons, the estate of her late husband not having been divided. Mr. Morey, who was a staunch Republican, was proud of the fact that he twice voted for Abraham Lincoln for the high office of President of the United States. He was a patriotic and public-spirited man and his sons C. H. Morey and brother, W. F. Morey, have inherited much of his love for home and country. The subject of this sketch has resided on the farm where he now lives for thirty-nine years, cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, and has voted at every election since.

MOWER, JONAS; farmer and superintendent of the Warren County Poor Farm; Lenox Township; was born in Ulster County, N. Y., September 19, 1844, a son of Leonard and Christina (Emerick) Mower, natives of that State, where the father was a farmer and where the parents both died. Mr. Mower was educated in his native county and married there January 3, 1866, Miss Elsie Maria Merritt, who was born there, a daughter of William and Elsie (Van Dyke) Merritt, of New York birth, who settled in Floyd Township in 1869, where Mr. Merritt bought a tract of land and became prominent as a farmer, and where he died October 12, 1870; his wife dying December 14, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt had ten children, three of whom are now living; Della J. lives at Denver, Colo.; Charles, who married Hattie Riley December 25, 1878, died in Floyd Township, January 21, 1883; Sabra (Mrs. Beebe) lives in Alabama; Albert, who was a conductor

on the Texas & Waco Railroad, died March 7, 1886, as the result of an accident; Martha and Caroline are dead; another child died in infancy; and Mrs. Mower lives in Lenox Township. Mrs. Mower has borne her husband four children: Elsie, married Lincoln Grooms, of Lenox Township and has children named Alice and Jonas LeRoy; Charles L. married Tena Lehman, of Lenox Township and has a daughter named Mina; Wilhelmina B. died December 20, 1883, aged sixteen years; Florence Maud is a member of her parents' household. Mr. and Mrs. Mower were members of the Lutheran Church in New York, and Mr. Mower was active in Sunday School work and was, early in life, an instructor in vocal music. He began farming in Lenox Township in 1869, which he continued with much success until 1889, when he succeeded E. H. Crandall as superintendent of the Warren County Poor Farm, in Lenox Township, which has been in existence as such since December 28, 1858. It consists of 120 acres of land, formerly known as the Dixon farm, all of it tillable and in good productive condition. The main building is a forty by forty-two foot frame structure, and the barn and other outbuildings are ample and modern. Among the improvements since Mr. Mower took charge are a thirty-four by twenty-four foot hog house, a twelve by twenty foot hen house, a twelve by fourteen foot engine house, which contains a gasoline engine which cost \$135, a tank house twelve feet square, a fourteen by twenty-four foot coal house, a twelve by twenty-four foot wash-house and a fifteen-room addition to the insane department with a kitchen addition to the main building, all of which has been built since the present superintendent has been in charge of the county farm. When Mr. Mower became superintendent of the institution it had twenty-eight inmates and it now has forty. The greatest number of inmates at one time was sixty-three. Mr. Mower is a Democrat in politics and exerts considerable influence in local affairs, and is a progressive and up-to-date citizen who well deserves his success in life. Mrs. Sabra Van Dyke, the grandmother of Mrs. Mower in the maternal line, was born in Connecticut, came to Warren County in 1869 and died there October 7, 1870, aged ninety-two years.

NESBIT, ADDISON H.; farmer and stock-raiser; Lenox Township (postoffice Phelps); is

a popular and progressive citizen, who has filled the offices of Town Clerk, Collector and School Treasurer and is in his third year's service as Supervisor. He was born in Perry County, Penn., September 13, 1854, and was educated in the high school at Carlisle, in that State. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church and the principles of the Republican party. His parents are John A. and Hattie M. (Hemp) Nesbit, and his father was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in May, 1824, his mother, February, 1825, a daughter of Adam Hemp. John A. Nesbit brought his family to Warren County in October, 1869, and bought 120 acres of land in Section 11, Lenox Township, where he farmed until 1895, when he bought a residence at Monmouth, where he has since lived. He is active in public affairs in Lenox and has filled the office of school director. Adam Hemp, Mrs. Nesbit's father, moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. Addison H. Nesbit began farming independently in his twenty-fifth year. In 1891 he bought 156 acres of land in Section 14, Lenox Township, where he now resides. While giving attention to miscellaneous crops he has attained prominence as a stockman. At the present time he is Chairman of the Almshouse Committee. He married at Monmouth, March 11, 1879, Harriet G. Weakley, who was born in Monmouth Township, April 12, 1856, a daughter of Thomas and Lavinia (Kauffman) Weakley, who came from Cumberland County, Penn., in 1854, and settled on a farm east of Monmouth, whence they removed to Lenox Township in 1864. Mrs. Weakley died September 24, 1888. Mr. Nesbit has several times visited his native State.

NEWELL, SHARON C.; physician and surgeon; Larchland; has practiced his profession continuously for twenty-one years, is physician to the Warren County Poor Farm, and a leader in public affairs. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, February 16, 1856, a son of G. W. and Matilda (Moore) Newell. His father was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 10, 1812; his mother in Adams County, same State, December, 1812, and they were reared in Ohio and married near Lafayette, Ind., whence they removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1839. G. W. Newell, who was a merchant at Birmingham, Iowa, enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and

served three years in the Quartermaster's Department. After the war he kept a hotel at Birmingham, where he died, January, 1882; his wife, November, 1883. Of their children, the following facts are stated: Leonidas served three and a half years in the civil war in the cavalry company of which his father was a member, and is a resident of Wymore, Neb.; Mrs. Smith lives at Cripple Creek, Colo.; William, also a member of Company H, Third Iowa Cavalry, was, for four and a half months, a prisoner at Andersonville—now lives at Lincoln, Neb.; Perry, who was for four years regimental bugler of the same regiment, was killed at Cardonelet, Mo., while on his way home after the close of the war; Ann is the wife of ex-State Senator Bainum, of Mapleton, Kans.; Jane married P. H. Walker, of Fairfield, Iowa, who was Major of the Third Iowa Cavalry; Josie (Mrs. Pleasant) lives at Birmingham, Iowa; and John M. at North Bend, Neb. Doctor Newell was reared and educated at Birmingham, Iowa, was graduated from the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1880, and immediately afterwards began the practice of his profession at Franklin, Lee County, Iowa. From there he removed to Hedrick, Iowa, and thence, in September, 1892, to Larchland, where he has a large and growing patronage. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society, Keokuk, Iowa, and is identified with Warren Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., and with Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He was married at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1881, to Margaret Dollery, a native of that city, and a daughter of John Dollery, an Englishman, who was a pioneer and became a contractor and builder at Keokuk, where he died in 1883. Mrs. Newell has borne her husband three children: Sharon, Nell and Margaret.

PATTERSON, HUGH C.; farmer; Lenox Township; deserves much credit for having, in 1864, when he was a mere boy, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Army of the Cumberland until honorably discharged in July, 1865, because of an injury which he had received while on duty. He took part in the battles of Hatchie Run and in other engagements, guarded prisoners at Newburn, N. C., and did garrison duty at Morehead City, same State. This young soldier was born in Ontario County, New York, November 22, 1851, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stew-

art) Patterson, natives of York County, Penn. Robert Patterson, a farmer and blacksmith, removed to Ontario County and remained there some years, returning eventually to York County, whence, in 1867, he emigrated to Henderson County, Ill., where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming and where he died. His wife, who died at Monmouth in 1892, bore him six children: Reta R. (Mrs. Bennett); Mary E. (Mrs. Wixon), of Kelly Township; Sarah (Mrs. Gibbs), of Adair County, Iowa; Hugh C.; Belle F. (Mrs. Wixon), of Monmouth; Hattie S., who married William Clayton, of Lenox Township. Hugh C. Patterson was educated in Pennsylvania and in Henderson County, and farmed in the latter until February, 1884, when he settled in Lenox Township. He married, in 1877, Miss Eliza Riggs, a native of Berwick Township, and a daughter of Jesse and Harriet (Ray) Riggs. Jesse Riggs was born in Tennessee, January 13, 1808, a son of Reuben and Catharine (Sailing) Riggs, natives of North Carolina, who, in 1818, moved from Tennessee to Missouri, where they farmed ten years on 160 acres of land, which they sold to remove to Morgan County, where they remained until they came to Warren County to live with their son Jesse. They are buried in Berwick Cemetery. Of their twelve children, eleven grew to manhood and womanhood: Henry, who saw service as a soldier in the Black Hawk war and is now more than ninety years old, lives in Morgan County; John died in Kansas; Catharine (Mrs. Bollinger) in Hancock County, Ill.; Willis in Knox County; Jonathan in Oregon; Jesse, the father of Mrs. Patterson; Nancy (Mrs. Patterson) died in Missouri; Reuben, a surveyor, was frozen to death in Kansas some years ago; Peter died in Missouri; Isaiah in Monmouth and Calvin in Kansas. The latter formerly lived in Roseville Township and was elected Sheriff in Warren County in 1863. Jesse Riggs, father of Mrs. Patterson, came to the county in 1831, and lived in Berwick and, later, in Roseville Township, and in 1863 was appointed Deputy Sheriff. He was married three times, and his first wife bore him three children: Mrs. Elizabeth Lauymon, of Oklahoma; John T., of Kansas; and Jonathan P., of Warren County. Harriet Ray, his second wife, bore him four children: James O., of Kirkwood; Mrs. Mary Lusk, of Monmouth; Henry H., of Lenox Township; and Eliza, who married Mr. Patterson. Emeline Vandever,

his third wife, whom he married in 1865, bore him children as follows: Frank, of California; Mrs. Florence H. Steele, of Berwick Township; Mrs. Bertie Ewing of Lenox Township, and Willis, of Roseville Township. Mr. Riggs was a Democrat and, as such, was elected to the office of Assessor and Supervisor. In his early life he did farm work, split rails, and gladly accepted such other employment as helped him to make a living, and early evinced his patriotism by volunteering as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. He died in Roseville Township in 1891; Harriet Ray, his second wife, died at Monmouth October 1, 1865. They were members of the Baptist church, with which Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are also identified.

RAY, HENRY; farmer and stock-raiser; Lenox Township; was born in that township in 1852, was there educated and reared as a farmer and stock-raiser, and has lived there all his life—since 1879 on his present farm. He is a son of M. B. and Nancy C. (Ray) Ray. His father, a native of Kentucky and a son of Garland Ray, was born February 6, 1828, and was brought to Lenox Township in 1837, after the family had made a short stay in Roseville Township. Garland Ray bought land in Section 35 and improved a fine farm, on which he and his wife died—the former in 1881. They had four children named as follows in the order of their birth, all of whom are living: M. B., father of the subject of this sketch; Clarinda Jane (Mrs. Pickard), of Berwick; Julia A., wife of Jacob Shawler, of Lenox Township; Susan (Mrs. Butler), of Oregon. M. B. Ray was nine years old when his father located in Lenox Township, there being at that time only two houses between Monmouth and Garland Ray's home, and here he was reared, educated and married, where he and his good wife are now living. He has been Supervisor and Road Commissioner of the township (the latter for more than twenty years), and owns twelve hundred acres of land. His wife has borne him ten children, eight of whom are living: Henry, the subject of this sketch; Emeline, Mrs. Rose, of Monmouth; Laura, Mrs. Chapman, of Lenox Township; Letitia, Mrs. Cain, of Iowa; John L., of Lenox Township; Hiram Edwards, of Lenox Township; Mary, Mrs. Jones, of Swan Township; Harriet, Mrs. Landon, of Roseville Township. Mrs. Parish, died in Lenox Township. Henry Ray was educated in Lenox Town-

ship and instructed in the hard but useful labor of a farmer, and farming and stock-raising have been his life-long business. He was married, in Berwick Township, to Miss Lettie Landon, a native of that township and a daughter of John and Charlotte (Charles) Landon, New Yorkers by birth. Mr. Landon, who was a pioneer and farmer in Berwick Township, died there in 1886; his widow lives at Abingdon, Ill. Henry and Lettie (Landon) Ray have had children as follows: Elynora, Ezra, Oliver, Lydia, Jordan and George. Elynora married a Mr. Hiett, and lives in Berwick Township. Mr. Ray, who is one of the well known and prominent men of Warren County, is an influential Democrat and has served his fellow-citizens as member of the School Board. In the intervals of farming he gives attention to drilling wells, and has put down many in the country round about his home.

RAY, JOHN L.; farmer; Lenox Township; is a descendant of a pioneer family of this county, and is active and influential as a citizen and a Democrat. He was born in Lenox Township, March 1, 1860, a son of M. B. and Nancy C. (Ray) Ray. His father was born in Kentucky in 1828, a son of Garland Ray, and, in 1837, was brought to Lenox Township and became a farmer on the place which is now the homestead of the subject of this sketch. When Garland Ray came to this locality there were only two houses between the Ray homestead and Monmouth. He and his wife both died on the Ray farm, he in 1881. They had ten children, four of whom are living: M. B., father of the subject of this sketch; Clarinda Jane (Mrs. Pickard), of Berwick; Julia A., wife of Jacob Shawler, of Lenox Township; Susan (Mrs. Butler), of Oregon. M. B. Ray, who was nine years old when his father removed to Lenox Township, was reared and married there, where he and his wife are both living. He is known as a successful farmer and land-owner, his holdings aggregating 1200 acres of well improved land. He has filled the offices of Supervisor and Road Commissioner, the latter for more than twenty years. To Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Ray have been born ten children, eight of whom are living: Henry, of Lenox Township; Emaline (Mrs. Rose), of Monmouth; Laura (Mrs. Chapman), of Lenox Township; Letitia (Mrs. Cain), of Iowa; John L.; Mary (Mrs. Jones), of Swan Township; Hiram Edwards,

of Lenox Township; Harriet (Mrs. Landon), of Roseville Township. John L. Ray was educated in the public schools of Lenox Township and reared to the life of a practical farmer and, from his youth, has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. The farm where he resides consists of 320 acres, well improved and well equipped for successful farming and stock-raising. Mr. Ray was married in Sumner Township, in 1888, to Dora E. Carr, who was born in Warren County, a daughter of James and Martha (Warner) Carr, natives of Kentucky, who settled early in Berwick. Mr. Carr died in Henderson County, and Mrs. Carr lives in Berwick. Mrs. Ray has borne her husband four children named as follows: Ora, Anna, Ona and Mary. November 20, 1901, Mr. Ray was married to his present wife, who was Elizabeth Eaton, of Warren County.

RIGGS, HENRY H.; farmer; Lenox Township; is a prominent Democrat, and politically and otherwise is an influential citizen. He was born in Lenox Township, September 3, 1851, a son of Jesse and Harriet (Ray) Riggs, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. Jesse Riggs was a son of Reuben and Catharine (Sailing) Riggs, North Carolinians, who in 1818, when Jesse was ten years old, removed to Missouri, where they bought 160 acres of land and lived ten years, when they sold their property to remove to Morgan County, Ill., where they remained until their removal to Warren County to make their home with their son Jesse. To these worthy pioneers, who are buried in Berwick Cemetery, were born children as follows: Henry, who served in the Black Hawk War and at the age of ninety years, is still living in Morgan County; John, who died in Kansas; Catharine (Mrs. Bollinger), who died in Hancock County, Ill.; Willis, who died in Knox County; Jonathan, who died in Oregon; Jesse, father of the subject of this sketch; Nancy (Mrs. Patterson), who died in Missouri; Isaiah, who died in Monmouth; Calvin, formerly of Roseville Township, who was elected Sheriff of Warren County in 1863 and died in Kansas. Jesse Riggs entered land in Warren County and was successful as a farmer and stockman. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1863, and was otherwise prominent in public affairs. He died in Roseville Township, January, 1901. His first wife was a Miss Reed, and she died in Warren County; his second was the mother of

the subject of this sketch. Mr. Riggs was reared in Berwick Township and finished his education at Monmouth, and has devoted himself successfully to farming and stock-raising during all his active years. He has lived on his present 120-acre farm since 1885. In Hale Township, in 1883, he married Mary Ellen Byers, who was born there, a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Bitner) Byers, and who has borne him children as follows: Levi Carl, who is married and lives in Roseville Township; Effie G. (Mrs. Wells), of Lenox Township; Irene; Ralph LeRoy, Nellie, and Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Byers, natives of Pennsylvania, settled in Hale Township, where Mr. Byers bought and improved 240 acres of land. In 1877 he removed to Monmouth, where he was in the boot and shoe trade on South Main Street, and later, until his death, on the southwest side of the public square. He died in 1885; his wife in October, 1877. They had fifteen children, ten of whom, named as follows, grew to maturity: Amanda (Mrs. Gibson), who died, November, 1887; Neresa (Mrs. Gwin), of Hale Township; Henrietta (Mrs. Bowlby), of Hale Township; Jacob, of Monmouth; W. S., of Iowa; Sarah, of Monmouth; Mary Ellen, who married Mr. Riggs; Avola (Mrs. Mackey), of Lenox Township; W. L., of Hale Township; Carrie (Mrs. Zimmerman), of Lenox Township; During his residence in Hale Township, Mr. Byers was a leader in public affairs and filled important official positions. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Riggs is an influential Democrat.

RUSSELL, CHARLES E.; farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in agricultural implements; Lenox Township (postoffice Phelps); is descended from ancestors who settled early in New York, and is a leader in all important affairs in his part of the county. Elisha Russell, his great-grandfather, who was born in Scotland, was the original pioneer of the family in America, and his son and grandson, Mr. Russell's ancestors, were born in Onondaga County, N. Y. Mr. Russell's grandfather, Thomas Russell, married Abbie Nicholls, also a native of Onondaga County, and their son, Jonathan Russell, married Lydia A. Evans, a native of Warren County, Penn., a daughter of William S. and Hannah (Gallup) Evans, and a granddaughter of Eber and Elsie (Parker) Gallup, all of whom were born in Otsego County, N. Y. Charles E.

Russell was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 28, 1859, and was given a good common school education in Warren County, Ill., where his father settled, with his family, in 1860, making the long journey from New York by wagon. Jonathan Russell's first wife, Amanda Lyons, bore him four children, and his second wife six. Of these Josephine married A. T. Lewis, manager of a department store at Denver, Colo., Thomas is farming at Crete, Neb.; Mary married R. L. McReynolds, a merchant at Roseville; J. B. is a farmer at Roseville; Amanda married J. R. Ewan, a Missouri farmer; Myra L. married O. H. Ewan, farmer, Missouri; Charles E. is the immediate subject of this sketch; William D., a member of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died at Resaca, Ga., during the campaign preparatory to Sherman's march to the sea; Emma J. died at the age of nine months, and John at the age of two years. Charles E. Russell married, at Monmouth, September 4, 1884, Louie L. Shaw, who has borne him children named Earl J. and Abbie L. Mrs. Russell is one of the three children of Clarkson and Melissa J. (Coddington) Shaw, and she has a brother, but lost a sister by death. Her father was brought while a boy from New York State to Warren County, and her mother came with her parents from Kentucky. Mr. Russell votes the Republican ticket, has been Supervisor of his township and filled the office of Assessor four years; was School Director for twelve years and served during that time as Clerk of the Board. He gives special attention to stock, and is the only breeder of polled Durham cattle in the township. He handles standard bred horses and one driving horse, raised by him, sold in New York for \$3,000. He has quite a large trade in farming implements and buggies. His homestead is well improved, well stocked and well cultivated, and his fine residence is the only brick house in Lenox Township.

SHAWLER, JACOB; farmer and stockman; Lenox Township; was a pioneer and is a leading stock-feeder in his vicinity. He was born December 16, 1826, in Edmonson County, Ky., a son of James B. and Eva (Duvall) Shawler, natives of that State, where his mother died and where his father remarried. By his first marriage James B. Shawler had five children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but all of whom are dead except the subject of

this sketch. By his second marriage he had six children. He settled in Floyd Township in 1847, and from there removed to Swan Township, where he lived out his days. Jacob Shawler came with John Ray to Warren County when he was in his twenty-first year, driving a team all the way from Kentucky, and lived in Floyd Township three years, improving a farm which he sold in order to buy another in Section 12, Lenox Township, where he has since lived and been successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. His buildings are among the best in the township, and his farm is supplied with every appliance for profitable cultivation. He is an independent voter and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He married in Lenox Township, March 1, 1852, Julia A. Ray, who was born in Kentucky, June 30, 1833, and who has borne him children as follows: Thompson B., who is married and lives in Lenox Township; John O.; Algernon S. H., who lives in Ness County, Kans.; Philemon, lives in Swan Township, and Jesse a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Shawler came to the township comparatively poor, and is one of the self-made men of the county, owning in Warren County 557 acres, besides land in Kansas.

SHORES, F. R.; farmer and stock-raiser; Lenox Township; is a representative of old New England families and is the only member of his father's immediate family now living in Warren County, where he is known as a prominent and successful citizen. He was born in Greenbush Township, July 27, 1854, a son of William and Margaret (Buzan) Shores. His father was born in Massachusetts, November 12, 1826, a son of John Shores, also a native of the Bay State, who was a pioneer in Knox County, Ill., about 1838. John Shores became a farmer and stage-driver, and had an extensive acquaintance throughout Knox and Henderson Counties. He died at Keokuk, Iowa, and his wife died, aged seventy-five years, in 1878, in Greenbush Township. They had children named as follows: George, of Swan Creek; William, father of the subject of this sketch; and the late Mrs. Dr. Thomas Lester, of Galesburg, William was about twelve years old when his father located in Knox County, and his early years were spent there, in Henderson County, and in Greenbush Township, Warren County. He enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as

a private, and was soon promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and served in the Commissary Department until the close of the war. He farmed in Greenbush Township until 1872, when he removed to Lenox Township, where he was successful as a farmer and stock-raiser until he removed to Monmouth, where he lived many years, and where he died March 31, 1901. He filled several public offices, among them that of Treasurer of Warren County. His wife, who died in Roseville Township in 1865, bore him children as follows: F. R.; Laura, who died in Warren County at the age of sixteen years; and Sumner P., who died at Watertown, Rock Island County, March, 1901, his funeral being held on the same day as that of his father and George, who died in infancy. F. R. Shores was reared and educated in Warren County, and has devoted all his active years to farming and stock-raising and, since 1876, has lived on the Shores homestead of 520 acres, 160 acres of which he is the owner. He married, in Lenox Township, in 1887, Mary E. Overfelt, who was born in Monmouth Township, a daughter of John and Susan (Haybes) Overfelt, who have recently removed to Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Shores have had two children, Frank Glen and Charles Thomas Shores.

SPROUT, IRA J.; farmer; Lenox Township (postoffice, Phelps); is a prosperous and up-to-date citizen who has manifested his public spirit by ably filling the office of School Director and by doing, officially and otherwise, everything possible for the improvement of roads in his vicinity. He is a son of William and Katharine (Hemp) Sprout, natives of Pennsylvania—his father of Cumberland County—descendants of old and honored families of that commonwealth. Ira J. was born in Lenox Township December 6, 1856, and acquired a practical education near the home of his childhood. He married in Lenox Township, December 13, 1882, Carrie M. Van Tassell, who has borne him three children named as follows in the order of their birth: Irvin I., Vincent E. and William I. He is a member and a liberal supporter of all the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.

WATSON, J. H.; merchant and Postmaster; Larchland; a leading citizen of Warren County; was born in Yorkshire, England, January 8,

1859, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Watson, who were born, reared and married there. His father, a weaver by trade, came with his family to Monmouth in 1865 and, in 1877, engaged in farming in Lenox Township. He died in 1898, and his wife in 1879; their daughter died at Monmouth in 1871. The subject of this sketch, who was six years old when he was brought to Monmouth, was educated there, and was a farmer in Lenox Township until he engaged in the mercantile business at Larchland. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1897, and has served in that office continuously to the present time; in April, 1901, he bought the general store of G. L. Holgate, at Larchland, and May 6 following was appointed Postmaster of that town. Mr. Watson is a Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America and Mystic Workers of the World. He married in Lenox Township, Mrs. E. Belle McKown, a native of Illinois, whose maiden name was Myers. Mrs. Watson's father enlisted in the Federal army in 1863 and was killed in one of the battles of the Civil war; her mother removed to Clay County, Ill., thence in turn to Kansas, in 1875 to Warren County, and has resided in Lenox Township and in North Henderson, the latter being her present home. She bore her husband three children: Mrs. Watson; Mary (Mrs. Rusher), of North Henderson, and Eliza (Mrs. Rusher), who died in Warren County. Mrs. Watson was educated in Kansas and began teaching school at the age of fifteen years, and has taught in Mercer, Warren and Knox Counties, her professional career embracing work in the graded and ungraded schools of Warren and Mercer Counties, the high school at Oneida, Knox County, the school at North Henderson, and the Central School at Monmouth. She is now teaching at Larchland. She is an active member of the Warren County Teachers' Association and of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and has made a specialty of penmanship. By her first marriage she had two children: Mrs. Guy B. Lamphere, of Tompkins Township, and Mildred Maud, who is in her third year at Monmouth College.

WAUGH, WILLIAM E.; farmer; Lenox Township; is a prominent citizen and leading Republican, has been Justice of the Peace and filled other important offices; was raised a Methodist and is a member of Monmouth Lodge No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He

was born in Fulton County, Ill., August 16, 1846, a son of O. K. Waugh, whose wife was a member of the Beckstead family and was born near Lawrenceburg, in Canada. O. K. Waugh, a native of New York, came to Fulton County with his parents, Abram and Aurelia (Fanning) Waugh, and came to Fulton County about 1834, and the last mentioned of whom was a sister of Captain Fanning, the well-known Canadian sea-faring man, and a cousin of Commodore Perry. Abram Waugh improved a farm and died there. His son, O. K. Waugh, who grew to manhood in Fulton County, married there and became a farmer and later a veterinary surgeon. He removed to Kirkwood in 1866, thence to Monmouth, thence to Tarkio, Missouri, where he died in 1894, after having practiced his profession nearly thirty years. His wife, who is living at Tarkio, bore him seven children, five of whom are living and named as follows: C. V., of Monmouth; William E., of Larchland; Frank, of Tarkio, Mo.; and Ellen (Mrs. Crouth) of the place last mentioned, and Alice (Mrs. Teter), of Gowrie, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was reared in Fulton and Henry Counties, and was educated in Fulton County, where he achieved success as a farmer. He owns his property at Larchland, where he makes his home. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs and is in every sense a progressive and up-to-date citizen. He was married at Pekin, Ill., in 1870, to Miss Sarah Tussey, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has borne him five children, four of whom are living: O. K.; Carrie, who married R. G. Tubbs, of Kirkwood; Mabel (Mrs. Fernald), of Point Pleasant Township; Walter who resides with his parents; and Minnie (Mrs. Curtis).

WEAKLEY, SPANGLER K.; farmer; Lenox Township (postoffice, Phelps); is a well-known citizen, prominent as a Presbyterian and a Democrat, who, for nine years, has held the office of Road Commissioner. He is of Irish and Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction, both his grandfathers having been born in Pennsylvania—James Weakley in Cumberland County, Abraham Kauffman in York County. James Weakley was a son of Edward Weakley, an Irishman, who married a member of the German family of Lightcap. The son (James) married Priscilla Folk, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and their son, Thomas Weakley, born in Cumberland County, married Lavinia Kauffman, a native of the same county, who was a daughter

of Abraham Kauffman, of York County, her mother being a member of the Spangler family. Spangler K. Weakley, son of Thomas and Lavinia (Kauffman) Weakley, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., June 26, 1851. In 1854 his father came from Pennsylvania, bringing his family, and bought land in Monmouth Township, which, in the course of time, he sold to buy property in Lenox Township, which is now owned by members of the family. Spangler attended the preparatory school of Monmouth College and on October 5, 1889, was married in Monmouth to Emma Caroline Johnson, who has borne him daughters named Mabel K. and Elizabeth D. Miss Johnson was a daughter of John Johnson, who brought his family from Sweden to Quincy, Ill., at a comparatively early date, and bought property and remained there for some years, eventually selling out his interests there and buying property in Monmouth. Mrs. Thomas Weakley died in 1889, since which time Mr. Weakley has made his home with his son, Spangler K. The two do an extensive business, buying and shipping stock at Phelps. Of Thomas Weakley's seven children, two daughters are dead, another daughter lives in Iowa, and four sons and daughters live in Warren County. Spangler K. is the owner of 120 acres of land in Section 13, Lenox Township.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MONMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

(Township No. 11 North, Range 2 West.)

Monmouth Township lies in the north central part of Warren County, having Spring Grove Township on the north, Coldbrook on the east, Lenox on the south, and Hale on the west. The land is well watered by Cedar and Talbot Creeks and their branches. These creeks enter the township from Coldbrook, Cedar flowing in a northwesterly direction through the township, and Talbot flowing in a westerly direction and uniting with Cedar on Section 9. Along these streams the ground is considerably broken, and there is much timber. In other parts of the township the land is more level. It is all good farming country. The main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway enters the township at the southeast corner, following the south line into

Section 35, then veering northward to Monmouth, then southwesterly again and out of the township on Section 31. The Rock Island and St. Louis division of the same railway enters the township on the north, on the line between Sections 3 and 4, following a southerly course through Monmouth and out of the township from the southeast quarter of Section 31. The Iowa Central Railway cuts across the southwest corner of the township, entering from the west on the line between Sections 30 and 31, passing through Monmouth, and going into Lenox Township from Section 34. Monmouth is the only city or town in the township.

Monmouth Township was organized April 4, 1854, and took its name from the city situated within its territory. The first election was held at the court house, and John Leeper was moderator, and B. F. Corwin was clerk. The officers chosen at that time were: Supervisor, Josiah Whitman; clerk, A. S. Gilbert; assessor, Samuel Wood; collector, James McCoy; highway commissioners, C. V. Brooks, R. S. Hall, James Mekemson; justices of the peace, C. W. Hunnicut, W. F. Smith; constable, James McCoy; overseer of the poor, A. C. Gregg. The present officers are: Supervisor, J. P. Higgins; assistant supervisors, E. C. Hardin, J. D. Dffenbaugh, A. T. Bruner; clerk, J. H. Hanna; assessor, C. H. Davis; collector, H. D. Claycomb, Jr.; highway commissioners, James Struthers, L. M. Levine, Barney Miller; justices of the peace, J. H. Hanna, J. P. Higgins, J. D. Huey, C. H. Davis, Geo. E. Cox; constables, George Penyx, B. Ellenberger, E. P. Graham, R. H. McLoskey. The supervisors of the township from its organization to the present time are: Josiah Whitman, 1854; Samuel Hallam, 1855; J. Leeper, 1856; Hiram Norcross, 1857-58; John G. Wilson, 1859; Samuel Hallam, 1860-63; Josiah Whitman, 1864; James T. Owens, 1865; George Sickmon, 1866; John G. Wilson, 1867-68; Thomas Avenell, 1869; N. A. Rankin, 1870; W. A. Grant, 1871-72; Chauncy Hardin, 1873-75; George Sickmon, 1876-77; Samuel Douglas, 1878-81; C. A. Dunn, 1882; J. Ross Hanna, 1883; Moses Sipher, 1884; G. W. Claycomb, 1885-1901; J. P. Higgins, 1901-02. The assistant supervisors have been: Josiah Whitman, 1862-63; John Brown, 1864; William Clark, 1865; William P. Sykes, 1866; John F. Owens, 1867-68; N. A. Rankin, 1869; W. A. Grant, 1870; C. V. Brooks, 1871; Amos Burford, 1872; Alex. Rankin, 1873-74; John B. Meginnis, 1875; O. S. Barnum, 1878; Alex. Rankin, 1879; Geo.



David McNeil,

Sickmon, 1880; Amos Burford, 1881; C. P. Avenell, 1882; A. T. Bruner, 1884-87; Amos Burford, 1888; J. W. Bolon, 1889; C. P. Avenell, 1890-93; William Chicken, 1891-92; J. C. Burkholder, 1893-98; C. H. Hoy, 1894-95; A. T. Bruner, 1896-1902; Jonas Holgate, 1897-99; E. C. Hardin, 1899-1902; J. D. Dittenbaugh, 1899-1902.

The earliest settlers in the township were John B. Talbot and his mother, and Allen G. Andrews, a nephew of Mrs. Talbot. They were New Englanders, but came here from Kentucky in the summer of 1828. The Talbots located in the northeast corner of the township on Section 2. The son was a justice of the peace under appointment from Peoria County before the organization of Warren County, and was one of the first county commissioners and otherwise prominent in the affairs of the county after its organization. The mother died late in the '40s, and Mr. Talbot moved in 1850 to Oregon, settling near the mouth of the Columbia river. Talbot creek, which flows across the north part of Monmouth township, received its name from the Talbots. Mr. Andrews located on Section 6, in the northwest corner of the township, and remained there until his death in 1849. He was an educated man and a Spanish scholar, having spent several years in the West Indies. In November of the same year, 1828, the family of Adam Ritchie, afterwards called "Sandy" to distinguish him from his cousin Adam, of Hale Township, came from Fulton County to the Talbot home. They had come to Hale township that spring, but on account of rumors of Indian troubles, went down to near Canton, where they had spent the previous winter. There they met Mr. Talbot, who offered to share his two room cabin with them if they would return to Warren County, and they accepted. Mr. Ritchie himself at that time was working in the lead mines of Galena. In the Talbot home, on December 23, a child was born, Henderson Ritchie, the firstborn son of Warren County. Mr. Ritchie made the first improvement on Cedar creek on Section 6, where Olmsted's mill now stands. In 1831 he removed to Hale township, Beracha Dunn securing the property vacated by Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Dunn built a mill and dam here in 1833, one of the first grain mills in the county. He disposed of the claim to Aniel Rodgers in 1834, and he to Silas Olmsted some three years later. Olmsted rebuilt the mill, and it has since been known by his name. Abraham

Swartz came in the spring of 1829, settling in the timber just northeast of Monmouth. The timber was called Swartz's Grove for many years after he established his home there. He afterwards moved into Knox County. Peter Butler came also in 1829, settling in the southeast corner of the township on Section 36, the present Sierer farm. He had a stockade and blockhouse on the place, and it was a place of refuge for the community during the Indian scares. Mr. Butler was from Kentucky, and had been a major in the militia of that State, so was always known as Major Butler. He commanded a company of "Rangers" during the Black Hawk war, was county commissioner here in 1830-32 and 1840-41; county surveyor, 1831-35; sheriff, 1832-34; and also served the county as representative in the legislature and as senator. He went to Oregon in 1853, and died there June 24, 1856, of typhoid fever brought on by exposure and fatigue.

With the organization of the county in 1830 and the location of the county seat at Monmouth in the spring of 1831, there were many additions to the residents. In 1830 came the families of John and Robert Kendall from Greene county, Ohio. John Kendall settled a mile and a half north of Monmouth, afterwards moving to Section 16. He was the father of Mrs. Ed. Jones and B. F. Kendall, both of Monmouth. Quite a colony came at the same time with these families, some settling in other parts of the county. Mrs. Jones was a child when the colony came, and is the only one of the company remaining here, and the oldest settler in the township. Her father died at her Monmouth home in 1878. Robert Kendall settled on what is known as the Barnum place on the east side of North Sunny Lane, and now within the corporate limits of Monmouth. A stockade or fort was built on the place during the Indian scare. Mr. Kendall moved to Henderson county, where he died. In the colony with the Kendalls was Samuel Gibson, who located on a farm just west of the city on Broadway, where he died a few years ago. He was a native of Tennessee, but came here from Greene county, Ohio. James Hodgins settled just northwest of Monmouth on the farm recently occupied by John Lundberg. His home was one of the voting places at the first general election in the county. The grove was known as Hodgins' Grove. Others who came at the time of the establishment of the county



A. J. Bremer

seat at Monmouth, most of them coming here from Oquawka, were Daniel McNeil, Jr., Jacob Rust, Joel Hargrove, William Causland, John C. Osborn, General James McCallon, and W. S. Paxton. These are spoken of more particularly in the history of the city of Monmouth. Robert Wallace came from Kentucky in 1831, after Monmouth had been laid out, and located his home on the school section, No. 16, along the stream north of Monmouth. He put up the first grist mill in the township. For a while he did all his grinding by hand, but, seeing the demand for meal, he put in a mill with water power, and did an extensive business. The mill stones were cut out of prairie boulders. Mr. Wallace had several hounds, and had quite a reputation as a hunter. He died in 1846. Hezekiah Davidson came from Kentucky in 1831, locating on a farm on Section 28, just east of Monmouth on Broadway, where he resided up to his death in 1841. He was the father of Alexander and Elijah Davidson, Jr., who were prominent in the early days of the county, and of the late Attorney J. W. Davidson and of Thomas H. Davidson, who still resides in Monmouth. Marshom Lucas also came in 1831, settling first on Section 31, southwest of Monmouth, then removing to a farm four miles east of Monmouth. He assisted in laying out the city of Monmouth and also many of the early roads in the county. He was the father of Mrs. W. H. Frantz, of Monmouth, and of the late J. C. Lucas. James Struthers came from Greene county, Ohio, in 1832, making his home on Section 10, in the north part of the township. Robert Wallace came from Kentucky in 1832, and his father, William, and his brothers, Smith and William J. T., the next year. They all settled in the northeast part of the township, on Sections 12 and 13. William Turnbull came from Greene county, Ohio, in 1833, and bought from Robert Kendall the Barnum place on North Sunny Lane, comprising what is now that part of Monmouth lying north of Boston avenue and between B street and Sunny Lane. He also bought what is known as the Spicer farm, just north of the other. Mr. Turnbull died in 1834. He left the Spicer quarter to his son, David, who resided there a while, then finding the title was not good, moved into Hale township. He died at the home of his son, Captain John M. Turnbull, in Monmouth, in 1871. Other

sons of William Turnbull were John, James, Alexander, Gilbert and Thomas. Alexander resided in Monmouth a number of years, was county commissioner from 1836 to 1838, and also coroner for one term. Gilbert Turnbull located in Henderson county. Other pioneers of the township outside of the city were: John E. Murphy, who came early and bought several quarters in the northeast part of the township, residing on the southwest quarter of Section 2 until his removal to Coldbrook township in 1837; Jacob Wright, who settled in 1835 on the southeast quarter of Section 2, where he ran a small distillery, the first in the county—the father of Mrs. Eliza Jane Shaw, Mrs. Amanda Davis, and Mrs. Minerva Sallee; Thomas S. Sublett, who located on the northwest quarter of Section 12, but carried on a saw-mill on the southeast quarter of Section 9, built in 1836; Caleb Smith, who came from Kelly and lived a short time near Sublett's; William Hopper, father of Mrs. J. F. Owens and the late W. L. Hopper, who came in 1837, and bought from John E. Murphy the west part of Section 2; David Morrow, who came also in 1837 and bought the Sublett place, on which he afterward erected a steam saw-mill which he and his sons carried on for years; Peter Bruner, who came from Kentucky in 1836, settling on Section 17; L. M. Gates, who came from Ash-tabula County, Ohio, in 1836, stopping a while in Monmouth, then settling on Section 1, and whose widow still lives in Monmouth, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hugh R. Moffet; Jacob L. Buzan, who came in 1832, settling first just east of town, and remaining here until his death in 1885; John Shehi, who came with Buzan; Jacob Bliss, who located on the northwest quarter of Section 12; W. P. Sykes, on Section 9, north of Monmouth; Jamison Leeper, southeast of Monmouth, near the Lenox line; Jacob Ryner, who bought part of the Talbot place on Section 1; L. S. Olmsted, proprietor for years of Olmsted's mill; Daniel Claycomb, who came in 1836 to Section 24; Ed. Grounds, an early settler of the southeast quarter of Section 26; Josiah Whitman, on the northwest of 25; and Seth Smith, who came in 1838.

In December, 1858, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that the township be divided, the city of Monmouth being made a township by itself. The request was granted, and the county clerk was directed

to call an election to be held at the school house on Section 16 in April of the following year to organize the new township, which was to have the name of Cedar. At the next April meeting of the board a remonstrance, against the division of the township was presented, and the committee to whom it was referred reporting against division, the report was adopted and the township left as it was. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in March, 1895, the City Council of Monmouth asked for the creation of the city as a separate township, but the supervisors did not see fit to grant the petition.

The construction of the hard roads now going on in Monmouth township, and which have made the township famous all over the country, was largely the result of a talk had with Judge A. J. Hunter, of Edgar county, who visited Monmouth in December, 1891. He told how macadamized roads were being built in his county, at an average cost of \$2,000 a mile, and that the farmers thought it was money well spent. His conversation led to considerable discussion of the subject, and on March 19, 1892, a petition was presented to Town Clerk Ed. Jones asking for a vote at the April election on the question of levying a three-mill tax each year for a period of five years for the purpose of building hard roads in the township. The election was held April 5, and the proposition carried by a vote of 580 to 229. With the money raised by this tax the highway commissioners have constructed a stone road north from the city limits to Cedar Creek bridge, and another from the city limits east on the Galesburg road a mile or two. They have also built a brick road from the city limits west on Harding avenue and the old Oquawka road to the Hale township line; one from the city limits south on Main street to the Lenox township line; one on the east city limits, Eleventh street, from the Burlington railroad tracks north to the end of East Euclid avenue; and one from the end of Euclid avenue along the road leading toward the northeast part of the township.

The first mill in the township was the hand-mill run by Robert Wallace on Section 16, north of Monmouth. The first water power mill was Beracha Dunn's, built on the southwest quarter of Section 6, on Cedar creek, in the northwest corner of the township. December 3, 1832, Peter Butler as attorney for Mr. Dunn

petitioned the county commissioners for the condemnation of a mill and dam site here, and the petition was allowed March 7 following, and the mill erected at once. The property came into the hands of Aniel Rodgers in 1834 and he sold it in 1837 to Silas Olmsted. The mill burned down soon after, and Mr. Olmsted rebuilt it on a larger scale and with increased capacity. It continued operations until the dam washed out during a freshet, March 17, 1899, since which time the mill itself has been torn down. It had been owned and operated during recent years by Peter Oswald. Just below the dam was a beautiful picnic ground, which has been a favorite pleasure resort for people from Monmouth and all parts of the county for years. During the late '30's a building was erected near Olmsted's mill and a store conducted in it by James Herron. The building was afterwards moved to Monmouth and placed on the lot on South Main street where J. H. Pattee's fine residence now stands. Dr. John A. Young lived in it a while, then it was moved a block further west, and still stands in the south part of the town. March 14, 1836, Thomas S. Sublett was given permission to construct a mill dam on the southeast quarter of Section 9, about three miles east of the Olmsted mill. Here he put up a saw mill, from which lumber for the second court house and many other of the early buildings in Monmouth was furnished. Afterwards a grain mill was put in in connection with the saw mill, and later a carding machine also. The mill was known as Bailey's mill in the late '40's and early '50's, and after that as Paine's mill. It was torn down years ago. In 1837 also permission was given to Tunnicliff & McKee to construct a mill dam on the northwest quarter of Section 15, which, however, never materialized, and permission was refused James Struthers and James Miller for one on the northwest quarter of Section 9. The next year James P. Hogue asked permission to build a dam on the northeast quarter of Section 5, and in 1839 Andrew and Aquila Claycomb asked for one on the northwest quarter of Section 24, but neither was ever built.

The Mosher cemetery is the only burying ground in the township outside of Monmouth. It lies on the northeast quarter of Section 12, and consists of one acre. It was donated to the public as a burying ground in 1876, by Lawrence S. Wallace, on whose land it was; the

deed being made to D. Mosher, L. H. Young and M. W. Hall as trustees. The present trustees in charge of the cemetery are J. R. Smith, C. M. Young, D. Mosher and Mrs. Irene Moffet. Mr. Young, secretary; Mrs. Moffet, treasurer.

One of the first school houses in the township, outside of Monmouth, was erected about 1835, on the southwest corner of Section 13. It was afterward moved to the north side of Section 12, where it was used for school purposes and also as a house of worship for the Talbot Creek Christian church until the erection of their first church building near by, on the farm of David Morrow. After a number of years it was bought by Henry Sigafos, who moved it to his place southwest of Gerlaw, where it was used for a while as a residence.

The latest reports on file with the County Superintendent show nine school districts in the township, with eleven frame and three brick school buildings. One new brick building is in course of erection in Monmouth city. Three male teachers are paid from \$60 to \$100 per month, and forty-three female teachers from \$30 to \$70 per month. There were 1,188 males of school age in the township, of whom 817 were enrolled in the schools; and 1,124 females of school age, of whom 858 were enrolled. The school libraries numbered seven, with 850 volumes, valued at \$815. The tax levy for school purposes was \$40,250; the value of school property was \$105,650; the value of school apparatus was \$925; and the bonded debt for schools was \$50,000.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows that there were then in the township 1,158 horses, 2,063 cattle, 30 mules, 169 sheep, and 2,052 hogs. The total value of personal property in the township was \$2,012,945, and the assessed value of the same \$408,780. The assessed valuation of lands was \$370,000, and of lots, \$634,325.

The population of Monmouth township in 1900, including Monmouth city, was 8,682, an increase of 601 over the figures of 1890. The population outside of the city was 1,222.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALBERT, CONRAD; farmer and stock-raiser; Monmouth township; is an influential Republican, an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Eleanor, a member of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic,

and one of the most respected citizens of his county. He was born near Frankfort, Germany, January 26, 1845, a son of David and Julia Jane Albert. His father, who was a weaver in Germany, became a farmer in New York State and, in 1872, bought land in Greenbush Township, Warren County, where he died in 1883. His wife died at the home of the subject of this sketch in Monmouth Township, in 1895. Her children were named David, Conrad, Philip, Henry, Libbie, Carrie and Phoebe. Philip lives in Norwood, David in New York, the others, with the exception of Conrad, in Greenbush Township. Libbie is Mrs. Whistler; Carrie (now deceased) was wife of Elijah Wood, and Phoebe is Mrs. Henry Taylor. Conrad Albert was reared and educated in Erie County, N. Y., and, in 1864, enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and guarded Confederate prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., until he was honorably discharged from the service December, 1865. He came to Greenbush Township in 1870 and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1881, in Monmouth Township, he married Elizabeth Avenell, who was born on the farm on which they now live, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Struthers) Avenell, pioneers in Warren County, of whom an account is given in a biographical sketch of Charles P. Avenell, elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have children as follows: Mrs. Etta May Ramp, of Indianola, Iowa; Lena, Reuben L., Thomas, Willie, Katie Helen and Mary Margaret.

AVENELL, CHARLES P., farmer and stock-feeder, Monmouth Township, Warren County, Ill., is a leading citizen who has been Supervisor of his township, was a member of the building committees who had in charge the erection of the Warren County Court House and also the brick school house at Cedar Hill; is a member of George Crook Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, at Kirkwood. In 1874 helped organize the Second National Bank of Monmouth and since its organization has been a director. He was born in Monmouth Township, February 8, 1845, a son of Thomas and Jane (Struthers) Avenell. His father was born in England, December 31, 1820, a son of Charles and Eliza Avenell, who with their seven children came to the United States in 1837 and settled in Herkimer County, New York,

whence, in 1844, they removed to the vicinity of Mineral Point, Wis. Charles Avenell died in Iowa County, Wis., in 1877, aged ninety-two years, his wife dying at the same place in 1880. They had children as follows: Charles, who died on the home farm near Mineral Point, aged eighty-nine years; Mrs. Eliza Baxter, who died at Mineral Point in 1887; Thomas, who was the father of the subject of this sketch; John and William, twins, of whom the first mentioned died at Storm Lake, Iowa, February, 1901. William, who was a member of Captain Stapp's Company of Warren County in the Mexican War, still lives in Washington; Joseph, who died in Wisconsin, in 1900; Jacob, who went to Pike's Peak in 1859 and died in New Mexico in 1861; and Hannah, who married Charles Weston of Richmond, Wis. Thomas Avenell began active life as a poor boy, came to Warren County, Ill., in 1841, where he bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Spring Grove Township. This he sold in 1857 in order to buy the northeast quarter of Section 6, Monmouth Township, which was only partially improved, and where he farmed successfully until his death, which occurred January, 1894, his wife, the mother of Charles P., dying in 1884. He married in Warren County, January, 1844, Jane (Struthers) Brown, who was born in Rockbridge County, Va., a daughter of William and Jane (Lindsay) Struthers, natives of Scotland, who settled in Virginia and afterwards removed to Ohio, where they both died. Mrs. Avenell's first husband was John Brown, who came with her to Warren County in 1836 and died at Sugar Tree Grove, in 1842, leaving two children—the Rev. William Brown, of Fowler, California, and Thomas Lindsay Brown, who was drowned in Cedar Creek in 1858. Thomas and Jane Avenell had children as follows: Charles P.; James S., of Hale Township; John B., who died in infancy; Elizabeth Jane, who married Conrad Albert, of Monmouth Township. Mr. Avenell was married a second time, on June 2, 1885, to Miss Katherine Donahue, who still survives him, residing on the old homestead. He became prominent as a farmer and stock-grower and was influential as a Republican, holding several township offices.

Charles P. Avenell received a common-school education and entered Monmouth College in 1862. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days. His regiment was mustered into the United States service at Quincy, and served in the Army of the West, being stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where Mr. Avenell did garrison duty and helped to guard prisoners until honorably discharged, October, 1864. Returning to Monmouth Township, he began farming and has become one of the extensive stock-feeders of Warren County, owning 440 acres of land in Section 6, Monmouth Township; Section 31, Spring Grove Township, and Section 36, Sumner Township, which he helped to improve. In politics he is a Republican and he and his wife are charter members of the United Presbyterian Church at Eleanor. He married, in Monmouth Township, June 6, 1866, Helen V. Law, who was born in Ohio, January 27, 1845, the daughter of James and Mary (Skinner) Law, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. In 1849 they settled in Monmouth Township where Mr. Law became prominent as a stock-shipper, feeder and farmer, having shipped the first car of stock by rail from Monmouth in 1855. Mr. Law died in 1884, and Mrs. Law in December, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Avenell have had four children: Robert L., who is engaged in cattle ranching at Semitropic, Cal.; Thomas William, who died in 1888, aged fifteen years; James Frank, who is orange ranching at Naranjo, Cal., and Helen J., wife of H. P. Clark. Following are the names of Mrs. Avenell's brothers and sisters: Robert, of Ringgold, Iowa; Mary, who married Doctor Horne, of Mount Ayr, Iowa; Sarah, and William, of Monmouth; Samuel, a resident of Mercer County; Charles, Marcia, Lucy and James, who are deceased.

BLOSSER, JOHN P.; farmer; Monmouth Township; is an influential and well-known citizen who is active as a Republican and as a Methodist, and is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He was born in Adams County, Ind., in 1855, a son of John and Margaret (Martin) Blosser, natives of Ohio. His father, who was a farmer, was a pioneer in Adams County, and died there in 1855, and his widow married John H. Baird, and about 1859 removed to Kosciusko County, where Mr. Baird, who was a farmer, died about 1873 and Mrs. Baird, November, 1895. John and Margaret (Martin) Blosser had children as follows: Mrs. Hannah Horton, of Indiana;



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Daniel S.; Mrs. Mary Bennett, and James of Kosciusko County, and John P. Mrs. Baird bore her husband one child, Fred Baird, of Indiana. John P. Blosser attended public schools and was taught the mysteries of farming in Kosciusko County, Ind., and, in February, 1871, when sixteen years old, came to Hale Township, Warren County, Ill., where he worked by the month at farm labor. Later he worked in Lenox Township for E. Z. Paul, eleven years. In 1899 he bought his present farm of 103 acres of Sarah Martha Brooks, and is winning success as a farmer and stock-raiser. He married, in Monmouth, in 1898, Sarah E. Burkholder, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Burkholder. For information concerning Mrs. Blosser's family, the reader is referred to a biographical sketch of J. C. Burkholder, which is included in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Blosser have a daughter named Mary Esther. While he was a citizen of Lenox Township Mr. Blosser filled the office of Constable.

BROOKS, CHAPMAN V.; farmer; Monmouth township; is an honored pioneer of his county, was the first superintendent of schools in Monmouth, has made liberal donations to Monmouth College, is a life member of the Warren County Library Association, and as a citizen and a Republican, has long been a leader in public affairs. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 22, 1822, a son of Joseph and Clarissa (Ford) Brooks, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Joseph Brooks was a son of another Joseph Brooks, also a native of Massachusetts, who served the cause of the American colonies two years in the Revolutionary war, and who settled and died in Jefferson County, N. Y. The second Joseph Brooks was an American soldier in the War of 1812. His wife died in New York in 1830, and in 1851 he joined his son Chapman V. in Monmouth Township, where he died in 1875, aged sixty-four years. The following are the names of his children: Anna Jeannette, died in Illinois; Joseph Russell, in New York, and Lavina, in Illinois; Edwin, formerly of Warren county, lives in Iowa; Mrs. Clarissa White lives in New York. Chapman v. Brooks was reared in Jefferson County, N. Y., and, after receiving a common school education, worked his way through Dickinson College, as a district school teacher, as a singing school teacher

and otherwise, graduating in 1849. He came to Monmouth in 1850, and taught several schools in the county, and was the first superintendent of schools at the county seat. He cleared, improved and owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, which he bought in 1850, of Peter Butler. He married in Pennsylvania, in 1850, Mary Jane Weakley, who was born in that state, a daughter of James Weakley, and who died in 1863, after having borne him children as follows: Joseph, of Monmouth; Priscilla (Mrs. McGinnis) of Monmouth; Willis James, of Iowa; Albert, a farmer in Henderson County. In Warren County, in 1866, Mr. Brooks married Julia Thompson, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Thompson, who passed their declining years in Warren County. By his second marriage he had a son, Milton, who lives at Centralia, Ill. Julia (Thompson) Brooks died in 1894, and Mr. Brooks' present wife was Mattie Randall, a native of Illinois, who, before her marriage, was a successful teacher. Mr. Brooks has filled the offices of Supervisor and Highway Commissioner, and has done much toward the improvement of roads round about Monmouth. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and was, for a time, Superintendent of its Sunday School.

BRUNER, ARNOLD TRUMAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Warren County (P.O. Gerlaw), was born in Warren County, Ill., April 7, 1843, a son of Peter and Sally Claycomb) Bruner, both natives of Breckinridge County, Ky. Peter Bruner was a son of Peter and Hettie (Elder) Bruner, natives of Germany, who have seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom are living, and one of whom, Archibald Bruner, died May 28, 1896, and one daughter, Clara Bruner, died April 3, 1902. Sally Claycomb was a daughter of Frederick and Mary (All) Claycomb, her father being a native of Germany, and her mother of Scotland. Peter Bruner came to Warren County in 1836 and settled in Coldbrook Township, where he married two years later. In 1839 he removed to Monmouth Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died July 25, 1886.

Arnold T. Bruner has spent his entire life in Monmouth Township. After leaving school he engaged in farming, to which his life has been devoted, with the exception of the years

spent in public office. He has been a staunch Republican from the day he attained his majority, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. For eighteen years, by successive re-elections, he held the office of Road Commissioner, and has served as Assistant Supervisor about twelve years. In the fall of 1886 he was elected Sheriff of Warren County, which office he filled four years. In 1900 he was elected Chairman of the Warren County Board of Supervisors, and continued to occupy that position until the fall of 1902, when he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Warren County. Fraternally he is a Mason. Mr. Bruner has shown himself to be possessed of an admirable public spirit and many of those who know him best declare that he is logically in line for further political preferment.

BURFORD, C. M.; farmer and stock-feeder; Monmouth Township, is a successful, well-known citizen, who takes a public spirited view of all questions affecting the interest of the county. With his wife he has labored zealously and helpfully for the maintenance of the good work of the United Presbyterian church. He was born on the farm on which he now lives, in 1865, a son of Amos and Margaret (Kendall) Burford. His father was born in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1828, a son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Montgomery) Burford, natives of that State, who came early to Illinois. Jeremiah Burford died in Fulton County in 1873, his wife in 1864. Their son Amos was reared and educated in Pennsylvania and came to Warren County in 1857. In 1860 at Monmouth, he married Margaret Kendall, a native of Erie County, and a daughter of Robert and Anna (McNair) Kendall, who were born in Erie County, Penn., coming in 1852 to Monmouth Township, where Mr. Kendall bought a prairie farm, which with a timber tract, he improved into a fine agricultural property, on which he died in 1881, his wife in 1869. After his marriage, Amos Burford settled on the farm which is now the home of the subject of this sketch, where he and his wife lived until his retirement from active farm life and their removal to Monmouth. He several times filled the office of Assistant Supervisor and was a Road Commissioner twenty-seven years. His wife bore him five children, three of whom are living. His sons, William R. and Frank A., are farmers and stock-raisers in Monmouth Town-

ship. His daughter Anna, who became Mrs. Williams, died in Monmouth Township in 1883. C. M. Burford received a common school education, was reared to farming and was a student in Monmouth College. Afterward he engaged in farming, and has become prominent as a stock-feeder and shipper. He married, in Monmouth Township, in 1893, Ella M. Mickley, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Jacob and Anna (Arendt) Mickley. Politically he is a Republican, but is not particularly active in party work and has never been a seeker of office for himself.

BURKHOLDER, J. C.; farmer and stock-raiser; Monmouth Township; is a representative of an old American family which has been prominent in America since John Burkholder came from Germany, unmarried, to Pennsylvania, and fought in the Revolutionary War for the liberty of the colonies. He married in Pennsylvania and became the founder of the American family of Burkholder. His son Jacob married Sarah Esther Cline and they were the parents of Jacob Burkholder, who married Martha McMillen and became the father of J. C. Burkholder of Monmouth Township, who is the owner of a gun which his grandfather brought with him from Germany and used effectively in fighting Indians at Fort Du Quesne, Penn. Jacob Burkholder, grandfather of J. C., was a farmer and lived out his days in Pennsylvania. His son Jacob was born in 1825 and became a blacksmith and wagon-maker. He served through the Civil war as a member of a Pennsylvania regiment and, in 1867, emigrated to Monmouth, where for a time he worked as a blacksmith. Later he farmed and shod horses in Spring Grove Township, where he died July 4, 1881. His wife, who was born in 1825, died at Monmouth in 1896, leaving four children as follows: Mrs. Lydia Miner, of Abingdon, Ill., Mrs. Mary Norman, of Monmouth; Mrs. Sarah Blosser of Monmouth Township, and J. C. Jacob Burkholder had one sister, Mrs. Betsey Horner, who came to Warren County in 1853 and died there in 1881. J. C. Burkholder attended the public schools in Spring Grove Township and from his childhood assisted in carrying on the work of the farm until he found employment as a clerk in the grocery store of Cable and Wright, at Monmouth. Later he was a clerk in the grocery of Hawkins & Galbraith, and

after some years he bought the business which he continued under the firm name of Burkholder & Spicer until he sold it in order to buy the Rankin farm in Monmouth Township. Eventually he sold the Rankin farm and bought the J. S. Murray farm, which consists of 240 acres, and has improved it and provided it with good buildings, and is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers in his part of the county. In politics he is a Republican and he has filled the office of Assistant Supervisor of his township. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth. He married, in Mercer County, Ill., in 1876, Ella A. McLaughlin, who was born there, a daughter of J. R. and Jane (Lossie) McLaughlin, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who settled in Mercer County, in 1854, where Mr. McLaughlin who is a farmer, still lives. His wife died at their home near Alexis. Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder have had five children: Harry J., James R., and Mrs. Hattie McCreary, of Spring Grove Township; Mattie, who died in 1889, and one who died in infancy.

BUTLER, RALPH; farmer; Monmouth Township; is a grandson of Peter Butler, who came from Kentucky to Warren County with a team in 1829, and took up land in Cold Brook Township, where he lived from 1829 to 1853. He commanded a company in the Black Hawk War and attained prominence as a farmer and surveyor. Peter Butler, who married a member of the Kentucky family of Murphy, became a large land-owner in Warren County and gave 160 acres of land to each of his ten children. In 1853 he went overland to Oregon and founded the town of Monmouth, and he and his wife both died in Oregon. Their son Ira lives in Oregon, aged ninety-two years; William and Joseph are dead; James lives in Kansas; Isaac lives in Oregon; John, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was eleven years old when his father came to Cold Brook Township. He married in Monmouth Township, about 1840, Eliza Smith, who was born in Kentucky, January, 1818, a daughter of Godfrey Smith, who was born and died in the Bluegrass State, and whose widow and family settled in Monmouth Township in 1833, where Mrs. Smith died. After his marriage, John Butler located on a farm of 160 acres in Monmouth Township, most of which is now the home of his son Ralph,

where he died in 1864, his wife in 1858. He was a Democrat and he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The following facts concerning their children will be of interest: Lavina married William Grounds, of Creston, Iowa; Eurastus, was a soldier in the Civil War and is now a farmer in Iowa; Granville died in November, 1902; Isaac is farming in Nebraska, and P. Frank, of Napa, Cal., is in the fruit business. Ralph Butler was reared on the family homestead in Monmouth Township and educated at a near-by public school. He inherited thirty-three acres of the old homestead and bought the remainder and is farming and feeding stock successfully on a well improved farm of 183 acres. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monmouth. He married, in Monmouth Township, in 1882, Floy Tracy, who was born in Warren County, a daughter of Hanson and Harriet (Sherwin) Tracy, Pennsylvanians who settled early at Monmouth, where Mr. Tracy taught the first public school. Eventually Mr. and Mrs. Tracy became farmers in Roseville Township and they are now residents of Chicago. Besides Mrs. Butler, their children are Robert and Wm. E., of South Dakota, Platt Tracy, of Chicago, and George Tracy, a printer, now in the Philippine Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have children named as follows: Grace, French, Ralph, Marion, Edith and Arthur.

COBB, EUCLID N.; proprietor of the Cedar Hill Jersey farm; Monmouth Township; is a member of the Farmers' Institute of Warren County, the Illinois Dairyman's Association and the Jersey Cattle Club. He is also a director of the Farmers' Institute for the Fourteenth District, and lectures each year before farmers institutes and writes on subjects connected with dairying for Hoard's Dairyman, Wallace's Farmer at Des Moines, Coleman's Rural World at St. Louis and the Jersey Bulletin, the official organ of the Jersey Cattle Club of the United States. At this time he is ably filling the office of president of the Farmers' Institute of Warren County. He built the first creamery in South Dakota and put in operation the first separator in Warren County, where now, through his efforts, forty are in use, and for twelve years organized dairy farms and established herds of Jersey cattle in Illinois and

near-by States. It is probable that there is no one more familiar than he with dairy institute work in the Middle West. Mr. Cobb has been in the dairying business all his life, and publishes in book form dairy and stock matters. He was born on a dairy farm in Waukesha County, Wis., in 1855, a son of Nathan and Ellen (Parker) Cobb, natives of New Hampshire. Nathan Cobb was a professor of higher mathematics, who, in 1828, went to Milwaukee, where he taught until 1856, when he died. His widow lives in Madison, Wis. Euclid N. Cobb grew to manhood in daily touch with the dairy business and was educated in Wisconsin. After he became of age he was a dairyman in Illinois and Kansas until 1898, when he began running the Cedar Hill Jersey farm, the success of which is due entirely to his knowledge and enterprise. It was the first farm in Warren County to use a separator and the first that had a silo. It has a herd of about forty cows and the same number of young cows are kept on hand. The stock is all registered and is being constantly improved and much is raised for the market. During six months of the year butter is made and, during the remainder of the year, milk is furnished to manufacturers of ice cream. The Cedar Hill Jersey butter is well known in the markets and has been awarded premiums at exhibits at State and county fairs in Illinois, Missouri and Texas. Mr. Cobb married, in Winnebago County, Ill., in 1876, Ella Deming, who has borne him children named as follows: Nellie, Jennie, Nathan, Curtis, Virgil, Ina Emma, Grace, Ella and Euclid N. Cobb, Jr.

DOWNER, W. B.; farmer and dairyman; Monmouth Township, is a member of a pioneer family of Warren County, who has witnessed and participated in the later development of the County and is one of the prominent and influential citizens. He was born in Monmouth Township, in 1853, the son of Avery and Elizabeth (Webb) Downer. Avery Downer, the father, was born in New York, February 28, 1817, a son of Robert Downer, who married a member of the old New England family of Cobb. Robert Downer and his wife both died in New York and there Avery Downer was reared and educated. The latter came to Warren County in 1845 and, for a time was employed by A. C. Harding. He bought land in Hale Township, which he soon sold, and in 1851 he

bought a farm adjoining the City of Monmouth, on which was a log house which he replaced with a roomy and substantial residence. He lived there until his death in 1898, and it is now the home of his widow. As a Republican he was a leader in township affairs, and long held the office of Commissioner of Highways and Justice of the Peace. He had four children: W. B.; Anson, who lives with his mother; Mrs. Lizzie Heberer, of Monmouth Township; Frank T., of Monmouth. W. B. Downer was reared on his father's farm and educated at Monmouth. From a farmer he developed into a prominent dairyman and now does a wholesale business in dairy products, milking twenty or more cows and giving much attention to breeding and improving stock. He is an active Republican and has demonstrated his public spirit in many ways. He married, in Monmouth, in 1875, Mary Louisa Holbrook, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Benjamin S. and Susan (Clark) Holbrook, who settled in Warren County and later removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, where Mr. Holbrook died and where his widow lives. Mr. and Mrs. Downer have had children as follows: Avery L., Coral, L. Susie, Leslie L., Mabel A., Nyrum O. and Major G. B.

HEWITT, THOMAS; English thrift and industry have been potent factors in promoting advancement everywhere in America. Illinois has gladly welcomed settlers from the mother country, and one of the best known English-born citizens of Warren County is Thomas Hewitt, of Monmouth, who has achieved a notable success as a florist and a gardener. Thomas Hewitt was born at Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, Eng., August 31, 1841, a son of William and Sarah (Rustin) Hewitt. His father was a native of Flebro, Nottinghamshire, and his mother was born at Fiskiten, Lincolnshire, England. His grandfather in the paternal line was Robert Hewitt, who was born and died in England. His mother's father, Robert Rustin, of English birth, married a woman of Scotch family of Crawford. Mr. Hewitt was educated in the common schools of his native land and there became a florist and a market gardener. He came to America and located in Chicago in February, 1867. In 1875 he removed from Chicago to Monmouth, where he engaged in market gardening, and five years later branched out as a florist. When he began gardening at



William Felt

Monmouth there were only a few gardeners there and, in 1900, he was the oldest gardener in the vicinity. His principal place of business was at North Main street and Harlem Avenue, where he made his business beginning, and he has a store on East Broadway. He has been a frequent exhibitor at county fairs, and has taken more premiums than any other man in his line in Monmouth, and annually, for four years, he has given chrysanthemum exhibits at his establishment, which have been well received by the public. His green houses are larger than any other in the vicinity. Mr. Hewitt is a Republican in politics and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He is helpful to all movements for the benefit of the people of Monmouth and of Warren County and, in 1887 was elected school director for the Northern District of Monmouth Township, and filled the office with great ability and credit. Mr. Hewitt married at Hanover Chapel, Sheffield, England, November 26, 1864, to Alice Rimmer, of Magul, Lancashire, England, and of this marriage three children were born: Katie (now Mrs. Powell), Mary Emma (now Mrs. Hanson) and Willie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hewitt died in Chicago, September 24, 1870, and Mr. Hewitt married a second time on December 25, 1871, to Kate Powell, of Chicago, who has borne him seven children: Phoebe, deceased; John, who died in childhood; Thomas, Jr., who is now twenty-eight years old; Annie; Alice, now Mrs. Felt; Charles and Robbie.

HONSMAN, H. C.; farmer, Monmouth Township, Warren County, Illinois; is active in Republican and Grand Army circles and is a leader in all progressive work in his vicinity. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1844, a son of David and Barbara (Lucas) Honsman. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, became a farmer, and, in 1864, settled in Monmouth Township, where he bought the farm where the subject of this sketch lives. Barbara Lucas, who became his wife, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is living at the Honsman homestead in Monmouth Township. She bore her husband four children: Samuel, who served one year in the Civil War in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and lives at Baltimore, Md.; David, of Monmouth Township; Anna, who married

James Young, of Monmouth Township. H. C. Honsman was reared and educated in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, which was mustered into the service at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was included in the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in scouting expeditions in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia and was in battle at Murfreesboro and Ridgeville and in numerous minor engagements. In 1865 he was honorably discharged from the service at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and came that year to Warren County and has since been one of the up-to-date farmers of Monmouth Township. He is a member of McClanahan post No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic.

HOPPER, WILLIAM (deceased), one of the pioneers of Warren County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky. Being an opponent of slavery, he freed his slaves and removed to Warren County, Ill., and located in Monmouth Township in 1837. In Kentucky he followed the trade of a tanner, but upon coming to Illinois he bought land and improved the farm now occupied by Lafayette Marks. Among his household effects, upon his arrival in Warren County, was a cook stove which is believed to have been the first in the county. In Todd County, Ky., he married Miss Edith Harrison, of Rockingham County, Va. She was a cousin of General William Henry Harrison. Mr. Hopper died on his farm in Warren County, May 10, 1877, while his wife passed away December 11, 1865.

LAW, SAMUEL, farmer, Ohio Grove, Mercer County, is a prominent, successful and influential citizen, born in 1854 on the farm in Monmouth Township, Warren County, on which he lived until 1902, a son of James and Mary (Skinner) Law, natives respectively of Washington County, Penn., and of Ohio. James Law emigrated early in life to Ohio, married there, and, in 1849, drove to Warren County, Ill., and bought land in Monmouth Township of Gen. A. C. Harding, who had bought it from a man who had pre-empted it. He improved a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he died in 1884, his wife in 1889. He had previously entered another piece of land which he had sold. A man of good abilities, he was a leader in local affairs and an active member of the First United Pres-

bysterian church of Monmouth. His wife bore him ten children: Helen, who married C. P. Avenell, of Monmouth Township; Robert, of Ringgold, Iowa; Mary, who married Dr. Horne, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa; Sarah, of Monmouth; Samuel; William, of Monmouth; and Charles, Marcia, Lucy and James, all of whom died in Monmouth Township. Samuel Law attended the public school near his home in Monmouth Township, took a commercial course in Monmouth, and settled down to the contented and profitable life of a farmer who loves the land and knows how to make it yield abundantly. He married in Monmouth Township, Margaret Young, a daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Young, natives of Scotland, who settled there about 1849. Mr. Young, who was a farmer, died there in 1888; his widow lives in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Law are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are prominent in all good work in their vicinity. They have five children—Ivan, Lola, Wilba, Helen and Harold. In 1902 Mr. Law bought a farm of 200 acres in Ohio Grove Township, Mercer County, where he now resides.

MARKS, LAFAYETTE; farmer and stock-breeder; Monmouth Township, Warren County, Illinois; has an interesting personal and family history, the outlines of which it will be attempted here to give. He was born in Hancock County, West Virginia, in 1863, a son of A. B. and Elizabeth (Newell) Marks, who had five children named as follows: The Rev. Samuel F., pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Tidionte, Penn.; Harriet, who married F. E. Reblet, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. M., of Laramie, Wyo., who is employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company as a conductor; George G., who is connected with the interests of the Standard Oil Company at Titusville, Penn.; Lafayette. The mother of these children died in West Virginia in 1871, and their father married Miss Patterson, who bore him children named Harvey B. and Alpha, who live near their mother in Beaver County, Penn. A. B. Marks, who was a planter, died in Hancock County, W. Va., in 1888. Lafayette Marks who was reared and educated in West Virginia, went to Colorado in 1881, and for a time was engaged in ranching, later in lumbering, and at different times he lived at Central City and Denver, Col., and at Laramie, Wyo. January, 1893, he came to Monmouth and

for a year was a manufacturer there. He then began farming and stock-feeding, and feeds from fifty to one hundred head of marketable cattle each year. Politically he is a Republican, and while he was in Colorado he was for a time clerk of the State Legislature. He is a member of Gerlaw Lodge, No. 6415, Modern Woodmen of America. He married, in Warren County, June 19, 1889, Eunice M. Owens, who was born in Monmouth Township, a daughter of James F. and Mary T. (Hopper) Owens. They have four children, James A., Harriet E., Margaret and Louis S.

MAUCK, H. W.; retired farmer; Monmouth; has a creditable and interesting war record, has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, is an influential Democrat, is a comrade of McClanahan Post, No. 530, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., and of the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., June 14, 1830, a son of David and Elizabeth (Snyder) Mauck. His father was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and settled in Indiana before it was a State. There he prospered as a farmer and there he and his wife died. They had seven children: Philip and Jonathan, who died aged thirty-two and seventy years respectively; J. J. and Isaac, of Corydon, Ind.; Jacob; also Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, of Pawnee, Oklahoma Territory. H. W. Mauck was reared and educated in Indiana. In 1854 he bought land in Mercer County, Ill., and improved a farm, on which he lived until 1892, when he came to Monmouth. He enlisted in Mercer County, August 7, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was included in the First Brigade of the Fortieth Army Corps, which opposed the advance of Bragg, took part in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Burnt Hickory, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, fought at Savannah, and later in South Carolina and North Carolina at Averyville, Smithfield and Raleigh, and participated in the grand review at Washington, where Mr. Mauck was discharged, as corporal, June, 1865. He married in Mercer County, in 1871, Lydia A. Smith, who was born in Warren County, a daughter of Stephen and Mary A. (Ragland) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Monmouth Township in 1830, both of whom

died in Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Mauck have five children: David B. and Fred B., both deceased; Alta May and Ora Belle (twins), and W. T. Mauck.

MILNE, H. A., of Milne Bros., proprietors of the Sunnyside Shetland Pony Farm, Monmouth, is a prominent citizen well known throughout the county, and devotes his time exclusively to the management of the unique enterprise above mentioned, of which he is superintendent. Mr. Milne was born in Jones County, Iowa, in 1860, a son of James and Helen (Hunter) Milne, natives of Scotland, who came to Canada at the ages of seventeen and three years respectively, were married in Montreal, and, in 1854, emigrated to Jones County, Iowa, where James Milne took up public land which he improved into a fine farm on which he lived until 1894, when he removed to Monmouth, Iowa, in 1868, and in 1870 Mr. Milne married Elizabeth Barr. By his first marriage he had children as follows: J. J., of Monmouth; Elizabeth (Hunter) Milne died in Jones County, abeth, who died at the age of twenty years; James, who died at the age of three months; and H. A., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. By his second marriage he has four children: Mrs. Helen Bray, of Jones County, Iowa, who died September 10, 1902; Agnes Blanche; James W. and Edna Jane. H. A. Milne was reared and educated in Jones County, Iowa, and in connection with farming engaged extensively in the dairy business. The Sunnyside Shetland Pony farm was established at Scotch Grove, Jones County, Iowa, in 1890, and removed to Monmouth in 1894. The present farm consists of 156 acres, on which an artificial lake, covering an area of an acre and a half, has been constructed by damming a stream. The Milne Brothers usually have from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pure Shetland ponies, and can furnish ponies of any desired size. Mr. Milne gives his personal attention to the training of the beautiful animals. He married in Jones County, Ia, in 1880, Rachel Caroline Niblo, who was born in Cascade, Iowa, a daughter of Thomas Niblo, a pioneer in Jones County, and they have an adopted daughter.

MISENER, CHARLES O.; mine operator and real estate dealer, Monmouth; has long held a responsible position in connection with the

prominent industry in that city, and is now managing important business in Colorado. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, and of Penn. His father was reared, learned the wagonmaker's trade and was married in Ohio, and eventually located in Peru, Ind, where he died in 1871. His wife, who is living in Burlington, Iowa, bore him six children—Charles O., Monmouth; Frank, of Kansas; Hattie, who died in Peru, Ind.; John, who is farming near Burlington, Iowa; Thomas, who died in Colorado; and Mrs. Martha Bell, of Peru, Ind. Charles O. Misener gained his education and learned the moulder's trade at Peru, Ind., and from 1883 to 1892 had charge of the foundry of the W. S. Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth. In the year last mentioned he began mining for copper and silver in the Gunnison Valley, Colo., where he has a concentrating plant in operation. He is also buying and selling and renting real estate in Monmouth. He married in Monmouth, in 1880, Rachel C. Nichols, who was born in Warren County, a daughter of Rev. Wilson and Rachel (Barr) Nichols, natives of Ohio. Mr. Nichols, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Warren County, and his widow died in Mason City, Ia. Charles O. and Rachel C. (Nichols) Misener have daughters named Lena and Gertrude, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monmouth, of which Mr. Misener is a trustee. He is a member of the Warren Lodge No. 160, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Acme Lodge, No. 192, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

OWENS, JAMES F., deceased, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1829, a son of John Owens, who was born in Conway Castle, Wales, March 8, 1793, and who, when he was six weeks old, was brought to America by his parents, who stopped for a time in New York and then settled at Cincinnati, where they lived until 1838, when they came to Davenport, Iowa. John Owens became a shoemaker and worked in the east until the beginning of the war of 1812, during which he served his adopted country as a private soldier. After the war he made the journey on foot over the Alleghenies to Cincinnati, where in 1816 he again took to his trade. Later he married Mrs. Eunice (Kent) Meeker, a native of New Jersey and a descendant of Anneke Jans, who bore him four sons and four daughters, of whom James F. was

the fifth, previous to 1838, in which year the family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where John became a successful merchant and financier and where he died September 24, 1876, aged eighty-four years, his wife, July 8, 1884, aged ninety-one years. James F. Owens was educated in the public schools of Davenport and in early life assisted his father in his store. August 22, 1855, he married Mary T. Hopper, born July 20, 1834, a daughter of William and Edith (Harrison) Hopper, and a cousin of General William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Owens, who was only an infant when her parents settled in Warren County, was educated at Galesburg and Eureka and is now living at the Owens homestead, "Thorndale Farm." With the exception of 1859-60, when James F. Owen was in the "Rockies," he and his wife lived on the Hopper farm until his death January 31, 1891. He was a Republican and was elected supervisor and road commissioner of Monmouth Township. His wife bore him children as follows: Minnie, who married H. M. Chamberlain, of Denver, Colorado; Anna B.; Mrs. A. M. Hinckley, of Hinsdale, Ill.; Edith; Mrs. T. B. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo.; Mrs. Lafayette Marks, of Monmouth Township; Charles, who lives in Tennessee; and Margaret, who died September 26, 1896.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM J.; fruitgrower; Monmouth Township; a pioneer settler and soldier in the Civil War, was acting Commander of McClanahan Post, No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1898, and was elected to the same office in January, 1900. He was born in York County, Penn., June 5, 1830, a son of James and Ruth (Allen) Patterson, natives of the same State. His father, who was a farmer and bell-maker, died January 4, 1833, and his mother having married John W. Post, in 1843 emigrated to Morgan County, Ill., where she died May 12, 1862. She had three children by her first marriage: Robert, who served in a Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War, became a surveyor and located in Minnesota; Mrs. Ruth Ann Wharton, of Morgan County, Ill., and William J. The latter was reared and educated in his native county in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Karthaus, Clearfield County. In May, 1857, he located near Chapin, Morgan County, Ill., where he farmed and worked as a carpenter until 1900, when he bought a farm just outside the corporate limits of Mon-

mouth and engaged successfully in fruit culture. At Karthaus, Pennsylvania, in 1853, he married Isabelle Yothers, a native of that county and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ryder) Yothers, who were born and passed their lives there. William J. and Isabelle (Yothers) Patterson have had eleven children of whom the following are living: Mrs. Mary Filson, of Morgan County; Ella, who is matron of the Old Ladies' Home at Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Clara Brockhouse, who lives near Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Halpin, of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Burton, of Canton, Mo.; Gertrude and William Edgar, who are members of their parents' household. Mr. Patterson enlisted at Jacksonville, August 13, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and First Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Jackson, Lumpkin Mills and Champion Hill and in the siege of Vicksburg. Later he was stationed at Chattanooga, then at Knoxville, and was with Sherman in the March to the Sea. He participated in the Savannah campaign, and at Pine Mountain received a shell wound in the right breast. His last two battles were those at Bentonville and Aversville. He was elected First Lieutenant of his company January 3, 1864, and Captain, July 20, 1864, marched in the grand review at Washington, where he had command of a division, and was honorably discharged from the service at Springfield, Ill., June 27, 1865. He is one of the most active members of the local Post of the Grand Army, and Mrs. Patterson is vice-president of the Woman's Relief Corps. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

QUINN, PERRY C.; farmer, Monmouth Township; an honored pioneer of Warren County and veteran of the Civil War; was born in Green county, Ohio, in 1838, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Hopping) Quinn, natives of Ohio, who settled in Spring Grove Township, Warren County, in 1847, but afterwards sold his property and moved to Monmouth where he died in 1867. Mrs. Samuel Quinn, who finally died in Nebraska, bore her husband children as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, of Missouri; Mrs. Mary Laird, Spring Grove Township, Warren County; Mrs. Matilda Hogue, died in Iowa; Samuel B., died in Henderson County, Ill.; Elias, of Nebraska, who served through the Civil War in the Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Mrs. Rebecca Wallace, of

Nebraska; Perry C. (the subject of this sketch) of Monmouth Township; David H., Mrs. Sarah Wright and James Henry—the last three being residents of Nebraska. Perry C. Quinn was reared and educated in Warren County, where he followed the business of a farmer until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Cumberland and taking part in many hard-fought engagements, including those of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Resaca, Altoona and Nashville. Having received a gunshot wound in the service, he spent some time in the hospital at Nashville and Louisville, but at the expiration of his term of service in 1864, re-enlisted in the same company, serving until after the close of the war and receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, July, 1865. Then returning to Warren County, he was employed for nine years at the Weir Plow Works and, for five years, by the Monmouth Mining factory. Mr. Quinn is the owner of a six-acre truck farm just outside the limits of the city of Monmouth, which he is conducting successfully. In religious belief Mr. Quinn is a Methodist, and associated politically with the Prohibitionist party. Mr. Quinn was married at Metamora, Ill., to Miss Jane S. Thompson, a native of Russellville, Ohio, the daughter of Dr. John and Nancy (Bayne) Thompson, who settled in Warren County, Ill., in 1857. Dr. Thompson was born in Thompsonstown, Penn., in 1779. He was married twice, first to Isabella Johnson, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and to them were born six children as follows: William, now of Waco, Texas; Fredonia, deceased; Rufus A., of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Nathaniel J., of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Elizabeth (Thompson) Curran, of Sandusky, Ohio; Inez deceased—all natives of Chillicothe, Ohio. Dr. Thompson removed to Russellville, in 1836, where his wife died during the following year. In 1839 he married Nancy Bayne, of Brown County, Ohio, and of this second marriage six children were born, viz.: Silas P., who enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and died in the service in the spring of 1863; Isabella T. Hogue, of Topeka, Kans.; Jane S., wife of Perry C. Quinn, of Monmouth, Ill.; Miss Ella and Mrs. Agnes (Thompson) Johnson, both of Metamora, Ill.; Julia Ann, deceased; and John G., of Gerlaw, Ill., all natives of Russellville, Brown County, Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Spring Grove

Township, Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of medicine for two years, but died in 1859, while on a visit to Waco, Tex. Mrs. Thompson died in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Perry C. Quinn have had five children—three sons and two daughters: Mrs. Rosa E. Dunn, of Monmouth, Ill.; John T., of Oklahoma; Mitchell, of Monmouth, Ill., and Sarah and Albert who died in infancy.

RUSE, HENRY; farmer; Monmouth Township; is a native of England, who has lived in this county forty-seven years and is honored, not only as a pioneer but as one who has made a worthy success in life. He was born in County Suffolk, February, 1834, a son of James and Esther (Walker) Ruse, who were born and died there and had children as follows: William, John and Harriet, who died in England; Ephraim, who died in Missouri; Robert and Alfred, who live in England; David, who lives in Mercer County, Ill.; James, who lives in Missouri, and Henry, the subject of this sketch. The father of these children was a butcher and a man of good business ability. Henry Ruse was reared and educated in his native land and, in the fall of 1855 came to Connecticut. In the spring of 1856 he came to Monmouth and entered the employ of Claycomb & Dixon, liverymen. Later he worked for the livery firm of Feather & Brown, and afterward for five years conducted a livery stable of his own. Then, after having been sixteen years connected with the livery business at Monmouth, he engaged in farming in Cold Brook Township. Later he farmed in Floyd Township and for twenty years he has farmed and raised stock in Monmouth township. He married, in Monmouth Township, Sarah McCreedy, a native of Ireland, whose father died there and whose mother, Mrs. Nancy McCreedy, died at Monmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Ruse have four children: Mrs. Effie Earp, of Monmouth; Mrs. Lois K. Oswald, of Monmouth Township, and Harry A. and Carl, who are members of their parents' household. Mr. Ruse is a Republican and he and the members of his family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth.

WATSON, BENJAMIN T; contractor and builder and fruit grower; Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois; is of English birth and possesses many of those characteristics which

causes Englishmen to rank among our best citizens. He was born in Yorkshire in 1844, a son of Thomas and Jane (Bently) Watson, natives of England, who came to Peoria, Ill., in 1856, and thence to Monmouth in 1861. Thomas Watson, who was a tailor, was for a time employed by Warren Wright, and later engaged in business for himself. He and his wife, who both died in Monmouth (he in 1898), had children named as follows: Richard T., Charles W., Benjamin T., Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. Annie Wilson, all of Monmouth Township, and Mrs. Thomas Holgate, of Corning, Iowa. Benjamin T. Watson was brought to Illinois by his parents when he was twelve years old. He attended school at Peoria until he was seventeen, when the family located in Monmouth, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and where for some years he has been engaged in contracting and building. Soon after he located in Monmouth he bought four and one-half acres partly improved land, which he has since developed into a successful fruit farm. He married in Monmouth, July, 1865, Caroline E. Beach, who came there from Ohio, in 1859, and who has born him children named Frank, Kate and Jennie.

WHITE, JOSEPH MARPLE (deceased); farmer and stock-raiser; Monmouth; nearly forty-five years, was connected with important business interests, and by his geniality and helpfulness won many warm friends among his fellow citizens of the last generation and of the present. He was born at Honey Creek, Chester County, Penn., February 12, 1834, a son of Thomas and Catharine (Marple) White, and died in Monmouth, June 22, 1902. His father was born in Pennsylvania, January 31, 1805, was for many years a blacksmith, and, in middle life, became a farmer. He had four brothers and one sister, and was the third child of his parents in order of birth. He died in Pennsylvania, in 1868. Catharine Marple, who became his wife, was born in Chester County, Penn., was her father's only daughter by his first marriage, and had three brothers. Of her father's second marriage two children were born. She bore her husband two children: Joseph M., of Warren County; and Mary J., who married George Brown, a merchant of Fayette County, Penn. Thomas White removed to Fayette County when Joseph M. White was two years old, and the boy was educated in public schools

there and at the Meadville Seminary, in Crawford County, Penn. After leaving school he divided his time between farming and teaching for a time, and, on becoming of age, devoted attention to farming exclusively. He married in Fayette County, March 18, 1858, Sarah J. Rankin, daughter of James and Rachel (Hill) Rankin, who were born in Pennsylvania, of Irish extraction and American parentage. Mrs. White was the second of their seven children, was born there November 20, 1834, finished her education at the college at Waynesburg, Penn., and became a teacher. Her parents died in Pennsylvania, her father about 1875. She has borne her husband three children: Thomas and Lucian, of Monmouth Township, and Roxalena, who died August 26, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. White in the fall of 1858, located on a partially improved farm of 101 acres in Monmouth Township, upon which he erected a residence, and he devoted the remainder of his life to general farming and stock-raising. For twenty-two years he gave his attention largely to the cattle business, in the growth and development of which he has always taken a keen interest. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Church at Monmouth, and he was long one of its trustees until 1899, when he resigned the office on account of failing health. When the present house of worship was erected he was chairman of the board of trustees. In 1869, with A. M. Black, he leased 1400 acres of land in Monmouth Township, on a part of which the plant of the Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company now stands. At an expense of one thousand dollars they prospected for coal and found a vein only two feet thick, but they discovered a three-foot vein of fire clay and, beneath it, a second vein of better quality eight to ten feet thick. They abandoned the idea of mining coal and planned to utilize the fire clay, organizing a stock company to manufacture sewer pipe and similar products. Originally the capital stock of the company was fifty thousand dollars, but later it was doubled. Mr. White, who was a member of the first board of directors, retained his interest in the company until 1884. The concern has developed until it is one of the leading sewer pipe factories in the United States, and much of its success is due to the energy displayed by Mr. White during his connection with the business.

WHITMER, M. B., farmer, Monmouth Township, was formerly a carpenter and is now a well-to-do stock-raiser. He was born in Boteourt County, Va., in 1850, a son of David and Mary (Flaharty) Whitmer, natives of that State. His father, who was a planter, died there in 1866, his mother in 1851. Mr. Whitmer has a sister, Mrs. McClure, in Virginia. His father married a second wife, who bore him children as follows: Mrs. Heittner L. Sampson, of West Virginia, and John L., M. O., Alfred, David and Mrs. Anna Vines, of Virginia. M. B. Whitmer was reared and educated in Virginia and, as a boy, heard more than once the booming of cannon fired in battles of the Civil War, and later observed the effects of the war on the country round about his home. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed in Virginia until 1895, when he came to Hale Township, Warren County, and engaged in farming. In 1898 he bought his present farm of 320 acres in Monmouth Township, and engaged in stock-raising in connection with general farming. He married, in Virginia, in 1876, Anna Hutson, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Reynolds) Hutson, planters of that State, and she has borne him children named as follows: Caroline R., Ira D., Ivy, Herbert, Itly and Mrs. Mary S. Crosby, the last mentioned of whom lives at Kewanee, Ill. Mr. Whitmer has done some work as a carpenter since he came to Illinois. He is active and influential as a Republican, and he and his wife are helpful members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Reed, Henderson County.

WILSON, GEORGE R.; dairy farmer; Monmouth Township; is the proprietor of the Lombardy Lawn Dairy Farm, which was established as such by Dr. Felix Regnier, more than twenty-two years ago, and which has been operated as a dairy farm continuously to the present time. Mr. Wilson was born in Winterset County, Iowa, in 1855, a son of R. C. and Jane (Gilchrist) Wilson, natives of Indiana. R. C. Wilson settled in Warren County in 1853, and soon removed to Winterset County, Iowa. In 1856 he relocated in Monmouth, where he prospered as a harness maker, became prominent as a citizen, and died in 1864. His wife, who died at Monmouth March 27, 1902, bore him eight children, as follows: Mamie, who is dead; William, who died in Nebraska in 1900; Mrs. Edith

Hood, Marshalltown, Ia.; Mrs. Harriet Geer, of Livingston, Mont.; George R.; Van L., who is a grocer at Monmouth; Mrs. Inez Huber, of Stonewall, Colo.; Mrs. Carrie Johnson, of St. Mary, Iowa. George R. Wilson was reared and educated at Monmouth and was a salesman in a store until he engaged in the dairy business. He bought the Lombardy Dairy Farm in 1898, owns a herd of thirty-five cattle and has an established milk and butter route in Monmouth. He married, in Monmouth, in 1876, Calista Boggs, daughter of James Boggs, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has borne him the following named children: Fred L., of Meeke, Colo.; Mrs. Edith Geer, of Livingston, Mont.; Claude; Bernice; Reuben and Clifford. Mr. Wilson is a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 577, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ben Hur Insurance Order, and Monmouth Tent, No. 24, K. O. T. M.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

POINT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

(Township 8 North, Range 3 West.)

This township is in the extreme southwestern corner of Warren County. It is all rolling prairie, except Sections 12, 13 and 14, which are somewhat broken. The soil is rich and the township ranks among the foremost in the production of corn and the smaller grains. The raising of hogs is also an important feature. The land is drained from the east and southeast part by the middle and south branches of Nigger creek, which convey the water into the Illinois river. The other part of the township is drained by Ellison and Honey creeks, which empty into the Mississippi. The 16th section is on the divide between the two rivers. There are no railroads in the township, and no villages or trading points, but for all that it is well named, being a pleasant place in which to live, and having many comfortable and beautiful homes. The township was organized April 4, 1854. There were few settlers then,

and only ten votes were cast. Albert Mitchell was moderator of the meeting, and J. D. Conkling was clerk. The officers chosen were: Supervisor, Warren Park; town clerk, Andrew Livermore; assessor and collector, E. J. Hazleton; highway commissioners, Thomas Boyd, Franklin Booth, and Andrew Livermore; overseers of the poor, Warren Park and Lucius Watson. The present officers of the township (1902) are: Supervisor, W. T. Livermore; clerk, William Moore; assessor, A. E. Davis; collector, George Lee; highway commissioners, Benjamin Lee, John L. Jones, E. M. Bycroft; Justice of the peace, E. M. Rycroft; constable, J. D. Piper. Those who have served the township as supervisor up to the present time are: Warren Park, 1854; Albert Mitchell, 1855-57; R. T. King, 1858-59; Leonard Connell, 1860; Albert Mitchell, 1861; George W. Stice, 1862-63; R. T. King, 1864-67; George W. Stice, 1868; James M. Humes, 1869-70; R. T. King, 1871-72; A. S. Smith, 1873-76; Thomas Pennington, 1877; A. S. Smith, 1878-80; W. T. Boyd, 1881-83; A. S. Smith, 1884-86; W. T. Boyd, 1887; A. S. Smith, 1888; W. T. Boyd, 1889-96; W. T. Livermore, 1897-1901.

Point Pleasant was about the last township in the county to be settled. The first comers were David Sovereign and Abraham Belding, who located on Section 13 in 1835. Mr. Sovereign removed to California in a few years, and Mr. Belding to Missouri. William Parkhurst came next, from New England, settling on Section 24. He afterwards removed to Minnesota. In 1849 came Lucius and Isaac Watson, James Owen and John A. Waugh, the Watsons locating on Section 1.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church of Point Pleasant township, was organized by the Rev. William McCamy in June, 1864. There were eighteen charter members, viz.: Josiah Kirkpatrick, Lucinda Hindman, Mary Huguen, Eliza Hindman, W. R. Hindman, Amanda J. Johnston, Haney M. Ratekin, John B. O'Neil, Mary Dixon, Mary E. Dixon, Elizabeth Huguen, Esther Huguen, Susan F. Dean, Mary Dean, J. M. O'Neill, Maloney O'Neill, and Elizabeth Curtis. The first elders were Josiah Kirkpatrick, John B. O'Neil and W. R. Hindman, and the first pastor was Rev. John Crawford. He served ten years, and was followed by Revs. J. D. Foster, J. H. Morgan, J. T. Murray, C. A. King, F. P. Lawyer, S. P. Bixler, E. L. Latham, R. W. Norris, J. E. Blair, J. M.

Bell, T. D. Harris. J. L. Crawford, Jr., the present pastor, has served eight years. The present membership is twenty-six, and the elders are A. J. Johnston, Emma J. Boyd, and A. J. Ratekin. Sabbath school is maintained nine months of the year, with a membership of thirty-five. The church building was erected by the Methodists and Presbyterians jointly in 1867, and dedicated January 5, 1868. It was bought from the Methodist society a few years later for \$500.

The Methodist society of Point Pleasant Township was organized in the year 1853 at the home of Burrell Booth on the southeast quarter of Section 12. Rev. Harry Preston was the first circuit preacher, and Rev. Richard Haney the first presiding elder. In 1854 a school house was built on the northeast quarter of Section 12, and meetings were held there until December, 1867, when a church was built at a cost of \$2,000 on the southwest quarter of Section 12. Here the society worshiped until 1875 when the church was sold to the Cumberland Presbyterians for \$500. At this time part of the members went to Swan Creek, and the rest, with other new members, formed the Colfax Methodist Church near the center of the township, building a church in 1875. The charter members of the original society were Burrell Booth and wife, Frank Booth and wife, Zadoc Stephens and wife, Nathan Stephens and wife and James D. Conklin and wife. The society had regular preaching service every two weeks, and Sabbath school most of the time. Much labor was bestowed upon the community by both pastors and members during these years, and the membership was fifty when the society separated.

The Colfax Methodist Church was organized at Center school house in the spring of 1875, the members being David and Jennie Vangilder, E. F. and L. A. Dehart, J. A. Williams, J. M. and Rhoda Chapman, Charles and Catherine Gunn, M. B. and C. B. Torrence, Eliza J. Altman, W. H. Dehart, John R. Conklin and Sarah J. Morey. The church was built in the same year the society was organized, 1875, at a cost of \$1,700.

The first school house was built in 1849, and the first school opened January 27, 1850, with Eunice Belding as teacher. The second school was taught by Ruby L. Stice, commencing July 15, 1850, in a school house near the east side of the township, and known as the Emrich

school house. The figures on file with the County Superintendent show that there are now nine school districts, all with frame buildings; one male teacher receiving \$45 a month, and eleven females receiving from \$25 to \$40 a month; 105 males and 103 females of school age in the township, of whom 90 males and 88 females are enrolled in the schools. There are three school libraries, with forty volumes, valued at \$90. The tax levy for school purposes is \$2,852; value of school property, \$3,500; value of school apparatus, \$225; and bonded debt for schools, \$200.

The assessment for 1901 shows 871 horses, 1871 cattle, 46 mules and asses, 108 sheep, and 3,999 hogs in the township. The total value of personal property of every description was \$207,825, and the assessed valuation \$41,565; assessed valuation of lands, \$257,070.

The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 718, against 812 in 1890.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BOOTH, FERGUSON; farmer; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Swan Creek); is a representative of two old West Virginia and Ohio families, the Booths and Van Vleets. His grandfather and grandmother in the paternal line were Ferguson and Lucy (Perdue) Booth and his father was Burwell Booth, all natives of West Virginia. His grandparents in the maternal line were Peter and Hannah Van Vleet, and Cornelia Van Vleet, his mother, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. Burwell Booth was brought early in life to Knox County, Ill., by his parents, and, after his marriage he bought a farm in Swan Township, which he sold in order to purchase another in Point Pleasant Township. Eventually he sold the farm last mentioned and bought a farm in Guthrie County, Iowa, on which he lived for some years. He then removed to Buena Vista County, Iowa. Ferguson Booth began farming for himself on 80 acres of Section 27, Point Pleasant Township, and has given attention to general crops and to breeding hogs and horses. He is a Republican and has filled the office of Road Commissioner, and for twelve years has been School Director. He married in Roseville in 1881, Myrtie Kirby, who was born there in 1865, daughter of Washington and Martha (Talley) Kirby, who now lives in Point Pleasant Town-

ship. By his marriage he has three children, named: Bertha, Gertrude and Leo. He was previously married to Zoe Worden, who was born in Swain Township, a daughter of George Worden, a native of New York, who bore him one child that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BROWN, MARY J.; widow of Andrew T. Brown; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Swan Creek); is a woman of property and social standing, who has been selected as only few of her sex for representation in this work. Mrs. Brown was born in Wabash County, Ind., October 15, 1846, a daughter of Jesse and Susan (Stoner) Arbogast. Her father was born in Pendleton County, West Virginia, and her mother in Maryland. Her grandparents in the paternal line were Peter and Sophia Arbogast, natives of West Virginia, and her mother's parents were Henry and Sarah (Rogan) Stoner, who were born in Maryland, her father in Frederick County. Miss Arbogast married Andrew T. Brown, in McDonough County, Ill., March 3, 1872, and bore him children named as follows: Ralph B., Carl I., Ethel C., Edith N., Amy, Lois I., Beatrice E., Mertice L. and Birdie. Andrew T. Brown was born in West Virginia, December, 1844, a son of Thomas and Jane Brown, natives of that State. He purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 27, Point Pleasant Township, where he died September, 1891. He wielded considerable influence in local affairs and was called to the offices of Road Commissioner and School Commissioner. Early in the Civil War Mr. Brown enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until transferred to the Ninth Regiment West Virginia Militia. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, confined in the Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville prisons. Mrs. Brown's daughter Ethel C. has been a teacher, and all her children were educated to a degree that fits them, not only for society, but for the practical duties of life.

DAVIS, IRA W., Point Pleasant Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice Swan Creek), farmer and stockraiser, has been as truly the architect of his own fortune as any man in his part of the State, and his

career is one which may be emulated with advantage by strivers for worthy worldly success. Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 13, 1831, he is a son of Reuben H. and Annie (Barclay) Davis. His father, who was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., was a son of John Davis, of Maryland birth, and his mother, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, was a daughter of Francis Barclay, a native of Pennsylvania, whose wife was a Mrs. Wilson. Ira W. Davis was reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1855 he came to Roseville Township, Warren County, Ill., where, for eight years, he conducted a farm on rented land. He then bought forty acres of land in Point Pleasant Township, and by subsequent purchases, came to own 365 acres. His home farm is equipped with good buildings and with every facility for successful cultivation. He is a supporter of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and an independent Democrat and wields a recognized influence in township affairs. He has filled the office of school director for several years, been Assessor three years and been elected Highway Commissioner three times.

Mr. Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah J. Amon, who was born in 1830, the daughter of George and Sarah Amon, who were natives of, and lived out their days in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. By that marriage he had children as follows: George W., Mary Amelia, Reuben A., Addison E., Priscilla A., Ida J., Emma M., Charles B., Ella S. and Ira W., Jr., another son of the same name as the one last mentioned died March 14, 1866; Priscilla A., died June 24, 1882, and Mary Amelia, October 14, 1882. Mrs. Davis died May 28, 1878. On December 7, 1884, Mr. Davis was married in Roseville Township, to Nellie Duncan, who was born in Wisconsin, December 25, 1849, a daughter of David and Catharine (Briggs) Duncan. Mr. Duncan, who was a tailor, moved from Rochester, New York, to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin and then to Missouri, where he and his wife both died.

GALBREATH, WILLIAM, farmer, Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Swan Creek); is one of the most prominent stockmen in his vicinity, and in everything that pertains to good farming has few superiors in his part of the State. He was born near Gladstone, Henderson County, Ill., January 24, 1852, a son of William and Sarah Ann (Harland) Gal-

breath and a grandson of of Thomas Galbreath, who married a Mrs. White. William Galbreath was born in Rowe County, Tenn., and died June 30, 1883; his wife was born in Frederick County, in 1814, and died October 10, 1899, triumphant in the faith of the Christian Church of which she had long been a member. They emigrated to Morgan County, Ill., in 1829, and in 1834 settled in Henderson County. There was at that time only one house between Media and Monmouth. In 1857 they removed to Warren County, where they remained the remainder of their lives. They were married in 1836 and had ten children: Newton, Margaret, May, Thomas, Martha, Sophia, Jane, William, Daniel and Clara. William remained with his father until after he attained his majority. In 1892 he bought 240 acres of land in Section 21, Point Pleasant Township, which he has developed into a fine agricultural property. He was married in Warren County September 9, 1885, to Florence Seymour, who was born in Tompkins Township, in 1864, a daughter of A. G. and Mary (Abdil) Seymour, natives respectively of New York and Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Seymour is a son of Rudolph Seymour, who came west from New York at a comparatively early day, and he and his good wife are living near Gravity, Iowa. William and Florence (Seymour) Galbreath have had children named Edna May, Elsie C., Okle William and Mildred Letha. Mr. Galbreath is a Democrat.

HENRY, GEORGE W., farmer, Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Raritan), has made a notable success as a stockraiser, has long filled the office of Justice of the Peace and has, for eighteen years, during most of which time he has been clerk of the board, been a school director. He was born in Berrien County, Mich., August 30, 1852, and was given a common school education. His parents were Jacob and Caroline R. (Conradt) Henry. His father was born near Miamisburg, Ohio, March 13, 1818, and his mother in Germany September 18, 1833, a daughter of Andrew and Fredericka (Hagle) Conradt. Elizabeth Henry, his grandmother, was a native of Pennsylvania. Jacob Henry emigrated from Ohio to Indiana, thence to Michigan, and thence, in the spring of 1865, to Illinois. He farmed in Henderson County ten years, and then went overland to California and devoted himself to farming and fruit-raising.



Dr. W. Davis

ing in Yolo County. George W. Henry began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and in 1880 bought his present farm in Section 30, Point Pleasant Township, on which he has resided since the spring of 1882. He married, in Henderson County, March 15, 1874, Carrie Milliken, who was born in Dearborn County, Ind., December 29, 1851, a daughter of Wesley and Catharine (Powell) Milliken, natives of that State, who came to Illinois in 1865, and have since lived in Henderson County, where they are farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have had children as follows: Edith E., who married George E. Patch; Robert D. O., who married Alice Lahey; Mervin P.; Wesley J.; Greeley M. and Orville B. E. Mr. Henry is a Republican, and is not only influential in his party, but is a man of much liberality and public spirit.

LEE, MAXWELL POTTER; farmer, Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Smithshire); is descended from two families that, for generations, have been prominent in West Virginia, where all of his ancestors who are mentioned here were born. Samuel E., his father, was a son of John and Eunice (Ferguson) Lee, and he married Hannah Potter, a daughter of Maxwell and Clara Potter. Mr. Lee was born in Sullivan County, Ind., April 29, 1823. There his father, who had moved from West Virginia to Ohio and thence to Indiana, died; his mother died in Butler County, Ohio. In 1851 he came to Illinois and, after stopping for a time in Fulton County, bought 160 acres of land in Section 4, Point Pleasant Township, which he still owns, together with 160 acres in Ellison Township, and some woodland, which tracts he purchased later. He has been successful as a farmer, and has for years been a leader in affairs in his township, having long held the office of Highway Commissioner and, for thirty-five years, that of School Director. He married Margaret Moore, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Abraham and Grace Moore, and who died in 1877, leaving three children: Phoebe Grace (deceased), Benjamin and Elizabeth (deceased). At Champaign, Ill., March 25, 1880, he married Catharine Woods, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 2, 1836, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kritzer, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1821 and located in Ohio, where Mr. Kritzer died when Mrs. Lee

was six years old. Mrs. Kritzer came with her family to Point Pleasant Township in 1854, and bought a farm on which she lived until her death in 1873. Mr. Lee is an ardent Republican in politics, and in religion he affiliates with the Baptist denomination, as did his father and his grandfather, the latter having been an old school minister of that church.

LESTER, LAMBERT; farmer, Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Roseville); is a prosperous man of affairs who, beginning the battle of life for himself at the tender age of twelve years, has won a success of which he has a right to be proud. He was born in Green County, Ind., January 11, 1839, a son of Thomas C. and Eliza (Hughen) Lester, natives of South Carolina. His father was born August 3, 1816, a son of Peter R. and Haney (O'Neill) Lester, also natives of the Palmetto State, and his greatgrandfather was James Lester, an Englishman, who married an Irishwoman. Eliza Hughen was born December 31, 1815, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Jones) Hughen who were of South Carolina nativity. Peter R. Lester emigrated from South Carolina to Indiana when his son, Thomas C., was five years old, and was among the early pioneers in Green County. When Thomas C. was married, his father gave him eighty acres of timber land, on White river, in Green County, on which he built a log house. He cleared that tract, purchased more land, and died there in May, 1851, leaving four children. Those living are the subject of this sketch, and Mary, the wife of Walter N. Paine. His widow married William R. Hindman, October 5, 1854, and in October, 1856, removed with him and other members of of their household to Point Pleasant Township, Warren County. Mrs. Hindman moved to Seward County, Neb., in 1885, and died there February 22, 1898, aged about eighty-six years. In 1863 Lambert Lester made his first land purchase, forty acres in Section 13. He has since acquired other real estate holdings, and his wife is the owner of 160 acres, and together they possess about 360 acres. In Point Pleasant Township, October 14, 1869, Mr. Lester married Mary E. Dixon, born in Green County, Ind., April 13, 1849, a daughter of Eli and Jemima (Boyd) Dixon, and they have two daughters: Minnie J., born February 7, 1876, and Edna, born July 3, 1888. Mr. Lester and his family are members of the Cumberland Pres-

byterian church. Politically Mr. Lester is a Democrat.

LIVERMORE, DERRICK; farmer; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Roseville); is a representative of a well known English family, members of whom have been prominent in America in various walks of life. John Livermore, his grandfather, married Grace Holden, and, in 1634, came with his family in the ship Francis, Captain John Cutting, to Watertown, Mass., where he died April 16, 1684. John Livermore's son Jonas, born at Shirley, Mass., January 1, 1768, emigrated with his family from Massachusetts to Washington County, Ohio, in 1813. He had married Polly Kelsey, and their son Andrew, father of Derrick, was then about seven years old. Andrew married Betsy Fuller, who was born in Massachusetts in 1807, a daughter of Russell and Abigail (Guilford) Fuller, and settled on his father's farm of 200 acres in Ohio. In 1839, when Derrick Livermore, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 8, 1830, was about nine years old, the family came to Warren County, Ill., with two heavily loaded wagons and were four weeks on the road. Mr. Livermore built a small log house in Kelly Township, in which they lived until 1852; then they removed to Point Pleasant Township and bought the farm on which he died February 20, 1880. At Galesburg, January 8, 1852, Derrick Livermore married Elizabeth Stephens, who was born at Springfield, Ill., February 15, 1831, a daughter of James and Nancy (Miles) Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were born near Hardin, Marshall county, Ky., whence they removed to Indiana. From Indiana they went to Springfield, Ill., where they lived two years, then lived in Kelly Township until, in 1857, they went to Missouri, where they died. Mrs. Livermore has borne her husband children named as follows: Andrew J., Joshua B., Louisa E., Mary A., Alice and Clara E. Miss Alice Livermore is a popular and successful teacher of music. After his marriage, Mr. Livermore bought eighty acres in Section 12, Cold Brook Township, where he farmed until 1855, when he bought eighty acres in Section 10, Point Pleasant Township. Now retired from active life, he is the owner of 720 acres of valuable land, and is well known throughout the county for the success he has achieved as a stock breeder. He is a Republican in politics, and for some years held the office of School Director.

LIVERMORE, WESTON THOMAS; farmer and stock-raiser; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Roseville); is a prominent and successful man, who has a good record as a soldier in the Civil War and has been several times elected Supervisor of his township, which office he is filling at this time, having served continuously since his first election in 1897. He is a son of Andrew Park and Betsy (Fuller) Livermore, and was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 29, 1838, and educated in the district schools. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, his mother having been born at Shirley, a daughter of Russell Fuller, a representative of one of the old Bay State families. Andrew Park Livermore was born June 10, 1806, and died in 1880. He came early to Ohio and married there. His wife was born September 9, 1807, and died May 1, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, who had emigrated from Massachusetts to Ohio with their respective families in 1813, located at Henderson Grove, Ill., in 1839, and in 1853, removed to a farm in Section 4, Point Pleasant Township, which Mr. Livermore bought. Influenced by the preaching of the Rev. J. P. Fuller, they united with the Universalist church. They had ten children, twenty-four grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. Six of their children are living: Derrick, John K., Weston T., Socrates, Charles and William. The subject of this sketch has been a farmer all his life except while in the army. He enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and served with that organization as a musician. During the latter days of the war he became chief musician and was mustered out as such July 11, 1865. He is now the owner of 230 acres of land. Politically he is a Republican.

LOFFTUS, AZRO PATTERSON; farmer; Point Pleasant Township; (postoffice Swan Creek); has, during the scarcely fifty years of his life, made a reputation as a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen which insures him the high esteem of his fellow townsmen. He was born in Ellison Township, July 3, 1853, a son of Andrew Jackson and Lavinia S. (Meacham) Lofftus, natives of West Virginia and Kentucky. His father was born September 1815, a son of James Lofftus, and early in life accompanied his parents to Kentucky. He was married at the age of twenty-three years and, in 1839, located in Sangamon County, Ill. In

1840 he removed to Warren County, but soon returned to Sangamon. Later he came again to Warren County and, with the assistance of his father, bought a farm in Ellison Township. He bought more land from time to time until he owned 560 acres in that township and eighty in Point Pleasant Township. He was a member of the Christian Church and was, for a quarter of a century, Township Treasurer. He died April 19, 1878; his widow, March 8, 1894. Azro Patterson Lofftus finished his education at Macomb, Ill. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, in Point Pleasant Township, January 25, 1873, Martha Amelia Hume, who has borne him children as follows: Azro Kenton, James Andrews, Mary Virginia, Wilbur Grove, Cordelia S., Grace Ethel and Arthur H., who died aged four years. Mrs. Lofftus was born in Louisiana, March 12, 1856, a daughter of James M. and Mary E. Hume, natives respectively of Virginia and Woodville, Miss., who, in June, 1857, bought a farm in Point Pleasant Township. Mr. Hume, who was born in 1817 and died April 7, 1901, was for thirty-one years a member of the Methodist Church, with which his wife was also identified, and for some time prior to his death he held the office of trustee in Asbury M. E. Church, in Ellison Township. He was a son of George and Amelia Hume, early settlers in Champaign County. The mother of Mrs. Lofftus died November 11, 1890. After his marriage Mr. Lofftus settled on one of his father's farms in Point Pleasant Township. Later he bought eighty acres of land in Ellison Township, which he farmed thirteen years, and then sold to remove to Guthrie County, Iowa, where he had purchased a quarter section of land, which he sold within a year. In 1892, he bought 160 acres in Point Pleasant Township, in 1893 160 more, and in 1895 eighty acres, and he is now the owner of 240 acres. He takes an active interest in township affairs and has been Road Commissioner three years, Assessor one year and School Director sixteen years in Ellison and Point Pleasant Townships.

MCCLEARY, THOMAS; farmer; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Swan Creek); is an Irishman by birth and has inherited sterling traits of character from long lines of ancestors on all branches of his family tree. His parents were James and Mary (Riley) McCleary; his grandparents Anthony McCleary

and Felix Riley, and his grandmother on the maternal side was Ellen Givena. Mr. McCleary received a good common school education and was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. In 1851, while he was yet a small boy, he came to New York on board a sailing vessel which consumed six weeks and three days in making the voyage. On the way over he was looked after by Julia Haley, a member of a neighboring family in Ireland. His mother had died some years before and his father had come over in 1848. For some years the boy made his headquarters at Mauch Chunk, Penn., his first employment in America having been as a driver of horses on the Lehigh canal at five dollars a month. In June, 1861, he and his father arrived in Point Pleasant Township, where they found work by the month among farmers. In 1868, Thomas McCleary bought eighty acres of land of Mr. Harding, which he has improved and on which he has prospered as a farmer and stockraiser. His father died in 1865 and about that time Mr. McCleary's brothers, Anthony and Patrick, and his sister, Bessie, came to the township, whence they removed eventually to Henderson County. Anthony married Johanna Browick, Patrick married Miss L. Kelly and Bessie married James Donovan, who is dead. Mrs. Margaret Sheridan, daughter of Mr. McCleary's uncle, Patrick McCleary, is Mr. McCleary's housekeeper. Her mother was Ellen McCleary, a native of County Mead, Ireland. Mr. McCleary is a Democrat.

MICHELS, WESLEY N.; farmer; Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Raritan); has made for himself a record as a soldier in the Civil War and as an honorable, enterprising and prosperous citizen, which is a matter of pride to his many friends. He is a son of Frederick and Polly (Bowman) Michels, and was born in East Tennessee, August 13, 1837. His father was born in Virginia in 1796; his mother, a daughter of John Bowman, of Knoxville, Tenn., October 22, 1802. His mother died September 16, 1845; his father, October 12, 1888. Frederick Michels went early from Virginia to Tennessee and married there. In 1851 he brought his family to Henderson County, Ill., arriving May 25. After farming there some years, he bought a farm in Section 19, Point Pleasant Township. He passed his declining years as a member of the family of the subject of this sketch. Wesley N. Michels was educated

in the common schools and at Hedding College, Abingdon. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., he was transferred to Captain Charles E. McDougal's company, known as Company E, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For a time, while his command was stationed at Fort Donelson, he was detailed to special service as despatch-bearer. He resumed farming after the war, and is now the owner of 212 acres of land in Sections 18 and 19, Point Pleasant Township. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a staunch Republican and for six years has been School Director and Trustee. In Point Pleasant Township, January 12, 1868, he married Sarah Piper, who was born in Worcester County, Mass., February 13, 1842, a daughter of Alvah and Alvira Piper, natives of Worcester County. Mr. Piper came to Canton, Fulton County, in 1839, and subsequently returned to Massachusetts for his family, whom he brought west in 1845. Wesley N. and Sarah (Piper) Michels have a son named Frederick A. and a daughter, Nettie M. The latter is giving special attention to the study of music. Mr. Michels has adopted Mary Michels, a niece, who was orphaned by the death of her mother when she was about three months old.

MOORE, WILLIAM VAN DORN; farmer; Point Pleasant Township; (postoffice Smithshire); early assumed the responsibilities of life, of necessity taking a front seat in the school of experience, in which he was prepared to overcome obstacles and temptations in later years, and his career as a farmer and as a citizen has been one which reflects upon him the greatest credit. He was born in Ellison Township, August 14, 1858, and received a meager public-school education. His parents were Francis Marion and Mary Louise (Curtis) Moore, his father a native of Hopewell, N. J. his mother of Baltimore, Maryland. His grandparents in the paternal line were Abraham and Grace (Van Dorn) Moore and his mother's parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Haynes) Curtis, the latter of English descent. Francis M. Moore was taken from New Jersey to Ohio when he was six years old. In 1851 he settled near Virgil, Fulton County, Ill., and in 1857 moved to Ellison Township, Warren County. In 1867 he bought land in Section 9, Point Pleas-

ant Township, where his son now owns 240 acres, besides 10 acres of timber land in Ellison Township. He died in 1876, his wife, in 1893. William Van Dorn Moore, who was only eighteen years old when his father died, and who was the eldest of the children, managed his father's homestead until he married and began farming independently. He is a Republican in politics and has been clerk of Point Pleasant Township about twenty years. He married in that township, September 15, 1891, Martha Strong, who was born there December 11, 1870, a daughter of John M. and Martha (Lofftus) Strong. Mrs. Moore's grandfather Strong was born at Rutland, Vt., in 1796, and married Esther Call, a native of New York, and they removed to Marion County, Ind., and thence, in 1839, to Galesburg, John M. Strong being at that time four years old. Martha Lofftus was born in Sangamon County, Ill., September 19, 1841, and was married to Mr. Strong September 19, 1857. Mr. Strong served during a part of the Civil War in the Eighty-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, participating in the capture of Fort Donelson and in other important engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have children named Marion Lewis, Martha Marguerite and Edith Lucile.

PHILHOWER, JOSEPH; farmer and mason; Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Raritan); was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., May 22, 1837, and was educated in district schools near his childhood home. His parents, Philip and Mary (Everett) Philhower, representatives of two old New Jersey families, were born and died in that State. Mr. Philhower, who is essentially a self-made man, came to Fulton County in 1855, when he was eighteen years old, and about a year later bought a farm in Henderson County, which he eventually sold in order to remove to Point Pleasant Township, where he bought his present farm site in Section 18. He is a helpful member of the Baptist Church, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party; has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director. He was married at Oquawka, October 8, 1857, to Keziah Tharp, who was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., March 30, 1840, a daughter of Alvin and Deborah (Wagner) Tharp, natives of New Jersey, who came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1851. Mr. Tharp, who made a success as a farmer, is now living at Kirkwood; Mrs. Tharp died in 1888.

In his earlier years Mr. Philhower worked as a brick and stone mason, but in time he gave his attention fully to farming and stock-raising, and has prospered abundantly. His wife has borne him four children whom they have named Louis E., who married Amanda Spader; Fannie F., who married Willie Ward; Alvah T. and Mertie L. Fannie F. died and Mr. and Mrs. Philhower adopted a little girl whom they named Fannie Fern. Alvah T. married Zoe Kelly and Mertie L. married Huson Van Arsdale. Mr. Philhower is a member of Raritan Lodge, No. 727, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

PIPER, WINSLOW ALVAH; farmer and carpenter; Point Pleasant Township; is descended from Massachusetts ancestry and inherited that patriotic spirit which made natives of that State conspicuous wherever their lot has been cast. He was born in Worcester County, Mass., August 12, 1834, a son of Alvah and Elvira (Hildreth) Piper. His father was born in Philipston, in the same county, February 24, 1808, his mother in the neighboring town of Peterham July 1, 1811. The mother of his grandfather Piper was a member of the Massachusetts family of Sawyer, and Asa Piper, his grandfather, who was born in Phillipston, married Mrs. Mary White, a native of that State. Clark and Sallie (Amsden) Hildreth, parents of Mr. Piper's mother, were natives of Massachusetts, the one of Petersham and the other of Dana. Alvah Piper first came to Illinois in 1839, when he visited Fulton County. In 1845 he brought his family to that county, and farmed there until 1854, when he purchased 160 acres of land in Section 18, Point Pleasant Township, where he died June 27, 1891, aged eighty-three years; and his wife June 17, 1866, aged fifty-four years. On his way to Illinois with his family, he bought in Ohio a large flock of sheep, which he brought to Fulton County with him. He and his wife had eleven children. Their son, Winslow Alvah, learned the carpenter's trade, and since he was eighteen years old, has been constantly employed either as a carpenter or as a farmer. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as sergeant two years in Missouri and Arkansas, under General Curtis; for about twenty years he was employed as foreman in the construction of

railroad bridges and cattle yards. After his father's retirement from active life he took charge of the homestead of 160 acres, which he managed successfully, and which he owned. He was made a Mason in 1857, and was a member of Lodge No. 727 at Raritan, and of the Royal Arch Chapter which meets at Laharpe. At Duquoin, Ill., July 3, 1859, he married Melinda Koehler, who was born in Bedford, Penn., January 12, 1842, a daughter of Ferdinand and Christina (Hoffman) Koehler, Germans, who settled early in the United States, and removed from Cincinnati to St. Louis and thence to Duquoin, where they died. Mrs. Piper has borne her husband children as follows: Laura E., Effie C., who are married and live in Kansas; Charles F.; John D., who lives in Point Pleasant, Warren County, Ill.; Drusilla Jane, who married John Ross, of Point Pleasant Township. Mr. Piper was a Republican, has been elected to the office of School Trustee, and faithfully discharged other trusts. He died November 30, 1901.

REED, JOHN T.; farmer and stockraiser; Point Pleasant Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice Swan Creek); merits and receives the respect which is due to a self-made man. He was born in Morgan County, Indiana, September 4, 1832, a son of Burris A. and Matilda (Thomas) Reed. His father was born near Crab Orchard, Ky., in 1808. His mother was born in Tennessee, in 1807, and died October 27, 1882. His father's father was named Reed and was a native of Scotland. His mother's father, Thomas Thomas, was of Tennessee birth and married a Mrs. Wright. Burris A. Reed settled in Greenbush Township in 1850, and prospered there as a farmer until his death, which occurred October, 1885. His son, John T. Reed, was afforded a common-school education in a log cabin school house with greased paper for window lights, and began life for himself as a farm laborer at twelve dollars a month, but because of his faithfulness and efficiency his wages were soon increased to twenty-six dollars a month. He began farming in 1856 and in 1859 bought land in Section 22, Point Pleasant Township, where he has since lived. When he located there wild game was plenty round about and deer and wolves were seen almost daily. While devoting his attention principally to miscellaneous crops, he has given some attention to raising fruits and veg-

etables. In 1859 he planted on his farm a cottonwood tree which was three times struck by lightning and which because it had begun to decay he eventually had cut down. Its circumference measured six feet and six inches and he has a large trough that was made out of a portion of its trunk. Mr. Reed married, at Lewistown, Fulton County, April 17, 1856, Sarah Elizabeth Jones, who was born at Newark, N. J., September 9, 1833, a daughter of Edwin and Sarah (Headley) Jones, natives of Wales, who eventually removed to Ohio and thence to Illinois, where they died. Mrs. Reed, who died in 1888, bore her husband children named as follows: Geo. H., who married Maggie Greenley; Albert B., who married Minnie Van Kirk; Warren E., who is single and lives at home; Matilda A., who married E. B. Campbell; Chas. F., who married Lizzie Humes; William C., who married Amanda Robinson; Chester E., who married Elizabeth Birdsall; Martha J., who married Sherman Schoonover; Mary E., single and lives at home; Nettie M., who married Allen G. Steinberg, and Aquilla H., single and lives at Webster, Texas. Mr. Reed is a Methodist and a Democrat. He has filled the office of Road Commissioner and for fifteen years has been a School Director.

SAMPSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; farmer; Point Pleasant Township; (postoffice Swan Creek); is a careful and systematic tiller of the soil, who began life empty-handed and has won a success that is both ample and creditable. He was born in Knox County, Ill., September 4, 1837, a son of Richard H. and Jane M. (Heath) Sampson, natives of Maryland, who settled at London Mills, Knox County, in 1835, and died there in 1850, his wife in 1863. At his father's death much of the responsibility of looking after the home interests fell upon the shoulders of the subject of this sketch, who was then in his thirteenth year. In the fall of 1864 the young man located at Jackson's Corners in Ellison Township, and April 8, 1866, he bought 80 acres in Section 22 in Point Pleasant Township, where he now owns 160 acres, a well improved farm set with evergreens and supplied with an abundance of fruit. He married in Fulton County, December 30, 1858, Sarah Ann Burnett, who was born there October 22, 1839, a daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Pollen) Burnett, West Virginians, who settled in Fairview Township,

Fulton County, in 1835, where Mrs. Burnett died in 1861, and Mr. Burnett in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have had children named: Miriam, Milton, Peter, Francis C., Nettie Jane, Bessie, Sadie and Benjamin F., the last mentioned of whom died at the age of two years and two months. Mr. Sampson is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Swan Creek. As a Democrat he has been elected to the offices of Tax Collector and Road Commissioner, which he has held three years and six years, respectively.

SMITH, DR. ADDISON S.; farmer; Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Smithshire); is a citizen of extraordinary intelligence and education, who has studied medicine, read law, and is one of the few Spiritualists living in his vicinity. He was born in Pike County, Ill., December 28, 1823, a son of John M. and Fannie (Smith) Smith. His father was of Pennsylvania birth, a son of Andrew Smith, a native of Pennsylvania. His grandfather in the maternal line was Abijah Smith, and was born in Connecticut. Andrew Smith and his son John M. removed early from Pennsylvania to Bourbon County, Ky., where the latter was reared to farming. He was for five years, including the period of the war of 1812-14, connected with the commissary department of the United States Regular army, and as early as 1810 he came to Illinois. He was stationed at Rock Island and at Davenport, Iowa, where he became acquainted with Black Hawk. After the war he farmed and traded with the Indians. Addison S. Smith was reared in Pike County, Ill., and in 1849 came to Ellison Township, Warren County. In 1856 he removed to Point Pleasant township, where he bought a farm which he improved and to which he added by subsequent land purchases until at one time he owned a section of land. He is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk, Assessor and Justice of the Peace, was Supervisor eleven years, and has filled the office of Treasurer of the School Board for thirty-six years. He has been twice married, first to Lucinda C. Meacham, daughter of Andrew Meacham, of Ellison Township, by whom he had three children: Hiram Duboski Smith; Eva Smith, who married John W. Watson; and Sidney D., who lives with his father on the old homestead. His present wife, whom he married at Macomb, Ill., June 30, 1897, was Grace

Veech, daughter of John B. and Cynthia (Saunders) Veech, natives of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1861, and became farmers in Henderson County, and who, since their retirement from active life, have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

STICE, FREEMAN SUNDERLAND; farmer and stockraiser, Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Swan Creek); is a son of a pioneer in his part of Illinois, the owner of an exceptionally good farm and is a successful farmer and stockraiser. He was born in Point Pleasant Township, October 28, 1871, a son of George Washington and Phoebe (King) Stice, who were born, the one in Madison county, Ill., July 8, 1832, the other in McDonough County. Andrew Stice, his great-grandfather, was born in Germany. Charles Stice, his grandfather, born in North Carolina, February 11, 1795, married Patsey Whitley, born in 1800. His grandparents in the maternal line were R. T. and Martha (Holden) King, natives respectively of Washington County, Tenn., and Hamilton County, Ohio. Freeman S. Stice was educated at the Western Normal School at Bushnell, Ill. He married at Keokuk, Iowa, March 25, 1899, Cordelia Vaughn and they have a son, Clarence Freeman, born September 22, 1900. Mrs. Stice was born in Greenbush Township, April 7, 1880, a daughter of Thomas and Zanna (Bond) Vaughn, natives of Illinois, the last mentioned of whom died when Mrs. Stice was a mere child. After his marriage Mr. Stice gave his attention to farming and to improving his fine farm of 330 acres in Section 26, Point Pleasant Township, whither he removed from Swan Township. His residence is one of the largest, most attractive and hospitable in the township. Politically he is a Democrat and as such takes an intelligent interest in local affairs as well as in questions of national scope. Charles Stice, grandfather of Freeman S. Stice, settled in Illinois in 1814, and was a ranger in the Black Hawk War. He located in Greenbush Township in 1832 and later removed to Swan Township, and bought a farm in Section 20, on which he lived out his days. George W. Stice, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Point Pleasant Township in 1854, and was one of its organizers. His first land purchase there was of 160 acres in Section 26. He was a prosperous farmer and stockraiser and came to own 1310 acres of land. He was influ-

ential in the township, was several times elected Town Clerk, and long filled the office of Supervisor. He died June 30, 1899, and his widow is living in Monmouth. They had two sons and a daughter who are still living: Freeman S., George F. and Sylvia Ann. George F. is becoming widely known as a horseman. Three children are deceased: Charles, Harry H. and Edith.

TORRANCE, CHARLES; farmer, Point Pleasant Township, (postoffice Swan Creek) is one of the large land owners of Warren County and has been prominently identified with agricultural progress in that section of the State. He was born in the town of Jay, Sussex County, N. Y., the son of Riley and Lydia (Foulton) Torrance, the former born at Bennington, Vt., May 13, 1801, and the latter at Plattsburg, N. Y., February 5, 1804. His grandparents in the paternal line were John and Ruth (Hurd) Torrance, who removed from Bennington, Vt., to Essex County, N. Y., in 1808, and were among the earliest white settlers in that locality. He purchased a large tract of timber land upon which he opened up a farm, and which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He and his wife had nine children, of whom eight lived to maturity and became heads of families. Riley Torrance grew up on his father's farm and married Lydia Foulton who, as already explained, was a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., which was the scene of one of the most stirring events of the War of 1812. It is said that her mother was the only woman who refused to leave her home in Plattsburg during the battle, for the reason that her services might be needed to care for the wounded. Riley Torrance and his wife remained on the old homestead in New York until 1865, when they removed to Warren County, Ill., making their home for the rest of their lives with their son Charles, who had preceded them to that locality—the mother dying October 27, 1873, and the father May 28, 1874. They were the parents of sixteen children, thirteen of whom reached years of maturity. Charles Torrance, the immediate subject of this sketch, attended the public schools during the winter and assisted his father upon the farm in summer, until 1858, when he came to Warren County and obtained employment as a farm-hand. During the following spring (1859) he set out with

others for Pike's Peak, making the journey across the plains with ox-teams, but being disappointed in their hopes of finding rich deposits of the precious metals, returned the following fall and soon after resumed the life of farmer. Renting land in Henderson County, he remained there until 1868, when he came to Point Pleasant Township, Warren County, where he purchased land on section 17, and established his permanent home. By subsequent purchases he has added largely to his holdings until he is now the proprietor of 1600 acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of improvement. In addition to his business as a general farmer, he has added that of a buyer and shipper of stock, in which he has been eminently successful. On May 18, 1871, Mr. Torrance was married in Swan Township, Warren County, to Margaret Hindman, born in Green County, Indiana, January 19, 1844, the daughter of Joshua and Lucinda (Hugen) Hindman, natives of South Carolina, who settled in Swan Township in 1857. Mr. Hindman was a farmer and he and his wife died in their Warren County home. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance have had five children: Bertha A., Carrie S., Laura, Hallie B., and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Torrance died November 13, 1895. In December, 1898, Mr. Torrance visited the Island of Cuba and was in the city of Havana when the Spanish flag was hauled down and the American flag raised in its stead. The trip was made by way of St. Louis and Tampa, Fla., and he was absent from home forty days. On April 23, 1900, he was united in marriage to Madie F. Watson, daughter of B. F. and C. E. (Hawk) Watson, of Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, and they have one son, Charles Torrance, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Torrance's father, Mr. B. F. Watson, died March 20, 1888. Mr. Torrance is an extensive land-owner, besides his beautiful home in Warren County, known as "The Maples," being the owner of real estate in Missouri, Ohio and Texas. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has served the people of his township as Commissioner of Highways several years, and has been one of the chief promoters of telephone lines in his vicinity, owning the line between his home and Roseville.

WOLF, WILLIAM T.; farmer; Point Pleasant Township (postoffice Swan Creek); began the active battle of life when yet a mere boy

and worked by the month for farmers until he was able to buy his present farm of 160 acres in Section 29, where he has achieved a noteworthy success in raising stock and producing general crops. He was born in Canton, Ill., April 2, 1868, a son of David H. and Margaret (Orpen) Wolf. His father, who was a native of Johnstown, Penn., was a son of David H. Wolf, Sr., who was also of Pennsylvania birth. William and Hannah Piper, the parents of his mother, were Irish, and he was born in Maine, she in Ireland. David H. and Margaret (Orpen) Wolf brought their family to Fulton County, Ill. in 1854, and Mr. Wolf, who was a carpenter, worked at his trade at Canton until September, 1864, and afterward in Iowa until he was disabled by paralysis. Mrs. Wolf died September 6, 1880. William T. Wolf is a helpful brother of the United Brethren church and, as a Republican, has long been active in local affairs and for nine years has held the office of Treasurer of the School Board. He married, in Ellison Township, November 2, 1882, Flora Roff, who was born there May 3, 1859, a daughter of John H. and Nancy Ellen Roff. Mr. Roff was born in 1833, his wife July 9, 1836. They were married in 1853 and immediately afterward settled in Ellison Township, where they still live. Mr. Roff was a native of Delaware, Mrs. Roff of Ross County, Ohio. The former went, when young, to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and thence, in 1850, to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have children named Alda G. (Mrs. Dent Bible), Nina L., Cora H., Raymond, Artie, Ethel A. and Wilda.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ROSEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

(Township 9 North, Range 2 West.)

Hat Grove was the first name of this township, given by the committee named by the County Court on the first attempt at township organization in the county. The name was given because of a grove of timber which stood about one mile northeast of the present town

of Roseville, and had the appearance of a man's hat as it came into view on the horizon. The grove was called Hat Grove in the early days, and was originally the stopping place in that locality. Upon the permanent organization of the township in 1854 it was given the name of Roseville. The township is second from the south in the middle row of townships in Warren County. It is watered by Cedar creek, and the north and south branches of Nigger Creek, which meander in an easterly direction through the township. There is considerable timber along the streams, especially in the eastern part, where the land is quite broken. Broad rolling prairies, however, predominate in the township, and the farmers are thrifty and many of them wealthy. The land is well adapted to both farming and stock-raising. The St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad passes through the western portion of the township, about one mile from the west line, deflecting a little westward as it nears the south line. Roseville is the only town in the township.

The election for the organization of the township was held at Union Church, in the northeast part of the township, April 4, 1854. Truman Eldridg was moderator and John C. Franklin clerk of the town meeting. The officers chosen were: Supervisor, William Johnson; town clerk, Samuel Cole; assessor, W. B. Smith; collector, Elijah Hannon; highway commissioners, James W. Ray, S. T. Hadley, Reuben Holeman; justices of the peace, John Riggs, Isaac L. Pratt; constables, Thomas H. Riggs, G. W. Kirby; overseer of the poor, Stephen Dilley. The present officers are: Supervisor, Frank S. Rayburn; town clerk, Orville Hamilton; assessor, George F. Meacham; collector, James W. Blue; highway commissioners, John B. Fernald, Seth Atkisson, Alpheus Lewis, Jr.; justice of the peace, F. B. Davis. Those who have held the office of supervisor in this township to the present time are: William Johnson, 1854; John Riggs, 1855; James Barrett, 1856-57; D. C. Riggs, 1858; John Riggs, 1859; D. C. Riggs, 1860; John Riggs, 1861; D. C. Riggs, 1862; John Riggs, 1863; Thompson Brooks, 1864; D. M. Taliaferro, 1865-69; S. M. Eldred, 1870; D. M. Taliaferro, 1871; William Dilley, 1872-73; Alpheus Lewis, 1874; T. J. Morris, 1875; Alpheus Lewis, 1876-80; T. A. Dilley, 1881-83; R. L. McReynolds, 1884; H. T. Lape, 1885-87; Clement Pierce, 1888; J. W.

Coghill, 1889-90; Alpheus Lewis, 1891-94; W. T. Gossett, 1895-96; S. W. Taliaferro, 1897-1900; Frank S. Rayburn, 1901-03.

Sheldon Lockwood is believed to have been the first resident of Roseville Township, although he did not remain very long. He pre-empted a claim on the northwest quarter of Section 1 in 1828 or 1829, residing there a short time, then selling and removing to Lenox Township. Shortly afterward James and John Armstrong settled temporarily on Section 1, moving to Berwick Township after selling out to Thomas Pearce, who came from Ohio in 1831. Mr. Pearce was the father of a large family, including Mrs. Mary E. Haney and Mrs. Sarah T. Whitenack, who are yet living in Monmouth. He died in August, 1853. John Smith came from Kentucky in the winter of 1831-32, taking a claim on Section 11. He died in 1837, and his widow married William Gunter, who had come to the county in 1834 and settled in Swan Township. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter resided on the home place on Section 11 until their death. Caleb Hedges also came in the early '30's, and made his home on Section 11. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and had served under Jackson at New Orleans. He died in July, 1836, and his widow married a man named Owen, who lived near Oquawka. John Long, father of John T. Long, came from Tennessee in 1833 and located on Section 1, where the son now lives. He also was a veteran of Andrew Jackson's campaign at New Orleans. John Murphy, from Kentucky, also came in 1833, buying from Richard H. Ragland a part of Section 2. He was the father of a family of seventeen. He died on Section 2. Otha and William Carr came from Indiana in 1835, and made their homes on Section 13, Otha dying there in 1883 and William in 1879. Garland Ray came the same year from Kentucky, spending a year on Section 2, then removing to Lenox Township. John Riggs, after a brief residence in Floyd and one season in Lenox, settled on Section 2. John Hanan was also an early settler on Section 1, selling to Robert Bay and leaving the township during the '30's. Frank George, a stepson of Thomas Pearce, was also an early settler in the township. Truman Eldridg, a native of Massachusetts, came from that State in 1836 and took a claim where the village of Roseville now stands. After three months he went back to Massachusetts, returning again to his claim and building his home

on it in 1839. The old house built at that time still stands, but not now occupied, while Mr. Eldridg is spending his declining days in a large and pleasant home adjoining. He was the first postmaster at "Hat Grove." Solomon Sovereign came about the same time, settling about a mile south of Mr. Eldridg's. N. A. Eldridge settled later a little to the west. William Hiett and his brother-in-law, Thompson Brooks, came in 1836, also from Kentucky, and the Lofftus family came in 1837. Also in the latter year, after a short stay in Monmouth, came Porter Phelps, whose sons, Samuel and Dewitt, are living in Monmouth, and another son, Delos W., is a practicing attorney in Chicago. The Phelps family moved soon into Lenox Township. Francis Staat, a German, and father of Henry Staat, of Greenbush, came also in 1837, settling for a year in this township, then moving over into Greenbush. Other settlers of the early days were Joel McKee, William Dilley, Alanson Bostwick, Julius Lathrop and William Talley. Most of the early settlers in the northeast part of the township, that part first settled, were from Kentucky, and for that reason the settlement was known as "Old Kentuck."

The Cedar Creek Baptist church was organized in 1833 in a tent on the land of John Smith on Section 11, now a part of John Long's farm, with John and Ursula Smith, Shedon and Parthenia Lockwood, and John and Elizabeth Hanan as charter members. Mr. Smith was clerk. This church afterward became the Berwick Baptist church. Members of the Berwick church organized the Union Baptist church July 10, 1841, Rev. John Murphy acting as moderator of the meeting and Thomas Brooks as clerk. The church started with twenty constituent members, viz: Thomas Brooks, Elizabeth Brooks, Asenath Brooks, John Murphy, Rosanna Murphy, Ursula Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Jane Smith, Julany Shirley, Wilson Gunter, Jane Gunter, Melvina Gunter, W. L. Brooks, Ann Brooks, David Smith, Andrew Smith, Nancy Fields, Harriet Ray, Elizabeth Robb, and Wm. Hiett. A series of meetings was held in John Murphy's barn in May, 1842, by Elders Wilbur and Murphy. In 1844 a house of worship 24 by 30 feet in size was built on an acre of land offered by John Murphy on the southwest corner of the tract on which he lived, a short distance north of the present church, which stands a little south of

the center of Section 2. January 1, 1855, it was decided to build a new house, and the one now in use was the result. It is 40 by 60 feet in size, and cost about \$1,900. The pastors have been: John Murphy, John G. Ward, John Jones, J. L. Trower, Wm. Whitehead, H. H. Parks, W. R. Welsh, S. Pickard, J. F. Foley, V. B. Ingram, J. E. Alward, W. W. Morgan. The present membership is 98.

Coal is mined at different places in the township. Just at the east edge of the village of Roseville quite extensive mining operations are carried on by John Willard, who furnishes much of the supply of coal used in the village.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Jane Allen in a little wagon and work shop on John Smith's place in the northeast corner of the township, in the winter of 1835. Miss Allen was afterwards the wife of Judge Ivory Quinby of Monmouth. The second school was about a mile south of the old Hat Grove. The latest reports on file in the office of the County Superintendent show nine school districts in the township, with one brick and nine frame school buildings. Three male teachers are paid salaries of \$65 a month each, and fifteen female teachers receive \$25 to \$45. There are 208 males of school age, of whom 205 are enrolled in the schools, and 327 females of school age, of whom 217 are enrolled. There are two school libraries, with 28 volumes, valued at \$14. The tax levy for schools is \$5,050; the value of school property, \$17,710; and the value of apparatus, \$350.

The assessment list for 1901 shows that there were then in the township 615 horses, 2,246 cattle, 26 mules and asses, 167 sheep, and 2,160 hogs. The total value of personal property was \$402,515, and the assessed valuation was \$83,295. The assessed valuation of lands in the township was \$264,290, and of lots \$50,835.

The population of the township in 1900, including Roseville village, was 1,664, against 1,475 in 1890, a gain of 189.

ROSEVILLE.

This is the only town in the township, and was laid out May 25, 1870, though there had been a little settlement there before that time. The site was the southwest corner of the north-

west quarter and the east side of the southwest quarter of Section 30, and the owners of the property were Truman Eldridg, E. P. Emans, Benjamin Morford, and others. John A. Gordon made the surveys, laying out nine blocks.

In 1875 the village had a population of a little more than 500, and on petition to the county court, an election to vote on the question of incorporating as a village was ordered for May 8, and the proposition carried by a vote of 73 to 43. May 30, 1873, the same proposition had been defeated, 44 yeas and 47 nays. The first election of officers was held in Dr. Ragan's office, with R. L. McReynolds, R. B. Ostrander and Truman Eldridg as judges. The trustees chosen were J. C. Turnbull, Ezra P. Emans, John A. Gordon, James S. Reed and J. T. Lothrop. In organizing the board elected Ezra P. Emans president, Benjamin Ostrander clerk, and R. L. McReynolds treasurer. The present officers are: Frank S. Rayburn, president; Eugene Jared, clerk; A. M. Horrell, treasurer; M. G. Rambo, marshal and street commissioner; Will H. Taylor, chief of fire department; and George W. Rayburn, J. L. Davenport, Robert Gray, W. H. Carr, S. H. White-nack, A. M. Griffin, trustees.

The exact date of the establishment of the Roseville postoffice has been lost, but it is believed to have been in 1842. The earliest records now to be found are for 1843. The office was first known as Hat Grove, and Truman Eldridg was postmaster. He kept his office at his residence just south of the grove which gave the name to the postoffice, and the old building still stands across the street from Mr. Eldridg's fine home. The change of name to Roseville was made in August, 1852, and was because there was another office in the state named Hart Grove, and the mail for the two offices often got mixed. At Mr. Eldridg's suggestion the name Roseville was given in honor of Major Rose, a friend of his who lived in Henderson County, in the Shokokon neighborhood, and in whose cabin at Swan Creek Mr. Eldridg had spent his first winter in Warren County. Mr. Eldridg gave up the office at the time the name was changed, and secured the appointment of Benjamin C. Morford as his successor. Mr. Morford lived a little south of Mr. Eldridg, and kept the office at his residence until 1861, when he was succeeded by E. P. Emans, who was conducting a store where the

Syndicate block now stands. Amos Pierce followed him in 1866; W. T. Gossett was appointed in 1871, serving until November, 1855; W. H. Buckley took charge in 1855, C. A. Hubbard in 1889, S. W. Taliaferro in 1893, W. T. Gossett again in 1897, and J. W. Prouty, the present postmaster, in 1902. The office is a presidential one.

The first store was opened by John Adams in 1856 in a room on the southwest corner of the square, where Pierce's brick building now stands. He sold to N. W. Baker, and he to Dally & Arter, who were succeeded by E. P. Emans. A blacksmith shop was built in the neighborhood about 1843, while the first residence within the present confines of the village was that of Mr. Eldridg, built in 1839. After the completion of the railroad in 1870, the first train entering Roseville July 4 of that year, the most of the town of New Lancaster, in Ellison Township, was moved to Roseville, and from that time on the place has had a steady growth. From being the "corners," it rose to a town with its attendant privileges. The population in 1900 was 1,014.

The village owns its own water works, with a standpipe, pumping apparatus, and several blocks of street mains. The plant was erected in 1894 at a cost of about \$6,000. In the spring of 1902 a bond issue of \$2,000 was authorized for the purpose of digging a deep well for a water supply for the village. The pumping is done by the Electric Light and Heating Co., and beside twenty fire hydrants, water is furnished to seventy consumers.

The Roseville Fire department was organized in the spring of 1895, largely through the efforts of Will H. Taylor, editor of *The Times*, who was chosen chief and served in that capacity for several years. B. Gilbert was assistant chief, and F. S. Rayburn secretary. Three companies made up the department, an engine company, a hook and ladder company, and a hose company. The department has a good supply of hose, good apparatus, and the chemical engine has a capacity of 250 gallons. The present officers are: Will H. Taylor, chief; W. A. Carr, assistant chief; M. G. Rambo, secretary and treasurer. The first hook and ladder company was organized May 27, 1876, with nineteen members and E. P. Gilbert as foreman. The hook and ladder wagon was bought in April of the next year.

The electric lighting system is owned by the

Roseville Electric Light Compnay, which was established in 1896. The plant is a good one and is well patronized. The company also furnishes heat for several of the business houses, using the exhaust steam from the works.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the community was a small log school house about a mile south of the town. The next was east of town, and near it was a shop and a small store. The place was then called "Stringtown," and its people entertained hopes of its being a town some time. This latter school was removed to the village in 1873, a two-story building having been erected where the opera house now stands. It accommodated two hundred pupils, and employed three teachers. The district now has a large two-story brick school building with six rooms, erected in 1880. The school is thoroughly graded, has a high school, and is doing excellent work. The principal for 1902-03 is Professor Vincent Barker, and his corps of teachers are: Mrs. Rhoda A. Hope, Miss Josie Anderson, Miss Flora Wilson, Miss June Russell, Miss Gertrude Patch.

In addition to the district school, the township also has a high school in the village. The school was established in 1900, and the building was finished and dedicated February 22, 1902, at a cost of \$12,000. It is of red brick, contains ten rooms, including an assembly hall, and is a fine building. The board in charge of the school is made up of J. B. Brown, D. A. Woodward, S. P. Stem, C. O. Pinney, and J. B. Russell; and the teachers for 1902-03 are: Roderick S. Munford, principal and teacher of mathematics and history; Miss Virginia McQueen, English and Latin; Miss Fannie Hurff, Latin and science; and Eugene Jared, commercial department.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational church was organized November 15, 1851, at the school house in what was then District No. 2. Rev. J. Blanchard, of Knox College, Galesburg, presided, and Rev. L. E. Sikes was clerk. There were eleven charter members: William Dilley, Mary Dilley, Phoebe Dilley, David Tuttle, Elizabeth Tuttle, Ruth Tuttle, Eunice Robinson, Elizabeth Axtell, Stephen Dilley, Clarinda Cole, and Car-

oline Axtell. William Dilley was elected the first clerk of the church. The church worshipped in the school house where organized, with the Rev. Asa Martin as the first pastor. He remained until December, 1852, and the church had no regular pastor, but occasional services by Rev. L. H. Parker and Rev. Homer Penfield, until 1854, when Rev. Mr. Luddin served as pastor for three months, then Revs. Parker and Penfield supplying again until March, 1856. The church building was commenced in 1855, and completed and dedicated March 4 and 5, 1856. The building cost \$2,500. The first settled pastor was Rev. J. A. Rogers, who became pastor in March, 1856. Those who succeeded him were: A. R. Mitchell, L. S. Morgan, Alfred Morse, Cyrus H. Eaton, during whose pastorate a parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$1,200, Arthur E. Arnold in 1867, A. J. Drake the same year, James D. Wycoff in 1869, R. A. Wood in 1877, S. B. Goodenow, R. B. Guild in 1881, F. C. Cochran, George Peebles in 1885, Rev. J. W. Johnson, D. D., in 1891, C. B. Riggs, O. M. VanSwearingen, W. W. Bolt in 1898, L. H. Ruge, and the present pastor, Rev. Franklin W. Keagey, called in April, 1902. During the latter part of 1901 the church building underwent a complete remodeling, and is practically a new structure of colonial design, with modern furnishings, furnace and electric lights. Two thousand dollars were spent in improvements, and the church was rededicated February 23, 1902. It seemed very appropriate that the dedicatory sermon should be preached by the president of Knox College, Dr. McClelland, as a little over a half century ago the president of the same institution presided at the organization of the church. The church is now located on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Chamberlain street, having been moved from its former site in 1895.

The Roseville Christian church was organized about 1845 at the Downey school house in Swan Township, with a membership of about thirty, of whom none are now known to be living. John E. Murphy and Milton Dodge were the preachers, and after them were John Reynolds, who yet lives in Macomb, and Smith Wallace. About 1867 the organization was moved to the Taylor school house, in Roseville Township, and in 1871 to Roseville, six or eight new members coming then from Ellison. Rev. C. E. Aids commenced the services at Roseville in the Methodist church, but in two

or three days it was locked against them. J. C. Reynolds then held meetings in the old school house, and the society was reorganized there in May, 1871, with twenty-eight members, of whom three yet remain in its connection, J. T. Lathrop, G. W. Nisely, and Susan Lieurance. A frame church building was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$1,500, and before it was plastered J. F. Leck held a meeting with thirty or thirty-five additions. Mr. Leck served as pastor two years, and was succeeded by G. L. Brokaw, now editor of the *Christian Index* at Des Moines, Iowa. Following him have been the following pastors: Elders Royal, M. Jones, B. C. Stevens, Wm. Kellaway, A. J. Carrick, T. A. Williams, C. G. Blakeslee, W. H. Coleman, and E. E. Violet. The church is just now without a pastor. One minister has arisen from the membership of this society, S. M. Perkins, present pastor at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The church building has been enlarged, well furnished, and made to compare favorably with other church edifices throughout the country. The membership of the church is 173.

The First Baptist church of Roseville was organized as the Hat Grove Baptist church by a council called for that purpose February 18, 1852. Rev. George S. Minor presided at the council, and the society started with twenty-five members, and Eliphalet Mitchell and Birdsey W. Smith as deacons. Rev. Joseph Elliott was the first pastor, coming in 1853 and remaining eighteen months. He was succeeded by Rev. William T. Bly, through whose efforts a very successful revival was carried on, resulting in a large addition to the membership of the church. Pastors who followed him are: Revs. William Morse, Joseph Elliott (second term), Daniel Delano, Henry B. Johnston, Daniel B. Gunn, William Storrs, A. Jones, Jr., Elijah Russ, George D. Kent, E. C. Cady, J. E. Todd, Isaac Fallis, J. M. Titterington, A. H. Rhodes, R. J. Church, E. D. Hoyt, and the present pastor, O. J. Terrell, who came to the church in 1897. The church met in school houses until 1863, when a building was erected opposite the cemetery, east of the railroad, 30x40 feet in size, without tower or vestibule, and costing \$1,700. It was dedicated March 24, 1864. In 1893 the church building had become too small, besides being inconveniently located, and a new brick church costing \$10,000 was erected near the center of the village. It was

dedicated October 29 of that year, by Rev. M. E. Broaddus, D. D., of Burlington. The present membership of the church is 190.

The Methodist Episcopal church is the outgrowth of a class of some half dozen members organized in 1839. Among these were Solomon Sovereign and wife, John Jared, Sr., and wife. They held their first meeting in Jared's school house, about three miles southeast of Roseville, and later met at the home of Josiah Kirkpatrick, about two and one-half miles from Roseville. Meetings were also held in the house of Solomon Sovereign, then when the first school house in Roseville was built, it was used as a meeting place. The church building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$3,500, and it was dedicated by Dr. Munsell, president of Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. It was remodeled in 1881. The parsonage is on a lot adjoining the church.

The Evangelical Swedish Lutheran church was organized February 26, 1876, by Rev. Charles Anderson, and with twenty-six members. A church building was erected the same year on Chamberlain street, at a cost of \$1,200, and dedicated October 29. The pastors have been Rev. George Wiberg, Rev. Charles J. Lundell, Rev. Charles Bargstrum, Rev. J. W. Carlson, and Rev. N. A. Bloomstrand. The society has been disorganized for a number of years.

W. C. T. U.

The Roseville Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized as the Women's Temperance Society, December 13, 1877, with fifty-three members. The first officers were: Mrs. H. Ostrader, president; Mrs. J. D. Wycoff, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Sophia R. Reed, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Wiberg, vice presidents; Miss Lottie W. Gould, recording secretary; Mrs. James Worden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. I. E. Tuttle, treasurer. The present membership of the Union is twenty, and the officers are: Mrs. Maggie Worden, president; Mrs. Thomas Blue, vice president; Mrs. Flora Aylesworth, secretary; Mrs. C. K. Smith, treasurer.

SECRET ORDERS.

General A. C. Harding Post No. 127, G. A. R., was organized April 11, 1882, and mustered by C. A. Carmichael, of Gen. George A. Crook

Post No. 81, of Kirkwood. There were twenty-six charter members, as follows: James D. Rubart, George R. White, Benj. Rusher, James M. Tucker, John J. McClem, W. H. Stephenson, I. R. Tinder, R. H. Ostrander, Geo. C. Murphy, John D. Peters, Josiah Everett, R. L. McReynolds, F. B. Davis, D. M. Fay, C. A. McLaughlin, J. W. Cotes, T. S. Fowler, J. E. Whitenack, C. C. Beckwith, B. A. Griffith, Elias Acton, John W. Stephenson, Edgar Bliss. The first officers of the post were: Commander, J. W. Coates; Senior Vice Commander, C. A. McLaughlin; Junior Vice Commander, J. E. Whitenack; Adjutant, J. J. McClem; Quartermaster, R. L. McReynolds; Surgeon, B. A. Griffith; Chaplain, T. S. Fowler; Officer of the Day, J. M. Tucker; Officer of the Guard, F. B. Davis; Quartermaster Sergeant, George C. Murphy. The present officers are: Post Commander, Peter V. Quirk; Senior Vice Commander, R. H. Ostrander; Junior Vice Commander, F. B. Davis; Surgeon, Harvey C. Garrett; Chaplain, J. L. Pauley; Officer of the Day, Thomas S. Miller; Quartermaster, H. T. Lape; Adjutant, R. L. McReynolds. The membership is twenty-seven.

Roseville Lodge No. 537, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 21, 1874, at Youngstown, and was known and chartered as Youngstown Lodge No. 537. The charter members were five: John W. Conley, Stewart Grier, Thomas F. Pennington, R. B. Predmore and H. V. Simmons. Mr. Conley was Noble Grand, Mr. Pennington Vice Grand, Mr. Simmons Secretary, and Mr. Predmore Treasurer. The petition asking the name and seal of the lodge to be changed to Roseville Lodge No. 537 was sent to the Grand Master September 21, 1876, and the transfer was made October 25 following. The present membership of the lodge is sixty-seven, and the officers are: S. H. Whitenack, Noble Grand; Robert Gray, Vice Grand; W. D. Johnston, Secretary; George W. Ragon, Treasurer.

Roseville Lodge No. 519, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 1, 1867, with eighteen members, who, including the first officers, were as follows: D. Adams, Worshipful Master; W. Clayton, Senior Warden; J. B. Wilsey, Junior Warden; B. Ragon, Secretary; D. M. Taliaferro, Treasurer; T. Bradley, Senior Deacon; William Stanfield, Junior Deacon; Israel Jared, Tyler; P. Bingham, I. N. Jones, J. S. Ratekin, S. W. Lee, J. J. Cain, A. Stanfield, R. M. Jones, L. S. Hall, and R. L. McReynolds. The pres-

ent membership of the lodge is forty-four, and the officers are: C. T. Carr, W. M.; William Enfield, S. W.; H. W. McMillan, J. W.; W. H. Carr, Secretary; N. G. Taft, Treasurer.

Roseville Legion No. 31, Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., was organized Nov. 8, 1883, by Grand Master Workman Alexander McLean, of Macomb, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: W. T. Gossett, Commander; L. D. Patch, Vice Commander; R. L. McReynolds, Lieutenant Commander; C. F. Godfrey, Recorder; S. P. Stem, Treasurer; C. A. Anderson, recording treasurer; T. B. Bohon, Chaplain; G. C. Murphy, Standard Bearer; S. M. Edwards, Senior Workman; F. H. Spencer, Junior Workman; R. C. Morford, Marshal; S. H. Brokaw, Medical Examiner. The present membership is seven, and the officers are: R. L. McReynolds, Past Commander; J. L. Davenport, Commander; M. M. Anderson, Vice Commander; L. D. Patch, Recorder; R. L. McReynolds, Recording Treasurer; D. M. Taliaferro, Treasurer.

Roseville Lodge No. 112, A. O. U. W., was organized May 14, 1878, with twenty-five charter members. The officers were C. F. McDonough, Past Master Workman; J. W. Cotes, Master Workman; E. B. Gibson, Foreman; W. H. Long, Overseer; R. B. Woodward, Receiver; W. T. Gossett, Financier; W. H. Holeman, Recorder; D. W. Bockus, Inside Watchman; J. J. McClem, Outside Watchman; C. H. Hamilton, Guide. The present membership is twenty-five, and the officers are: S. P. Stem, Past Master Workman; J. L. Davenport, Master Workman; John Willard, Foreman; I. M. Capps, Overseer; L. D. Patch, Recorder; W. T. Gossett, Receiver; Sam Roseberry, Financier.

Omaha Tribe No. 144 of the Order of Red Men, was organized May 10, 1901, with a charter list of thirty-four names. The officers installed that evening were: Sachem, H. W. McMillan; Senior Sagamore, F. S. Rayburn; Junior Sagamore, E. N. Taft; Prophet, Will H. Taylor; Chief of Records, A. M. Horrell; Keeper of Wampum, W. L. Boyd. The tribe now has a membership of thirty-seven, and is officered as follows: Sachem, A. E. Meacham; Senior Sagamore, E. N. Taft; Junior Sagamore, N. E. Pinney; Prophet, H. W. McMillan; Chief of Records, W. J. Black; Keeper of Wampum, W. L. Boyd; Trustees, Ed Meacham, Robert Gray, E. O. Phillips.

Roseville Camp No. 637, Modern Woodmen

of America, was organized by Deputy Head Consul Westfall, of Galesburg, June 29, 1888, with fifteen members. The first officers elected were: Daniel Ayrs, Venerable Consul; J. L. Pauley, Worthy Advisor; G. F. Foust, Banker; C. A. Hebbard, Clerk. The present membership is forty-seven, and the officers are: G. W. Ragan, Venerable Consul; H. W. McMillan, Worthy Advisor; R. L. McReynolds, Banker; A. M. Horrell, Clerk.

The Fraternal, Charity and Loyalty Association was organized at Roseville and incorporated without capital stock about the first of December, 1891. The object of the association was to teach loyalty and patriotism; to preserve and strengthen those fraternal feelings which bind together all who united to suppress the Rebellion; and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead, and assist and care for the deserving soldiers and their widows. Mrs. Pearl Krieg, Jennie Hartley, Dan Fay and Isaac Tinder made up the first board of directors. The association has long since disbanded.

Roseville Lodge No. 64, of the Mystic Workers of the World, was instituted October 16, 1896, with fifteen members and the following corps of officers: Joseph H. Richter, Master; J. A. Horrell, Vice Master; Andrew Parrish, Secretary; E. A. VanZandt, Banker; Dr. W. E. Pittman, Physician; W. A. Spicer, Conductor; Mrs. J. H. Richter, Sentinel; Mrs. Clara VanZandt, Picket; Charles A. Anderson, J. A. Horrell, Dr. W. E. Pittman, Managers. The lodge became defunct and was reorganized by Deputy Supreme Master John McCrea August 5, 1899, with twenty-five members. The officers installed at that time were: J. T. Bird, Master; L. L. Lammerts, Vice Master; E. A. VanZandt, Secretary. The present membership is fifty-six and J. H. Richter is Master and E. A. VanZandt Secretary.

Roseville Lodge No. 97, Fraternal Army of America, was instituted in 1899. It now has fifteen members and is officered as follows: H. S. Calvin, Captain; J. H. Enfield, Secretary and Treasurer; J. P. Riggs and Henry Velmer, Guards; H. S. Calvin, Little Gilbert, Sam Whitenack, Council.

Roseville Lodge No. 643, Knights of Pythias, was instituted June 5, 1902, by District Deputy Simon Shoaf, of Kirkwood, with the assistance of degree teams from Monmouth and Kirkwood. Grand Chancellor C. H. Cushing,

of Chicago, also assisted. The charter members numbered thirty-six, and the officers installed were: Ben C. Bond, Chancellor Commander; Ed C. Willard, Vice Chancellor; Rev. F. W. Keagy, Prelate; F. N. Thompson, Keeper of Records and Seal; E. C. Johnston, Master at Arms; R. B. Jordan, Master of Work; Geo. W. Rayburn, Master of Exchequer; F. N. Thompson, Master of Finance; L. A. Meacham, Inner Guard; S. W. Taliaferro, Outer Guard. The other members were: D. A. Woodward, E. N. Baird, Otis Malcolm, Norman E. Pinney, J. W. Prouty, W. O. Cozad, F. M. Lee, W. I. Hazlett, Eli Dixson, Robert Gray, R. A. Lathrop, A. M. Otwell, A. Lewis, Jr., W. B. Ditch, J. E. Bailey, Dr. E. N. McKee, Dr. H. W. McMillan, Fred Bliss, Will H. Taylor, Dr. Ira Dilley, F. S. Rayburn, J. R. Rayburn, Ed Meacham, E. B. Cupp, W. A. Lee, Gus Sarius, Jr., A. A. Meacham.

Roseville Lodge No. 284, Independent Order of Good Templars, was in existence during the '70's, and had as high as eighty-five or ninety members. Records are not to be had now, but R. B. Ostrander was secretary for a while, and after him J. L. Woodmansee.

BANKS.

The State Bank of Roseville was organized in January, 1891, and began business early in the following month with a capital of \$25,000. The officers were elected February 3, and were: Eliphalet Mitchell, president; Frank E. Chase, vice president; W. T. Gossett, cashier. In January, 1901, the bank's charter being about to expire, and the State banking law not permitting a charter to be extended or renewed, the stockholders organized the State Bank of Warren County, with a capital of \$40,000, and elected as officers: E. Mitchell, president; Charles O. Pinney, vice president; and George W. Rayburn, cashier. The State Bank of Roseville was then consolidated with the new bank, and following that action the name of the new organization was changed to that of the old—the State Bank of Roseville. The bank was thus enabled to continue business under the old name, notwithstanding the legal difficulty which had presented itself. The bank still has the officers elected in 1901, with the addition of Frank S. Rayburn as assistant cashier. It has deposits of \$150,000.

The First National Bank of Roseville is the

successor of the old Roseville Union Bank, a private banking institution which began business November 10, 1875, with Isaac L. Pratt as president and Seth F. Pratt as cashier. Later Cary J. Boyd was assistant cashier. The First National Bank began business July 1, 1901, with a capital of \$35,000. The present officers are: Henry Staat, president; H. B. Smith, vice president; Cary J. Boyd, cashier. The bank carries deposits of about \$100,000.

NEWSPAPERS.

George G. McCosh, then an employe of the Review office at Monmouth, started the first paper in Roseville, *The Roseville Gazette*, May 24, 1876. It was a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and the printing was done at The Review office. In June, 1877, Mr. McCosh moved the paper to Monmouth and changed the name to *The Monmouth Gazette*. In August, 1876, Bert O. Wilson & Bro. started an opposition paper which they called *Wilson's Weekly*. The paper was sold after a while to C. Elliott, who gave it a new name, *The Times*. Mr. Elliott sold to C. A. Hebbard in the spring of 1885, who enlarged it to an eight column folio. Mr. Hebbard was teacher in the village schools and also the village postmaster, and duties crowding upon him, he transferred the management of the paper to his daughter, Miss Leona Hebbard. She occupied the editorial chair until 1892, when C. W. Hendricks became the publisher. He continued in charge until January, 1894, when H. J. Herbertz took control. In June following Will H. Taylor became editor and publisher, and is still in charge. The *Times* was consolidated June 30, 1900, with the *Roseville Citizen*, which was established in 1892, by S. R. and John Byarly. They were the publishers until February 1, 1897, when they sold the plant to George W. VanTuyt, who owned it at the time of the consolidation. The paper is now known as the *Times-Citizen*. It is a seven-column quarto, Republican in politics. The paper is owned by the Roseville Printing and Publishing Co., with Mr. Taylor as publisher. The company owns the building in which the paper has its home, and it is styled the Temple of Truth.

LIBRARY.

The Roseville Library Association was organized April 6, 1874, under the following management: B. R. Ostrander, president; J.

D. Wycoff, vice president; W. T. Gossett, secretary; E. P. Emans, treasurer; G. D. Kent, J. L. Woodmansee, Geo. L. Bostwick, trustees; H. E. Aylsworth, librarian. The books were kept in H. E. Aylsworth's drug store for a number of years, and then in a room over the Roseville Union Bank. The association was conducted under the above arrangement until August 15, 1896, when it was incorporated under the state laws. Then money was raised by subscription and the present brick library building was erected. Mrs. Flora A. Aylsworth donated the lot and also the pressed brick for the front of the building, which was completed at a cost of about \$1,600, and opened for use September 10, 1898. The first officers after the incorporation were: J. B. Brown, president; Mrs. E. P. Emans, vice president; Mrs. Eli Dixon, secretary; Cary J. Boyd, treasurer; W. N. Brown, Dr. E. L. Mitchell, trustees; Miss Grace Caruthers, librarian. Mrs. J. B. Brown is now the president; Mrs. F. S. Rayburn, vice president; _____, secretary; Cary J. Boyd, treasurer; Eli Dixon, R. L. McReynolds, trustees; Miss Edna J. Anderson, librarian. Truman Eldridge, J. B. Brown and Mrs. Irene E. Smith have been liberal supporters of the association, and much of its success is due to them. The room is kept open every afternoon, and also in the evening during the school terms, for the convenience of the students of the high schools. About 1,000 volumes are in the library, and all the current periodicals are kept on the tables.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The Roseville Telephone exchange was inaugurated as a mutual affair in the summer of 1891. June 1, 1902, it was incorporated under the name of the Roseville Telephone Company, with a capital of \$2,500. The officers are W. B. Ditch, president; R. L. McReynolds, vice president; F. W. Range, secretary; C. O. Pinney, treasurer; and these additional directors: Geo. Tucker, Benjamin Lee, Henry Kirkpatrick. The company now has about 175 phones in the village, while eighteen farmers' lines, with from ten to fifteen phones on each, have their terminals in this exchange.

BRICK WORKS.

The Roseville Brick and Tile works are located in the north part of the village. They were established by Daniel Bird in 1876, but

since 1892 J. B. Pratt has been a partner with Mr. Bird. Ten men are employed, and the output of the plant is from 500,000 to 600,000 brick per year. Considerable tile is also made in favorable seasons.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DIXSON, ELI, ex-member of the Legislature, banker, farmer and fruit-grower, is one of the most active and influential citizens of Warren County, Ill., and is a leader in all public affairs at Roseville.

Mr. Dixon's great-grandfather, Solomon Dixon, and his grandfather, Eli Dixon, were both natives of Virginia. His great-grandmother was Sarah Pryor, of a distinguished family of the Old Dominion, and his grandmother, Rebecca Hart, a native of Preble County, Ohio. George Boyd, his great-grandfather in the maternal line, was born in Georgia, and his wife, Jemima Boyd, was a native of the same State. Their son, Drury B. Boyd, was born in Virginia, married Nancy Dean Hurd, a native of Georgia, and had a daughter named Jemima Boyd, born in Bath County, Ky., who became the wife of Eli Dixon, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and the mother of Eli Dixon, the immediate subject of this sketch. The Hon. Eli Dixon was born in Greene County, Ind., January 8, 1853, and was brought to Illinois in 1857 by his mother, his father having died. He was educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., and, after finishing his studies there, was for a time a student at the Monmouth Commercial College. He has been a director and the vice president of the Union Bank of Roseville since it was incorporated in 1875. He is the owner of a fine farm of 560 acres in Point Pleasant Township, Warren County, and an extensive fruit farm near Santa Ana, in Orange County, Cal. He represented Warren County in the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, 1891-92, and when in 1900 he was again a candidate for nomination for that office, he had the solid endorsement of the eight townships in the south part of the county. Mr. Dixon married Mertie Taliaferro at Roseville, January 16, 1889. They have an adopted daughter named Mabel Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Dixon is a Democrat. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GRIFFIN, ALLEN M., barber, Roseville, Warren County, is a son of William and Nancy (Willard) Griffin, natives of Indiana. His life has been a busy one full of enterprise and usefulness, and not devoid of lessons of the rising generations. Mr. Griffin was born at Roseville, April 8, 1858, and as educated in the public schools at that place. He worked on a farm until he was twenty-two years old, and then acquired a practical knowledge of the barber trade, at which he has since been employed. As a Democrat, he exerts considerable influence in local politics. He has served his fellow citizens two terms in the office of Village Trustee, and three years as Township Collector of taxes. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married at Roseville, October 14, 1883, to Mattie A. Noakes, daughter of William Noakes, a native of Tennessee, and an early settler in Ellison Township, where he became a farmer and where he died. Mrs. Griffin, who was born in Ellison Township, April 26, 1857, has borne her husband four children: Glen G., Leslie L., Max M., and Mildred L. William Griffin, father of Allen M. Griffin, removed from Indiana to Iowa, and thence to Plymouth, Ill., from which point he traveled for some years, selling dry goods and Yankee notions from a wagon. Naturally of a speculative bent, he was engaged in different lines of business from time to time until he died in Point Pleasant Township. His wife died in Missouri.

KIRKPATRICK, HENRY; farmer, Roseville Township (postoffice, Roseville); is one of the few representatives in the North and West of the old and honored Kirkpatrick family of Tennessee. It was in that State that Josiah Kirkpatrick, his grandfather, was born. Mary (Arnold) Kirkpatrick, his grandmother, was born in Ohio. Jacob Kirkpatrick, his father, who was born in Sangamon County, Ill., married Huldah Adkinson, a native of Swan Township, Warren County, and a daughter of Joseph and Fannie Adkinson, who were born in the South, the last mentioned in old Virginia. Jacob Kirkpatrick came when quite young to Swan Township, and, during all his active years, was a farmer and stock-raiser. He died October 19, 1898. His widow lives at Roseville. They had three children: Willis; Mary, who married Rufus Taylor; and Henry,

the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter was born in Swan Township, August 25, 1860, and was educated at Monmouth. All through his youth, when he was not in school, Mr. Kirkpatrick assisted his father in the management of his farm, and after he became of age he worked on the old home place three years, which comprised about 540 acres. He married, at Roseville, September 26, 1886, Mary A. Taylor, who was born in Berwick Township, August 12, 1856, a daughter of William and Marietta Taylor, natives respectively of Indiana and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor came to Illinois with their parents, who were early settlers in Berwick Township. After their marriage they located in Roseville Township, where Mr. Taylor became a leading farmer, and where he died. His widow lives in Roseville. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are the owners of 312 acres of good land, and their home is one of the pleasantest and most hospitable in its vicinity. They have five children named as follows in the order of their birth: Hugh J., Floy H., Earl H., Frank C. and Mildred. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican, and has been Road Commissioner, Tax Collector and School Director, and for three years has been Township School Treasurer.

MCCURDY, BENJAMIN F.; farmer, Roseville Township (postoffice, Roseville); is a prosperous and influential, patriotic citizen, the son of James McCurdy, a pioneer of Warren County. James McCurdy was born in Venango County, Penn., and married Hannah Herring, a native of the same county. They became prosperous farmers, accumulated considerable property, exerted a good influence upon the community in which they lived, died lamented, and are buried in the cemetery at Roseville. Their son, Benjamin F., was born near Kirkwood, Warren County, September 12, 1849, gained a substantial common school education and early received thorough instruction in practical farming, which he has made his life work with considerable substantial reward. His farm consists of 110 acres, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. McCurdy married, at Monmouth, February 12, 1882, Jennie Eaton, who has borne him five children: Rosa May, Leland Franklin, Florence Beatrice, Frances Gertrude, and Hale Demoss. Mrs. McCurdy was born in Warren County, Ky., a daughter of James Eaton, who

came with his family to Galesburg in 1866. He died March 7, 1897, his wife, January 31, 1899. Mr. McCurdy is a Republican and, though not an office-seeker nor an active Republican, wields a recognized influence in local affairs.

MEACHAM, GEORGE F.; farmer, Roseville Township (postoffice, Roseville); was formerly a merchant and is now an extensive farmer. He is a man of much enterprise and public spirit, who, as a Republican, has been elected to important local offices, having been a member of the Board of Education of Roseville for five years, and during 1899 and 1901 he served as president of the Village Board. Mr. Meacham is a representative of the old Southern family of Meacham, Joseph Meacham, his great-grandfather, having been born in North Carolina, Elizabeth, the latter's wife, in Wales. A. A. Meacham, his grandfather, also a native of North Carolina, married Elizabeth Jones, a Kentucky woman. F. W. Meacham, his father, was born in Kentucky and married Harriet Herring, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Meacham was born at Roseville, Warren County, July 22, 1860, and was educated at Hedding College, Abingdon. Early in his active career he was for some years in the hardware trade, but sold his interest in that line to devote himself entirely to the management of his 400-acre farm three miles northeast of Roseville. While giving his attention to general farming, he is an extensive stock-dealer, and has on hand usually about one hundred head of cattle, one hundred and twenty hogs and twenty head of horses. There are on his farm a good house and ample outbuildings, but he and his family prefer to live at Roseville, where they have a comfortable and attractive residence. He married, at Roseville, October, 1886, Anna May Eldred, who was born there in 1866, a daughter of Marvin Eldred, a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., who died January, 1885, in Warren County, where he was among the pioneers, leaving a widow who still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Meacham have four children named as follows in the order of their birth: Cora Gladys, Marvin E., Ruth and Leland A. Mrs. Meacham is a member of the Congregational church.

MOSHER, CHARLES E.; farmer and stockman, Roseville Township (postoffice, Berwick); is the owner of a three hundred and

twenty acre farm in Section 23, Roseville Township, is a stockholder in the Berwick Bank, a director in the State Bank of Roseville, and President of the Berwick and Southwestern Telephone Company. Mr. Mosher is a self-made man whose career should be a splendid example to men just entering upon the battle of life. He was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., February 24, 1847, and was educated in the district schools near his boyhood home. His parents were Joel and Harriet M. (Avery) Mosher, and his father, who was born in Colchester, Conn., was a son of Samuel Mosher, a native of the same place. His mother, born in Chenango County, N. Y., was a daughter of William and Eunice Avery, also of New York nativity. In 1868, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Galesburg, Ill., and in that vicinity soon obtained employment by the month as a farm hand. In 1870 he began farming for himself and his farm in Section 23, Roseville Township, is one of the finest in that part of the county. He has built upon it a good house and barn and has fitted it out with every appliance for successful cultivation and keeps usually about sixty head of cattle and eighty to one hundred hogs. He married, in Berwick Township, February 8, 1872, Ruth Jane Miller, who has borne him two daughters: Emma E., born June 25, 1873, and Ida Jane, born July 6, 1880. Mrs. Mosher was born in Posey County, Indiana, September 7, 1845, a daughter of John and Lucy Miller, natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Miller settled early in Warren County, and Mr. Miller, who was an industrious man of much business ability, acquired about one thousand acres of land and he and his wife were leaders in society and generous contributors toward the advancement of all good works. Politically Mr. Mosher is a Democrat, and, though he is not an office-seeker for himself, he takes an interest in township and county affairs and is influential in party work.

PRATT, EDMOND; farmer, Roseville Township (postoffice, Roseville); is one of the best known of the younger citizens of the county here considered and has achieved a commendable success in his chosen life work. Born in Roseville Township, June 8, 1866, he is a son of Henry and Roxie (Carmer) Pratt and a grandson of Garrison Pratt. His father, who was born at New Hudson, Allegany County, N.

Y., settled near Roseville in 1853, and prospered there as a farmer nearly half a century, dying in 1901; the mother died December 20, 1900. Edmund Pratt, who was educated in the common schools and early acquired a practical knowledge of farming, has, during most of his active life, been a tiller of the soil, though for a time he was employed at Monmouth in work of a different character. Politically he is a Democrat and, though neither an office-seeker nor a practical politician, he takes such an interest in public affairs as becomes a patriotic citizen who looks to the welfare, progress and prosperity of the people among whom he lives. He was married, at Sunbeam, Mercer County, to Mary Kinney, who has borne him two children, named Garry Guy and Ethel Marie.

PRATT, GEORGE E.; merchant; Roseville; is a man of much force of character and of the highest integrity, who has made his way to an enviable success in life by energy, progressiveness and a due regard for the just claims of his fellow citizens. He is of good old New England stock, and was born at Easton, Mass., August 16, 1852, a son of Abijah and Mary (Winter) Pratt. In 1857, when he was about five years old, he was brought to Warren County. He was early instructed in all the labor of practical farming and attended school at Monmouth. He remained on the farm until 1874, when he engaged in merchandizing at Roseville, in which business he has continued successfully until the present time. He carries a full line of such goods as are adapted to his trade and, doing business on a live and let-live principle that has done much to popularize him in the community, has achieved a noteworthy success. In religion he is a Baptist, in politics a Democrat. He was married, at Roseville, in 1876, to Emma Watson. His present wife was Ada Thayer, of Roseville, whom he married in 1887. He has five children named as follows: Gertrude, Fanny, Isaac, Jeanette and Lucia.

PRATT, SETH FRANKLIN (deceased), who combined the functions of banker, dealer in grain and live-stock, land owner and real estate dealer, was prominently identified with the leading interests of Roseville, Warren County, for many years. He was born in that town April 20, 1853, a son of Isaac L. and Harriet (Drake) Pratt, natives of Easton, Mass.

His great-grandfather in the paternal line was Seth Pratt (5th), a native of Easton, Mass., who married Mindwell Stone, a member of a good Massachusetts family. His grandfather, Sever Pratt, married Charity Lathrop Bailey, both were natives of Easton. His grandfather and grandmother in the maternal line were Joel and Susanna (Lathrop) Drake, also natives of Easton. Isaac L. Pratt, father of the subject of this sketch, came from his native town in Massachusetts to Warren County, Ill., in 1841, by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo whence he made his way to Peoria, chiefly by the lake route. From Peoria he walked to Roseville, where he arrived April 24, about a month after leaving his old home in Massachusetts. Roseville was then a small frontier settlement including only a few families. Mr. Pratt located on a farm in Roseville Township, but later removed to Roseville, where, in 1875, he established the Roseville Union Bank. He represented his Assembly District in the State Legislature of 1883-84, and died December 4, 1899. Seth Franklin Pratt was educated at Roseville and at Monmouth and was cashier of the Roseville Union Bank from the time it opened its doors in 1875. As a banker and citizen, in many ways and in many directions, he manifested his public spirit. He owned considerable real estate in Warren County, and much land in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. Politically he was a Democrat and was an attendant of the Congregational church. Mr. Pratt married Helen E. Smith at Providence, R. I., January 7, 1886, and they had two daughters named respectively Jeanette and Helen Portia. Mr. Pratt died March 5, 1901, and was buried in Easton, Mass.

PROUTY, JAMES W.—Among the prominent merchants of Roseville, Warren County, Ill., none is held in higher esteem by his fellow-citizens than James W. Prouty, the popular druggist, who is not only an expert in his line but is a citizen of much public spirit. He was born in Bradford, Stark County, Ill., July 25, 1860, a son of Joshua and Olive Melissa (Hunter) Prouty. His father, who was descended from a long line of New England ancestors, was born in Canada, while his parents were there on a brief visit. He was a lineal descendant, in the fourth generation, from Gen. Israel Putnam, who was the mother's grandfather. He died February 23, 1901. Olive Melissa

Hunter, who was of good old colonial stock, was a native of Vermont, and a grand-daughter of Captain Barnett, of Revolutionary fame. Her father served as a soldier in the War of 1812. She is still living at Bradford, Ill. Mr. Prouty was educated at Bradford, Stark County, and eventually obtained thorough and practical instruction as a druggist. He established himself in the drug trade, first at Fairview, where he did a successful business for about a year. In 1884 he opened his drug store at Roseville, and has managed it so successfully that it is one of the most popular in the county. He keeps a full line of drugs and medicines, proprietary articles and druggists' sundries, and his geniality, and his liberal policy toward the buying public have contributed not a little to his success. Mr. Prouty is a Republican and wields considerable influence in the affairs of his party, but he is not an office-seeker, nor is he, in the ordinary sense of the term, an active politician. April 1, 1902, he was appointed Postmaster of Roseville. He was married March 13, 1885, at Roseville, to Miss Grace Higgins, who has borne him a son, Harry M. Prouty.

RAYBURN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, cashier of the State Bank, Roseville, Ill., is descended from ancestors who, in successive generations, have been well known in Kentucky. There George and Susan (Shafer) Rayburn, his grandparents in the paternal line, and his father, William R. Rayburn, were all born. The latter married Sarah A. Roberts, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John and Jane (Salysers) Roberts, who were born in that State. William R. Rayburn came to Ellison Township in 1854, and was a successful farmer and a citizen of influence, who was repeatedly elected to the office of Supervisor. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Roseville in 1891, and a director therein until his death. To him and his wife were born the following children: George W., subject of this sketch; Ida, deceased; William, deceased; Frank S.; John R.; Dr. Charles Rayburn, of Kewanee; and Edward, deceased. William R. Rayburn died January 23, 1893, and his widow lives on the homestead. George W. Rayburn was born at Roseville, Ill., November 4, 1857, and was married at Roseville to Minnie Luster, December 31, 1884. His youth was spent on a farm and he was educated in the public

school at Roseville. He was actively connected with farming until he was twenty-three years old, and afterward was for five years employed in the postoffice at Roseville. He then engaged in the drug trade in Roseville, in which he continued six years. In 1894 he accepted the position of cashier in the State Bank at Roseville, which he has since filled with ability. He is an extensive land-owner and stock-raiser, and has a fine residence on North Main Street, Roseville. He is a citizen of much public spirit, and is locally influential as a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 519, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been master, and of the Knights of Pythias. Minnie Luster, who became the wife of George W. Rayburn, was born in Berwick, Warren County, Ill., August 28, 1862, a daughter of Thomas M. and Mary Luster, natives respectively of Kentucky and St. Clair County, Illinois. Her father, who was a physician and surgeon, practiced his profession at Monmouth several years, and removed thence to Good Hope, where he died June 29, 1869. Her mother died March 12, 1897.

TALIAFERRO, SAMUEL WALKER.—One of the most enterprising of the younger generation of business men of Roseville, Warren County, is Samuel W. Taliaferro, druggist, who served his fellow citizens as a member of the School Board, as Postmaster, as Supervisor and as President of the Village, and whose public spirit is such that he may be depended upon to further, to the extent of his ability, any promising movement for the public good. Samuel W. Taliaferro, who, in the paternal line, is of Virginia descent, and, on his mother's side, is descended from old and prominent New Jersey families, was born at Roseville, Ill., May 11, 1865. Francis Taliaferro, his great-grandfather, married Letitia Hughes. They were both born in Virginia, and their son, S. W. Taliaferro, was born in Albemarle County, in that State, and married Sarah Moore, a native of Todd County, Ky. D. M. Taliaferro, son of S. W. Taliaferro, and father of Samuel W. Taliaferro, of Roseville, was born at Guthrie, Ky., and married Sarah Kelley, a native of New Jersey. Her grandfather was John C. Voorhees, whose daughter, Sarah, married J. V. Kelley, also a native of New Jersey. Sarah Kelley, daughter of J. V. and Sarah (Voorhees) Kelley, was the mother of Samuel W. Talia-

ferro. Mr. Taliaferro was educated at Roseville and at Monmouth, and passed the years of his youth on a farm. Later he became a farmer on his own account, and followed that avocation until 1890, when he began his career as a druggist in a drug store at Roseville. He then went to Tampa, Fla., where he remained about two years. Returning to Roseville he was appointed Postmaster for that village under the second administration of President Cleveland. About that time he established his drug store, which is completely stocked with all kinds of goods usually sold by druggists, and it is one of the best appointed drug stores in the county. In the spring of 1897 he was elected a member of the board of Supervisors of Warren County. He was elected a member of the village School Board in 1896 and 1898, and in 1900 he was chosen President of the Village of Roseville. Mr. Taliaferro is an influential Democrat, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Blanche Johnston, at San Buena Ventura, Cal., September 13, 1887, and has a son named DeMoss M. Taliaferro.

WHITENACK, JOSEPH E., merchant, Roseville, is an enterprising, public-spirited man, who is honored as a citizen and as one who risked his life for his country in the Civil War. He was born in Berwick, Warren County, March 14, 1839, a son of Samuel and Johanna B. (Lewis) Whitenack, natives of New Brunswick, N. J. His father came to Berwick in 1836 and was a pioneer there, but failing health impelled him to return to New Jersey. It was but a short time, however, before he returned to Illinois, making his journey by wagon a second time, and opening a general store at Berwick, whence he removed to Monmouth in 1860. He died there ten years later, but his widow is still living. Their son, Joseph E. Whitenack, was educated at Hedding College and at the University of Chicago, and has, during his active years, been engaged in trade except while in the army. As First Sergeant of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served in the Civil War in the Department of the West, under General Canby, until honorably discharged and mustered out of the service in January, 1866. He is a Baptist and a Democrat, and for the past sixteen years has served as Justice of the Peace. He married in Knoxville, Ill., Jan-

uary, 1868, Elizabeth E. Hood, who was born in Pennsylvania, March, 1846, a daughter of Samuel Hood, a native of that State, who was an early settler at Freeport, Ill. About 1861 Mr. Hood removed to Monmouth, where he was a shipper of fruit until eventually he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he now lives. His wife died in 1882. Joseph E. and Elizabeth E. (Hood) Whitenack have four children: Nancy B., who married L. A. Meacham; Johanna B., who married Dr. B. D. Jenkins; Samuel H., who married Matilda Hugett, and Frank Howard.

CHAPTER L.

SPRING GROVE TOWNSHIP.

(Township 12 North, Range 2 West.)

Spring Grove township is in the middle of the northern tier of townships in Warren County, with Kelly on the east and Sumner on the west, and Mercer County on the north. It is watered by the Middle Henderson and Cedar creeks and their tributaries, and there is considerable timber along the streams. Because of these creeks the land is generally rolling, and quite broken in the western portion. Nevertheless, practically the whole township is tillable, and the land very fertile. Most of the farmers are well-to-do, and have good homes. The Rock Island and St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad enters the township at Alexis in the northeast corner, and, following in a southwesterly direction, passes out of the southwest quarter of Section 34 into Monmouth Township. Alexis and Gerlaw are the two towns in the township, the former on Section 1 and the latter on Section 34. Coal of excellent quality and abundant in quantity is found in the east part of the township.

The township was organized April 4, 1854, when the following township officers were elected: Supervisor, Robert Gilmore; town clerk, Thomas Gibson, Jr.; assessor, John Ray; collector, James L. Porter; overseer of the poor, Watson Gates; highway commissioners, Josiah Porter, S. R. Boggs, Thomas Avenell; justices

of the peace, Robert Walker, William Walker; constables, Joseph Ray, Joseph Meyers. Thomas Gibson was moderator and James H. Carmichael clerk of the first town meeting. The present officers are: Supervisor, E. S. Winbigler; town clerk, Frank Fowler; assessor, R. B. McReynolds; collector, C. B. Porter; highway commissioners, Thomas Shunick, Jr., W. J. Miller, James Routh; justice of the peace, F. S. Talbot. Those who have served the township as supervisor up to the present time are: Robert Gilmore, 1854-56; M. A. Thompson, 1857; R. W. Gerlaw, 1858-62; L. H. Gilmore, 1863; R. W. Gerlaw, 1864-65; L. H. Gilmore, 1866-68; James B. Porter, 1869-70; L. H. Gilmore, 1871-72; Craig Hanna, 1873; L. H. Gilmore, 1874-78; Angus McCoy, 1879; A. J. Reid, 1880; B. F. Forwood, 1881-82; John C. Blayney, 1883; John S. Winbigler, 1884-85; C. W. Postlewait, 1886-1891; Willis M. Humphrey, 1892-93; E. S. Winbigler, 1894; Fred H. Blayney, 1895; E. S. Winbigler, 1896-97; Fred H. Blayney, 1898-1901.

John Humphreys has the credit of being the first settler in Spring Grove township. He was from Ohio County, Va.; came to Illinois in 1831, and to this township in 1832, and built the first cabin and broke the first prairie sod here. He had been a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and also served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Humphreys took a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and was one of the two commissioners appointed by special act of the Legislature to locate the road from the public square in Monmouth to Rock Island, commonly known as the Rock Island road. Col. Robert Gilmore came soon after Mr. Humphreys, in 1833, and located first on Section 25, but after four years sold out to William Hanna, father of the late Craig Hanna, and moved to the southwest quarter of Section 24, where he lived until his death in 1857. He was a tanner by trade, and had carried on business in Ohio until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted and was made colonel of a regiment. He came to Warren county by the river route to Oquawka, bringing his wife and a family of nine children, among whom were James T. and L. H. Gilmore of Spring Grove township. Col. Gilmore was a county commissioner in 1834-36, and a member of the board of supervisors after the organization of the county into townships. He was buried in the old McNeil burying

ground in Monmouth. Lazarus H. Haskel settled in the east part of the township in 1834 or 1835, and John Kelly about the same time. The latter afterward moved into Kelly township, which bears his name. Brazillai Barker, a native of Maryland but later a resident of Kentucky, came in 1835, and took a claim in the northern part of the township. He was accompanied by his mother and a sister, his father being dead. Mr. Parker died in 1854, the owner of 1,000 acres of land. Capt. Peter Mauck settled on the east side of Section 26, in 1836, in the grove that since has borne his name. He moved to Galesburg in 1855 and died there the same year. Rev. Ridgely was a Baptist preacher who lived in the Mauck neighborhood also in the early days. William W. Forwood came from Pennsylvania in 1838 with his family, occupying a vacant log house on Section 23 until he could build the stone house in which he lived so long a time on Section 22, and which still stands. Joshua Porter came from Tompkins township in 1835 or 1836, locating on the farm now occupied by his son Albert Porter on Section 26. The Plummer family were early settlers in the east part of the township, and Miss Sarah Plummer taught school in what is now district No. 2 in 1838, possibly the first school in the township. William Caldwell was an early settler on the Rock Island road. He stayed only a short time, going to Pekin, then to Sparta. William Walker, William Hanna (father of Craig Hanna), and Francis Grady, were also among the early men in the township.

A religious society called the Church of God worships in a church on the southeast corner of Section 10. The society grew out of a Sunday school that was organized by Mr. Colter and Jehu Bailey about the year 1860, prior to which time there were no religious organizations in that part of the township. The church was organized by Rudolph White, who was the first pastor. Others of the pastors have been Rev. Thomas De Shiria, Rev. I. E. Boyer, W. B. Allen, and the present pastor, Rev. H. W. Kruzan. Among the charter members of the church were Jehu Bailey and family, Robert and Charles Smith and families, I. W. Mayfield and family, D. C. Swiler and family, John Cannon and wife, Hugh Dodd and wife, Gilbert McFarland and family, John Simcox and family, and others. The present membership is not large. For a time the organization wor-

shipped in the school house of District No. 4, but in 1869 the present house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$1,600. It is 28 by 40 feet in size.

The latest report of the County Superintendent shows that there are ten school districts, with eleven buildings, one brick and ten frame. There are two graded schools, one at Alexis and the other at Gerlaw. Four male teachers are paid wages ranging from \$35 to \$90, and ten female teachers from \$30 to \$45. There are 252 males of school age, with a like number enrolled in the schools, and 232 females of school age with 222 enrolled. Three school libraries are reported, with 325 books, valued at \$150. The tax levy for schools is \$9,025; the value of school property is \$9,450; the value of school apparatus, \$520; and the bonded debt, \$600.

According to the assessment roll for 1901 there were in the township 1060 horses, 2377 cattle, 47 mules and asses, 138 sheep and 2637 hogs. The total value of personal property was \$500,085, and the assessed valuation was \$100,032. The assessed valuation of lands was \$235,520, and of lots \$42,425.

The population of the township in 1900, including the part of Alexis village in the township, was 1,540, an increase of 115 over 1890, when it was 1,425.

ALEXIS.

This thriving little village enjoys the distinction of being situated in two counties, Warren and Mercer, and in four townships, Spring Grove and Kelly in Warren county, and Suez and North Henderson in Mercer county. The town as originally laid out was on the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Spring Grove. It was surveyed September 7, 1870, by County Surveyor Thomas S. McClanahan, on land owned by Robert Holloway and J. E. Alexander. Schuyler Palmer originally owned the land, living in a house on the east side of where Main street now is, and near the county line. He sold to Thomas Lawhead, Sr., and he to Messrs. Holloway and Alexander. The town was named Alexandria in honor of Mr. Alexander, but in 1872 the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited the United States, and in his honor, it is said, the name of the village was changed to Alexis.

The first house was moved into the village

November 20, 1870, and the first store was opened the same month by O. G. Chapman and Charles W. Gates. The railroad was completed into Alexis about the first of January following, and upon the first train north J. E. Alexander moved his goods up from Monmouth and established the station. He served as station and express agent for a number of years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, commencing his practice in Alexis, but removing to Monmouth to continue it in 1883.

The Alexis postoffice was established January 17, 1871, with O. G. Chapman as postmaster. He served until 1885, when he was succeeded by Charles E. Bellinger, who gave way to C. E. Johnson in 1889, and he to D. Shunick in 1893. The present incumbent of the office is W. A. McKnight, who was appointed in 1897. During Shunick's term the office was raised to third class, but dropped down to fourth, then in 1898 was raised to third again. It has also been made recently an international money order office. The office pays \$1200 a year. Rural Route No. 1, from Alexis postoffice, was established Nov. 1, 1900.

The town grew rapidly, and at a special election held by order of the County court in Churchill & Wray's hall on March 31, 1873, the incorporation of the village was decided on by a vote of 42 to 10. The court then ordered an election of trustees on June 28, with Thomas Loveridge, W. T. Richardson and Robert T. Wray as judges, and John Douglas and M. W. Hall as clerks. The election resulted in the choice of A. G. Talbot, O. E. Bugbee, O. G. Chapman, J. C. Blayney, and James Loveridge. These trustees completed the organization of the village government July 28, by electing J. C. Blayney president of the board; John Douglass, clerk; Major Charles E. Johnson, treasurer; and H. R. Gilliland, street commissioner. The present village officers are: W. H. Schreitling, president of the board; W. M. Humphreys, clerk; W. G. Stevenson, treasurer; William Metzner, marshal, street commissioner and sexton; C. A. Boggs, water superintendent; James I. Porter, fire marshal; Dr. E. S. Winbigler, health officer. The presidents of the village board have been: J. C. Blayney, 1873-74; J. E. Lafferty, 1875; Peter Bogue, 1876; J. E. Lafferty, 1877; Peter Bogue, 1878; C. W. Postlewait, 1879; R. W. Wray, 1880-81; N. P. Bruington, 1882-85; Perry Anderson, 1886; Thomas Loveridge, 1887; J. C. Blayney, 1888-89;

Perry Anderson, 1890; N. P. Bruington, 1891; W. H. Brown, 1892; C. W. Postlewait, 1893; C. E. Johnson, 1894-1900; T. R. Squires, 1901; W. H. Schreitling, 1902. The clerks have been: John Douglass, 1873; J. C. Graham, 1874; T. B. Patterson, 1875-87; F. S. Talbot, 1888-89; M. C. Porter, 1890; Ben Hesser, 1891; Isaac Marks, 1892-93; T. R. Ferguson, 1894-96; Isaac Marks, 1897-1901; W. M. Humphreys, 1902.

The village owns its own waterworks,—a well and stand tower, with a limited amount of mains and five fire hydrants. The system was put in in 1895 and 1896, and cost the village about \$5,500. There are about forty consumers, using a daily average of about 600 barrels. The pumping is done by the owners of the electric light plant.

Alexis has an efficient fire department organized January 26, 1896, of which the officers are: J. I. Porter, chief; Wm. Robinson, foreman; Will Harkrader, assistant foreman; Oliver Perkins, secretary and treasurer. The department has good fire apparatus.

Alexis has had several quite serious fires. One during the night of January 24, 1878, destroyed several buildings on the west side of Main street, and one May 8, 1879, took several more on the east side. March 20, 1890, four business houses were destroyed. Most of the business houses now are brick structures, substantially built, and giving an air of pride and prosperity to the street. The plant of the Alexis Pottery Company was destroyed September 13, 1900, the village sustaining a serious and permanent loss. The railroad station was struck by lightning the night of May 23, 1902, and totally destroyed.

N. P. Bruington is the owner of the electric light plant system in Alexis. The plant was put in during 1895 and furnishes about 1200 lights. The electric lighting machinery also does the pumping for the village waterworks.

The Alexis Telephone Company was organized in the summer of 1900, and began operation in August or the first of September. It is a mutual affair, aiming to charge for service only a sufficient sum to meet the operating expenses. The system now comprises about 90 phones in town, and nineteen farmers' lines with terminals in the Alexis exchange and averaging 14 phones to the line. The president of the company is W. H. Schreitling, W. A. McKnight is vice president, and W. G. Stevenson is secretary and treasurer.

The Alexis Band was organized in 1876, though few of the original members are now identified with the organization. The band consists of 16 players, and they have the following officers: J. I. Porter, president; W. H. Harkrader, vice president; M. C. Porter, secretary; Lee Graham, manager; A. Weed, conductor and treasurer.

The Alexis opera house was erected by W. S. Weir in the summer of 1889, and formally opened by the May Bretonne Co. November 21 of that year. W. G. Stevenson is manager of the house.

The first school in Alexis was carried on in a small building which now belongs to the United Brethren society and stands near their house of worship, being used as a residence. In 1874 a fine two story school building was erected at a cost of \$2,600, which though in a badly dilapidated condition is still being used. Recently also the old United Brethren church on an adjoining lot has been used in order to supply the room necessary for carrying on the school work. A fine brick school house is now in course of erection and will be ready for the fall of 1903 if not earlier. It will have six rooms and a large auditorium which may be made into two school rooms if it is found necessary, and is built on the center of the south half of the block on which the old building is situated. It will cost about \$16,000. Laughhead & Burns are the contractors, and Alexis brick is being used. The instructors for the year 1902-03 are: W. R. Ferster, principal; Elizabeth Hannon, grammar; Pearl L. Mullen, primary; Eva Renwick, second primary.

The population of Alexis in 1900 was 915, of whom 246 were on the Warren county side of the line and 246 on the Mercer county side.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian church of Alexis was organized by Rev. J. M. Henderson June 19, 1871, with twenty-five members,—Marve McClanahan, Mrs. Belle McClanahan, Mrs. Elizabeth Hogue, Francis Hogue, Thomas Ferguson, Mrs. Mary J. Ferguson, Alonzo A. Elder, Mrs. Sarah E. Elder, R. J. Laughead, Mrs. M. J. Laughead, C. C. Graham, Mrs. Mary J. Graham, Dr. J. F. McCutchan, Mrs. M. J. Salina McCutchan, Thomas A. Laughead, Mrs. Mary Laughead, Samuel Laughead, Mrs. Anna Laughead, William A. Elder, Mrs. A. J. Elder,

Seaman Graham, Mrs. Emma J. Graham, Sarah A. Laughead, J. C. Graham, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham. Dr. McCutchan and William A. Elder were the ruling elders. Mr. Henderson supplied the church for a year, and was followed in turn by Dr. A. M. Black, and Dr. James I. Doig. Rev. M. F. McKirahan, now of Topeka, Kansas, was the first regular pastor, and those serving in that capacity since are Rev. J. D. Palmer, 1884-88; Rev. Andrew Renwick, 1888-94; Rev. J. P. Gibson, 1895-97; and Rev. S. V. Kyle, the present pastor, who was installed in January, 1898. The congregation held its early meetings in a school house near the village. A pleasant house of worship was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$3,100, but this gave place in 1900 to a handsome and modern edifice, built at a cost of \$7,000. The congregation also owns a parsonage. The present membership of the congregation is 148.

The Presbyterian church was organized May 29, 1883, by Rev. J. T. Whittemore, with 65 members. The meeting was held in the United Brethren church. Soon after organizing the congregation purchased the building formerly used by the Baptist church, which had been dissolved, paying \$1,200 for it and expending \$800 additional in remodeling it so as better to suit their needs. In 1894 the building was again remodeled, and is a very attractive place of worship. Rev. W. J. Palm was the first settled pastor, and since him there have been Rev. R. G. Williams, Rev. M. R. Baer, and Rev. J. T. Fulton, the present pastor. The church now has a membership of 205.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized at the Mohler School house, southwest of town, in the winter of 1859, by Rev. David F. Baer, with about forty members. Some of the first members were A. J. Ritchey, Mary Ritchey, David Swiler, Catherine Swiler, John Line, Mary Line, and others. Of these only Mary Ritchey and Mary Line remain. In the spring of 1871, after the town of Alexis was laid out, this society was transferred to Alexis, and worshiped for a while in the little school house. In 1872 they erected the first house of worship in the village at a cost of \$2,250. In 1892 the present neat and commodious house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$3,500. The following ministers have served the congregation as pastor: Rev. D. F. Baer, P. R. Adams, J. P. Warnum, W. B. Shinn, G. H. Varce, — Stahl, — Spur-

lock, Orrin Dilley, D. F. Baer (second time), H. F. Kline, B. W. Bowman, E. H. Shuey, M. H. Sly, D. E. Baer, J. B. King, Nettie Moore, D. C. Westfall, J. E. Barr, D. C. Warren, W. L. Tyler, and J. M. Poulton, the present pastor, who took charge in September, 1901. The present membership of the church is 167.

The Christian church of Alexis, was the result of a six weeks' meeting under the auspices of the state board of the Christian Church, held by Knox P. Taylor and Rev. J. T. Alsup. The organization was perfected in March, 1897, with about forty-five members, the first meetings being held in the opera house. A handsome church of modern design was erected the following season and dedicated May 1, 1898, by Professor Harding of Eureka College. It cost about \$3,500. Rev. A. M. Hale served as pastor of the church two years from its organization; Rev. C. C. Spencer following him for about the same length of time, then Rev. G. E. Scherrer serving for about nine months. At the present time the church is without a regular pastor. E. C. Pettit is president of the official board, and Mrs. Lucy Jackson of North Henderson is clerk. The church has a membership of sixty.

The Baptist church was organized July 4, 1868, at Spring Grove school house, and afterwards removed to Alexis, where in 1875 a neat church was built at a cost of \$3,000. The members were few at the start, consisting of the family of Thomas Dunn, L. A. Palmer and a few others. In 1883 they sold their church building to the Presbyterians and disbanded their organization.

The first meetings of the Methodist society were held in a grove in 1871, and afterwards meetings were held in a hall, then in the buildings of sister church organizations. Meetings were kept up for a number of years, and the society at one time had as high as 35 or 40 members. It disbanded a number of years ago, the members generally going into other church organizations.

Soon after the establishing of the town, the Catholics began holding services in Alexis. In 1877 they erected a neat frame building at a cost of about \$3,000, and it is still used as a place of worship by these people. It is known as St. Theresa's church, and belongs to the Monmouth charge. A priest from that city conducts services here regularly.

SECRET AND BENEFIT ORDERS.

The oldest of the secret societies in Alexis is Alexandria Lodge No. 702, A. F. and A. M., instituted October 8, 1872, with eleven charter members. The lodge was named after John E. Alexander, the founder of the village, and he was the first Worshipful Master. John H. McGrew was senior warden and Joseph R. Scott junior warden. The other charter members were Notley Scott, Thomas Loveridge, R. T. Wray, P. D. Scott, G. B. Dodge, Truman Lord, W. A. Jackson and Ephraim Hammack. The present membership is fifty-three, and the officers are: Fred H. Blayney, W. M.; R. H. Davis, S. W.; Charles Smith, J. W.; R. H. Allgrer, treasurer; J. B. Porter, secretary.

Alexis Lodge No. 526, I. O. O. F., was organized October 1, 1873, and received its charter the 15th of the same month. The charter members were Thomas M. Bell, J. H. McGrew, Daniel Churchill, John N. Carr, and R. T. Wray. Mr. Bell was the first Noble Grand. The present membership is seventy-five, and the officers are: L. F. Davis, N. G.; Frank E. Smith, V. G.; John Whissen, Secretary; R. H. Davis, Treasurer. The hall occupied by this lodge was burned in the fire of 1878, and all the records, furniture and regalia were lost.

A Rebekah Degree lodge was organized in connection with the Odd Fellows' organization March 29, 1893, by representatives from the lodge at Monmouth. It is now defunct.

Alexis Lodge No. 513, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 20, 1895, by A. B. Holliday, and a degree team from the lodge at Monmouth. There were thirty-six members, with the following as the first officers: Past Chancellor, A. L. Dunn; Chancellor Commander, W. H. Schreitling; Vice Chancellor, Scott E. Anders; Prelate, C. W. Postlewaite; Master of Work, R. H. Davis; Master of Finance, J. A. Blayney; Master at Arms, T. B. Campbell; Keeper of Records and Seal, Geo. Benn; Inner Guard, H. D. Winbigler; Outer Guard, Geo. Kline; Trustees, H. Souster, C. W. Postlewaite, E. S. Winbigler. The lodge has held but few meetings since its organization and is practically out of existence.

Grand Union No. 10, of the Ideal Union Benefit Society, was organized February 5, 1901, by Grand Secretary J. H. Wallis, of Knoxville, Ill., with a membership of about forty-five. The first officers were: R. G. Armstrong,

Director; Rev. G. E. Scherrer, Vice Director; A. G. Terpening, Past Director; W. H. Harkrader, Secretary; Ira F. Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Metzner, Chaplain; Geo. T. Reed, Marshal; Arthur Scott, Sentinel. The lodge has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, having at the close of the first year gained almost one hundred members. Its present membership is 142, representing insurance to the amount of \$239,500. The present officers are: W. H. Harkrader, Director; W. H. Brown, Vice Director; Mrs. G. T. Reed, Past Director; R. O. Casson, Secretary; Ira T. Smith, Treasurer.

Norwood Home Tribunal No. 67, Fraternal Tribunes, was organized April 26, 1899, with twenty-four charter members, and was officered as follows: Past Chief Tribune, J. G. Watt; Chief Tribune, A. C. Simpson; Vice Chief Tribune, John Clark; Secretary, W. A. Greene; Treasurer, R. F. Dennison; Sergeant at Arms, Lola A. Simpson; Guard, Lineas A. Simpson; Sentinel, C. M. Simpson; Trustees, G. P. Herbert, C. A. Remsburg, J. A. Bennett. The Tribunal now has thirty-four members, carrying \$40,000 of insurance. The officers at present are: Past Chief Tribune, G. P. Herbert; Chief Tribune, J. W. Hight; Vice Chief Tribune, L. L. Boggs; Secretary, F. A. Boggs; Treasurer, Samuel Loveridge.

Alexis Lodge No. 96, Mystic Workers, was organized in June, 1897, with forty members, and now has a membership of sixty. Four death and one accident benefits have been paid to its members. The officers are: R. I. Smilie, Prefect; W. H. Philleo, Secretary; D. E. Donley, Attorney; R. I. Smilie, Banker.

Court of Honor No. 204 was organized October 30, 1896, with forty-one charter members. The present membership is thirty-one, and the officers are: J. I. Porter, Chancellor; Mary Walters, Vice Chancellor; R. I. Smilie, Recording Secretary; J. I. Postlewaite, Treasurer.

Camp No. 721 of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized September 21, 1888, with twenty-three charter members and C. W. Postlewaite as Venerable Consul. The present membership is 114, and the officers are: W. H. Marks, V. C.; Frank Smith, Advisor; W. H. Bell, Banker; R. I. Smilie, Clerk.

There was also a Home Forum lodge in Alexis during the balmy days of the order, but it is now defunct.

Talbot Post No. 694, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized March 6, 1890, by

C. B. Bristol, of Monmouth, as mustering officer, assisted by G. A. Schussler, J. W. Morgan and George Nichols, of Monmouth. Twenty-five old soldiers signed the muster roll, and they gave the name to the post in honor of Hon. A. J. Talbot, a member of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The first officers of the post were: C. E. Johnson, Commander; Thomas Loveridge and James Perkins, Vice Commanders; Dr. J. P. McClanahan, Surgeon; Rev. A. Renwick, Chaplain; J. A. Wallace, Adjutant; H. B. Ariel, Quartermaster; Joseph Wright, Officer of the Day; N. J. Nelson, Officer of the Guard; William Metzner, Quartermaster Sergeant; M. McKelvey, Sergeant Major. The Commanders since the organization of the post have been Major C. E. Johnson, Rev. Andrew Renwick, John Morford, Thomas Loveridge, D. M. Harkrader, William Filler, George Wallace, T. G. Brown. The present membership is thirty-two, and the officers are T. G. Brown, Commander; Wm. Filler and Nels Anderson, Vice Commanders; C. E. Johnson, Quartermaster; J. F. McCutchan, Surgeon; George W. Wallace, Adjutant; Thomas Loveridge, Chaplain; James Perkins, Officer of the Day; Wm. Metzner, Officer of the Guard; D. M. Harkrader, Sergeant Major.

Alexis Circle No. 16, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted by Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Walker, of Chicago, April 10, 1894, with twenty-one members. The officers were: Mrs. C. E. Johnson, President; Mrs. J. F. McCutchan and Mrs. Newt Nelson, Vice Presidents; Mrs. D. M. Harkrader, Secretary; Miss Lena Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. Nels Anderson, Chaplain. The present membership is thirty-four, and the officers are: Mrs. Mattie Nelson, President; Mrs. T. M. Ingersoll and Mrs. M. A. Russell, Vice Presidents; Mrs. James Richardson, Secretary; Mrs. S. Rothrock, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Alexis was The Alexis Journal, which was started by James Everett, February 13, 1874. It was a seven-column folio. In August, 1876, Mr. Everett sold the plant to Dr. A. H. Chaffee, a practicing physician in the village, who continued the publication of the paper until the close of volume 3, in February, 1877, when lack of patronage induced him to quit. A few weeks later, however, he resumed

publication, enlarging the paper to a five-column quarto, and changing the name to *The Alexis Index*. The paper had a brief life.

The *Alexis Argus* was established February 14, 1886, by D. M. Harkrader, and it is still under his efficient management. It is a seven-column folio, and independent in politics.

The *Alexis Visitor* was established August 14, 1895, by Cabeen Bros., as *The Warren-Mercer County Visitor*, from the fact that it was published on the line between Warren and Mercer Counties. It was started as a seven-column folio. The Cabeens sold to G. E. Mitchell, and after a few months, on May 9, 1896, he disposed of the paper to D. E. Donly, who changed the name to *The Alexis Visitor* and still owns it. It was an independent paper until August 14, 1896, but since that time has advocated the principles of the Republican party.

BANKS.

The Bank of Alexis was opened for business October 1, 1877, with a capital of \$25,000, to which has since been added a surplus of \$25,000. W. S. Weir was the president, with R. M. Stevenson as vice president, and W. G. Stevenson, cashier. On the death of W. S. Weir in the latter part of 1901, his son, W. B. Weir, became president. The latest statement issued by the bank showed loans and discounts amounting to \$115,438.22; cash and cash items, \$61,735.65; and deposits, \$152,038.48.

The Farmers' Bank was organized in October, 1890, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The stockholders were William Lafferty, Sr., J. Edgar Lafferty, W. L. Lafferty, and Gustavus Bruington. June 6, 1894, the bank was changed into a national bank with the name, *The First National Bank of Alexis*. The capital stock was \$50,000, and the organizers of the new bank were W. C. Tubbs, C. E. Johnson, C. A. Tubbs, Henry Tubbs, C. W. Postlewaite, W. L. Lafferty and N. P. Bruington. The present officers are: G. S. Tubbs, president; Charles E. Johnson, vice president; C. A. Tubbs, cashier; W. C. Annegers, assistant cashier. The bank has deposits of \$135,000; the loans and discounts are \$150,000, and the surplus and undivided profits \$15,000.

W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in March, 1880, but there is no

record to show how many members there were or who were the first officers. Mrs. Maggie Boggs is the present secretary.

MANUFACTORIES.

The Alexis Stoneware Manufacturing Co. was incorporated August 12, 1892, by Perry Anderson, Edward Blayney and others, with a capital stock of \$20,000. A fine plant for manufacturing stoneware was erected, and a good business was carried on until June, 1895, when because of differences among the stockholders the plant was shut down. January 31, 1896, the plant was sold at public auction and bought by D. J. Shaw, of Alexis, for \$3,725.00. The company was then reorganized under the name of the Alexis Pottery Company, which was incorporated February 25, 1896, and the pottery started operations under the new management April following. W. S. Weir, the Monmouth manufacturer, was one of the controlling interests in the new company until July, 1899, when he sold his stock and established the Weir Pottery at Monmouth. The pottery was entirely destroyed by fire September 13, 1900, with a loss of about \$25,000, and insurance of \$18,000. The plant has never been rebuilt.

Another institution of which Alexis is proud is the Alexis tile and brick works, owned by Thomas Townsley. The works were established in the spring of 1879, by George Bruington, deceased, and the present owner, Bruington selling out two years later. Mr. Townsley employs from twelve to twenty men, and turns out from 300,000 to 1,000,000 brick a year. He has seven acres of ground in the yard, and burns in five kilns. Little tile has been made for several years on account of the dry seasons.

GERLAW.

"Gerlaw City," as the plat calls it, was laid out for Robert Gerlaw, April 19, 1871, on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34. T. S. McClanahan was the surveyor, and he made nine blocks, with Depot, Olive and South streets running east and west, and Railroad, Gerlaw and Gilmore streets running north and south. A. A. Elder opened the first store in 1871, soon after the establishment of

the town, and was appointed the first postmaster early in the same year. He was succeeded August 1, 1883, by John A. Foster, who served until March 1, 1886. A. G. Parker was postmaster until April 1, 1891, being followed by Chas. L. McClanahan, who served until January 7, 1893. Ivra Q. Robison was then postmaster, being succeeded by Frank Terry, January 20, 1894, and he by the present incumbent, Clarence Young, October 1, 1897.

The Christian Church at Gerlaw was organized June 20, 1859, at Mauck's Grove, by Elder L. S. Wallace, with twenty-nine members. They were W. L. Hopper, William Hopper, Edith M. Hopper, C. M. Mills, Caroline Mills, John Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Letty Stewart, William Lair, Sr., Mrs. Lair, Robert Lair, Mary Lair, Fielding Lair, Harriet Lair, Helen Lair, James F. Owens, Mary T. Owens, John Miller, Benjamin Gardner, Jemima Gardner, Nancy Gardner, David Petit, Mrs. Petit, John Carson, Mary Carson, Walter Carson, Harriet Carson, Mrs. Coddington, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith. Seven of these are known to be still living. A neat frame building had been erected prior to the organization, at a cost of \$1,100, which, in September, 1873, was moved to Gerlaw, was repaired, and served the congregation to worship in until 1894, when the present beautiful and convenient house was erected at a cost of \$3,630. Elder L. Smith Wallace was the first pastor, and was followed by Elders George W. Lucy, James Gaston, Henry Murphy, H. R. Trickett, J. B. Boyer, Leander McPherson, Charles Laycock, T. B. Stanley, M. Jones, T. B. Stanley, J. A. Mavity, A. M. Hale, H. E. Tucker, and L. F. Davis, the present pastor. The membership of the church at present is 117.

The congregation now known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Gerlaw, was organized June 22, 1855, as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Center, under the inspection of the Second A. R. Presbytery of Illinois. Rev. Matthew Bigger presided in the organization. Its territory lay northwest of Monmouth, centering in Spring Grove. Fifty-one members entered the organization. Of these less than half a dozen now (April, 1902) survive, and none of them in the congregation or neighborhood. A year after the organization of the congregation, eighteen of the members of the extreme north part were granted a separate organization, which subsequently became a part of the United Presbyterian congregation of North Henderson, near

Norwood. About the same time the name of the congregation, thus reduced in size, was changed to Spring Grove. As a result of the Union which formed the United Presbyterian denomination in May, 1858, the name of the congregation was changed accordingly to the United Presbyterian congregation of Spring Grove. About the year 1880 the church building was moved nearly three miles southeast into the then new railroad village of Gerlaw, and its name changed to Gerlaw. Soon afterwards the building was blown down, and another, quite commodious, was erected in its place, costing about \$3,500. The congregation also has a parsonage. In the forty-seven years of its history the congregation has had nine pastors, in order as follows: Revs. James C. McKnight, William M. Graham, Thomas P. Patterson, David Inches, Rufus Johnson, William J. McCrory, A. W. Jamieson, Thomas G. Morrow, and John M. Henderson, the present pastor. President McMichael, D. D., of Monmouth College, also, was stated supply about a year, 1882. Of the pastors, the first three have passed away, all of them leaving kindred well known in Monmouth and northward; and another, Rev. David Inches, retired, at Sterling, Kansas, suffers great bodily affliction. None of the pastorates have been long ones, the longest being that of Rev. T. G. Morrow, between eight and nine years; and the shortest, that of Rev. W. J. McCrory, between one and two years. The congregation has never been large. After various vicissitudes its present membership is about seventy.

The Gerlaw Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized April 17, 1899, with sixteen charter members and the following officers: Harry Carson, Venerable Consul; W. J. Miller, Worthy Advisor; R. B. McReynolds, Clerk; Clarence Young, Banker; A. A. Miller, Escort; D. W. Lantz, Watchman; Wm. Gibson, Sentry; John Selman, Chief Forester; Otis Barnett, W. T. Miller, A. B. Carson, managers. The present membership of the camp is seventy-five, and the officers are: Reece B. McReynolds, Venerable Consul; W. J. Miller, Worthy Advisor; L. F. Davis, Clerk; Clarence Young, Banker.

GRANDVIEW.

This is a town which hardly exists even in the memory of the oldest settlers. It was on the northwest quarter of Section 4, on the

county line four miles west of the present town of Alexis. The survey was made and certified by County Surveyor Butler October 8, 1836. The plat shows a public square and sixteen blocks, with Warren, Monmouth and Pleasant streets running north and south, and Henderson, Benton and Knox streets running east and west. The owners of the town site were John Humphrey, George H. Wright, George Blake, Lyman Prentiss, William C. Butler and Daniel McNeil, Jr. The town site has long since been abandoned, and is now in farm lands.

SPRING GROVE.

A postoffice was opened at Spring Grove, on the lines between Sections 28 and 29, in 1835, soon after the Rock Island stage route was established. There was quite a little settlement at this place, and some trading was done there before the railroad was built and the towns of Alexis and Gerlaw started. A United Presbyterian Church was there, but was afterward removed to Gerlaw. Most of the little town was also transferred to that place. The old cemetery is about all that now remains to mark the spot where it stood.

NORTH HENDERSON.

Samuel R. Boggs was appointed postmaster at North Henderson July 1, 1856, and the office was kept in his residence in this township. The town and the office are now in Mercer County.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

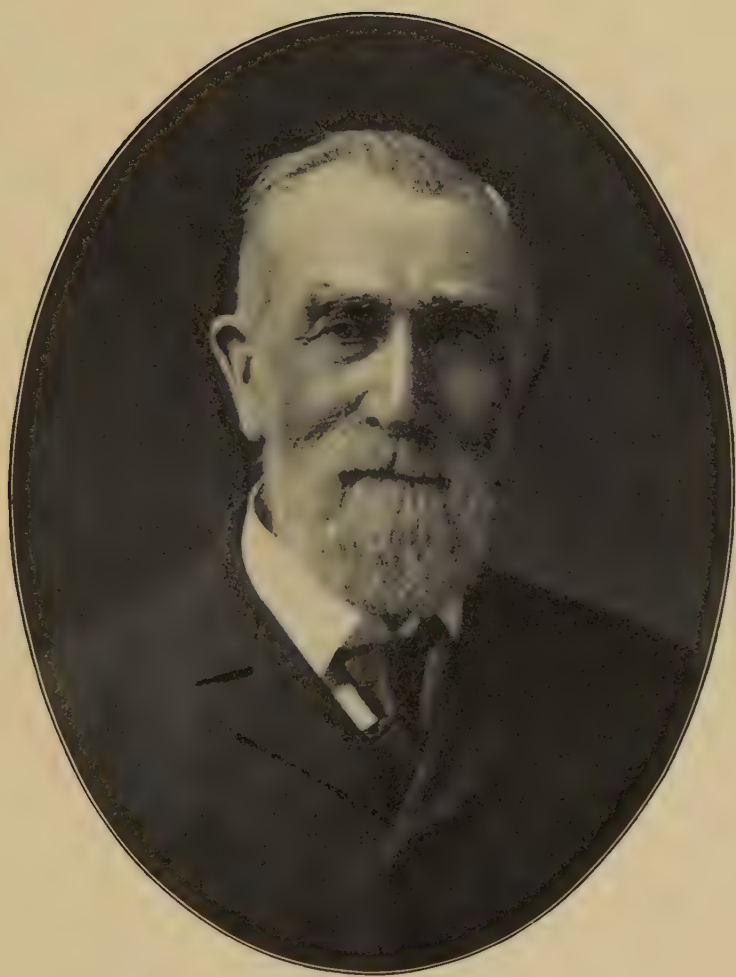
BLAYNEY, FRED H.; merchant; Alexis, Warren County; is on his father's side of Irish descent, and in his career has manifested all those characteristics which has made so many of his race in the United States good and successful citizens. John Blayney, his grandfather, and John C. Blayney, his father, were born on the Emerald Isle and came to America about 1850, settling in Washington County, Penn., whence, in 1852, they came to Illinois, locating near Monmouth. John Blayney died in Warren County, in 1897, aged 97 years, and John C. Blayney, who was born in 1834, died May 8,

1891. John Blayney's wife is dead also, and Mrs. John C. Blayney, who was born in 1834, died October 5, 1898. John C. Blayney married Catharine Brownlee, who was born in Washington County, Penn., a daughter of William Brownlee, who was also a native of that county, and they were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Blayney, who was a merchant for twenty years at Alexis, was many times elected to serve on the village board and on the School Board, and was Supervisor of Spring Grove Township. He had two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter named Elizabeth. Fred H. Blayney, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an influential Democrat, has been selling goods since he was a small boy, and is proprietor of a large, well-equipped and widely patronized general dry goods and grocery store. He was for three years Town Clerk, and has twice been elected Supervisor of Spring Grove Township.

GILMORE, LAWRENCE H., farmer and stock-raiser, Spring Grove Township, Warren County, Ill., (postoffice, Gerlaw), a pioneer and son of a pioneer of Illinois, was born in a log house, went to school in a log house and lived in a log house until 1854, when he built his present residence. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, a son of Robert and Maria (Pilgrim) Gilmore. His father was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1783, his mother in Ohio, in 1798; they both died in Illinois, he in 1857, she in 1840. Ephraim Gilmore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War, and his father, Robert Gilmore, served under General Harrison in the War of 1812-14, as Captain and later as Colonel, for a time holding a position as staff-officer.

Robert Gilmore was by trade a tanner and was for some years in business in Ohio. He came to Warren County in 1833, bringing his family and their belongings down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, arriving at Oquawka, Henderson County, in June of that year. From thence he came on to Spring Grove Township and entered a claim to land in Section 25, which he eventually sold in order to buy the southwest quarter of Section 24, on which he erected his second log house in Warren County, which was his home until he died.

Lawrence H. Gilmore, the son, was born in



L. H. Gilmore

Jefferson County, Ohio, April 11, 1830, and was a little more than three years old when his parents emigrated to Illinois. He received a common school education and, in 1851, pre-empted a claim in Section 34, Spring Grove Township, to secure which he was obliged to borrow most of the purchase money. He now owns about one thousand acres of good land and is an extensive breeder of cattle, horses and hogs. A Democrat in politics, he is influential in township affairs, and has been Road Commissioner twelve years, Supervisor, and twenty-seven years Treasurer of the Warren County Insurance Company. He has for many years been trustee and elder in the Presbyterian Church at Monmouth, with which he united in 1856, his wife becoming a member in 1852. He was formerly for many years a trustee of the Warren County Library.

Mr. Gilmore was married in Spring Grove Township, November 9, 1854, to Sarah A. Forwood, who was born in Harford County, Maryland, July 19, 1831, a daughter of William W. and Sarah T. (Gilbert) Forwood. Mr. Forwood settled in Spring Grove Township in 1838, and went to California in 1850, where he died in 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have had children born to them as follows: Clarence M., Frederick L., Frank E., George F., Rosa L., and Sarah B., and they have a bound daughter, Anna E. Ehbers, who has lived with them since 1887. Frederick L. married a daughter of Schuyler Palmer; Clarence M. married Jessie Herbert; George F. married Annis Elliott. Frederick L. lives in Monmouth, Clarence M. near that city, and George F. and Sarah B. in Omaha, Neb.

HARKRADER, DAVID M.; Publisher; Spring Grove Township, Warren County (post-office, Alexis); comes of an old German family, which, for generations, has been honorably represented in Virginia. He is a descendant in direct line from John Harkrader, who was his great-grandfather, and who came from the Fatherland to America. John Harkrader, son of the first John, was born in Wytheville, Va., and married Christina Lock, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Samuel Harkrader, their son, father of David M., was born at Wytheville, Va., in 1806, and died in 1881. He married, near Xenia, Ohio, Rebecca Brown, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Renshaw) Brown, Virginians, who was born in 1814 and died in

1884. Mr. Harkrader's great-grandfather was captain of a Virginia company in the war of the revolution, and was at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. His son, John Harkrader, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, hauled supplies for the United States army with his own team during the war of 1812. Samuel Harkrader, Mr. Harkrader's father, was an educated man, who taught school in the intervals of farming, and was long a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was also a member. He came to Hancock County, Ill., in 1852, and late in life removed to Brookfield, Mo., where he died. His wife died at Macon, in the same State. Their son, David M., was born near Shaker Village, Warren County, Ohio, September 28, 1832, and gained a good common school education. May 24, 1861, he enlisted at Quincy, Ill., in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, with which he served until July 8, 1865, when he was mustered out. At Bentonville, N. C., where he displayed conspicuous bravery, March 22, 1865, he received a serious wound. After the war he attempted to establish himself as a blacksmith, but was unable to handle iron and heavy hammers and, going to Pike County, Ill., he began the publication of the Milton Beacon, a newspaper now known as the Pike County Times. In 1881 and 1882 he published the Astoria Argus. In 1884 he came to Alexis and issued the Alexis Argus, in connection with which he publishes the Viola Enterprise. He is the inventor of a three-horse plow evener, which was patented January 10, 1882, and of a three-horse wagon tongue, which was patented September 19, 1882, which have attracted wide attention among plow and wagon men. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Democrat. He married, at Paducah, Ky., April 12, 1864, Sarah A. Burns, born in Williamson County, Ill., October 25, 1843, a daughter of John and Martha J. (Harpod) Burns. Her father, who is of the same Scotch family which produced Robert Burns, the poet, was born in Tennessee, and removed to Williamson County, Ill., where he died when Mrs. Harkrader was a child. His widow, aged about eighty years, is living in Kentucky. To David M. and Sarah A. (Burns) Harkrader have been born children as follows: Everett S., Charles S., Oliver D., William H., George A., Grace, Nellie and Gretta. Everett S., manager of the Viola Enterprise, married Lula Brown, and they have

daughters named Hazel and Phyllis. Charles S. publishes the Alpha Advance, at Alpha, Ill. Grace married William McFarlin, a farmer, and has five children. Charles S. married Alice Johnson and has two children. Oliver D. married Myrtle David and has two children. Gretta married L. T. Graham, assistant cashier of the Alexis bank. Nellie teaches music and art in the high school at Aledo. Mr. Harkrader's sons are all printers except Oliver D., who is now engaged in the pottery business at London Mills, Fulton County, Ill.

MCCUTCHAN, JAMES F., M. D.; physician and surgeon; Alexis; is of Scotch-Irish blood and traces his lineage to the ancient Scotch family of McCutchan. Samuel McCutchan, a native of Ireland, married Elizabeth Fulton, a Scotch-Irish woman. They emigrated to the United States, and their son, William McCutchan, Doctor McCutchan's grandfather, was born in Virginia in 1758 and died in 1848. He married Jane Finley, who was born in 1768 and died June 18, 1852. Their son, Robert McCutchan, was born near Staunton, Va., in 1797 and died in 1884. He married Mary G. Finley, who was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1807, and died in 1854. Miss Finley was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Glasgow) Finley, the former born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, while the last mentioned died in Adams County, Ohio. James F. McCutchan, son of Robert and Mary G. (Finley) McCutchan, was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 9, 1833, Robert McCutchan emigrated to that county from Virginia in 1825, and in 1848 to Parke County, Ind., and thence to McDonough County, Ill., in 1853. A year later he removed to Mercer County, where for many years he was a surveyor. His sons, Robert Nathaniel, John Andrew and James F., fought for the Union in the civil war. Robert Nathaniel was killed at Chickamauga, and John Andrew at Resaca, and the bodies of both were lost. James F. McCutchan enlisted May, 1861, in Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and, in the fall of 1863, was made Captain of Company D, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865, and perhaps his most vivid recollections of the war are of the terrible fight at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. Doctor McCutchan's early life was spent

as a farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he entered college at Washington, Iowa, where he was graduated May, 1861. In 1865-66 he read medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor Webster at Monmouth, and he received the degree of M. D. at the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in the spring of 1868. From that time until 1871 he practiced his profession at Norwood, Mercer County; in 1871-72 at Alexis; 1872-90 at Norwood; and since the last date he has enjoyed a successful practice at Alexis, riding extensively throughout Warren and Mercer Counties. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, is a Republican, and a comrade of Alexis Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He married in Mercer County, August 24, 1865, M. J. Salina Graham, who was born in Washington County, Penn., November 22, 1843, a daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Ann (McDowell) Graham, who came of two old Scotch families. Mr. Graham, who was born in Washington County, Penn., and a successful farmer, settled in Ohio Grove Township, Mercer County, in 1856. He died in 1902; his wife still lives there. Mrs. McCutchan has borne her husband five children: Mary Edna and Sarah Edith, born November 13, 1866; A. Joseanna, December 14, 1870; Alma G., June 12, 1876; Clara G., April 2, 1881. Edith died June 27, 1883.

McKNIGHT, DAVID S.; retired hardware merchant; Alexis, Spring Grove Township; born in Crawford County, Penn., June 26, 1835, in his busy and useful life has exemplified those traits of character which are known factors in the careers of successful men. His parents were James and Lucinda (Adams) McKnight, the former a native of Crawford County, Penn., the latter a native of Virginia. In 1866 James McKnight came to Illinois and bought a farm north of Monmouth, where he and his wife lived out their days. David S. McKnight was engaged in farming in Spring Grove Township from 1860 to 1863. He was married, December 23, 1862, at Galesburg, Ill., to Emma McLaughlin, and after that event removed to Ford County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to Piper City, where he became a general merchant. In 1871 he engaged in the hardware trade at Alexis, and was thus employed for twenty-three years, until he retired from active business on account of poor health. Some four

years after his retirement his sons bought the business which he had established and which they have since conducted successfully. Mrs. McKnight was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of Joseph and Alice McLaughlin, the former of Scotch, the latter of Welsh parentage, both born in the United States, and both of whom died when their daughter was yet young. Mrs. McKnight has borne her husband six children, named as follows: William A., Maggie A., Thomas Harvey, Elizabeth P., Clyde, and one who died in infancy. Maggie A. is deceased. William A., who is postmaster, undertaker and stationery merchant at Alexis, is interested with his brother, T. H., in the hardware business. Thomas Harvey married Maggie Moore, and they have a son named Dean McKnight. Mr. McKnight is a self-made man, who was educated in the public schools and whose course has been marked by industry, integrity and perseverance. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and, in politics, is a Republican.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM GRANT; banker; Alexis, Warren County; is a son of Joseph and Belle (Green) Stevenson. His father was born in Adams County, Ohio, and his mother in Pennsylvania. Until his retirement from active life, his father was a farmer, and he is now the owner of land in Missouri. He and his wife are living at Monmouth, and are members of the United Presbyterian Church of that city. William G. Stevenson was born at Monmouth, October 27, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and at Monmouth College. After the completion of his studies he was, for three years, in the employ of the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth, and on October 18, 1887, he came to Alexis and established the Bank of Alexis, of which he has been cashier ever since. He is a Republican and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. For six years he served as a member of Company H, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guard. Mr. Stevenson married, September 22, 1887, to Ella Kobler, who was born at Monmouth in 1865, a daughter of G. J. Kobler, senior member of the firm of Kobler & Sons, and Anna (Stein) Kobler. Mr. and Mrs. Kobler are natives of Germany, were brought to America in their childhood by their parents, and were married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have children named Ricka L., Anna Belle and Joseph Kobler Stevenson.

CHAPTER LI.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

(Township 12 North, Range 3 West).

On the first division of the county into townships after the election in November of 1849, the committee appointed by the County Court gave this township the name of Martinsville, in honor of the Martins, who were among its first settlers. This election having been found to be invalid, another election was held and township organization was legally authorized in November, 1853. The new commission appointed to name the townships called this one Union, but when the Board of Supervisors met it was found that there already was a township in the state with that name, so this one was changed to Sumner. Sumner township is in the northwest corner of the county. It is well watered by Middle Henderson and Cedar creeks, with their tributaries, and along the streams there is considerable of fine timber. The land is generally undulating, but quite broken in the southeast and southwest, along the Cedar. The soil is rich, and farming is both easy and remunerative. There is much wealth among the farmers and most of them have fine farm houses and surroundings. The Iowa Central Railroad enters the township at the northwest corner, runs almost due south a couple of miles, then crosses in a southeasterly direction, passing out into Hale Township from Section 35. There are two stations, Little York and Eleanor.

The township was organized at an election held at Little York April 4, 1854. Thomas Graham was moderator and George Black clerk of the meeting, and the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, J. P. McGaw; assessor, John E. McCrery; collector, Thomas Graham; highway commissioners, John Porter, John Martin, John Nealy; justices of the peace, A. A. Allen, T. J. Caldwell; constables, George Gibson, Hugh Brownlee; overseers of roads, William Preston, Samuel Graham. The vote for town clerk was a tie, and the justices of the peace selected Thomas Brownlee to take the place. The present officers are: Supervisor, John C. Gabby; town clerk, H. F. Armstrong; assessor, D. R. Acheson; collector, J. C. McCrery; highway commissioners, William Bond,

I. L. Munson, J. W. Brownlee; Justice of the Peace, W. H. Brown; constable, William R. Walters. Those who have held the office of supervisor in the township to the present time are: John P. McGaw, 1854; John Porter, 1855; Frank Brownlee, 1856-57; H. C. Maley, 1858-60; John Atchison, 1861-64; H. C. Maley, 1865-67; A. H. Rockwell, 1868-69; R. C. Stewart, 1870-71; R. W. Porter, 1872-77; Thomas Brownlee, 1878; R. W. Porter, 1879-81; J. J. Ivey, 1882-83; J. E. Paine, 1884-89; N. C. Ranney, 1890-93; J. E. Paine, 1894-95; N. C. Ranney, 1896-99; John C. Gabby, 1900-03.

Sumner Township was one of the earliest portions of the county to be settled. Among the first comers were the Ritcheys, from Jefferson County, Indiana. There were several families of them and they settled in the southern part of this township and the northern part of Hale in 1828. Adam, Sr., settled on the north half of Section 35 in Sumner, near the present site of Rockwell's mill, building a blockhouse on the hill. In 1830 he sold the northeast quarter of the section to Lovett P. Rockwell, and continued to reside on the northwest quarter until his death, which occurred November 28, 1832. His will was the first filed for probate in the county. Otha W. Craig came to the township about the same time as the Ritcheys, taking his residence northwest of Little York on Sections 19 and 20. He died at Oquawka. Lovett P. Rockwell and Jonathan Buffum came from Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1830. Rockwell bought part of Adam Ritchey's place in July of that year, afterwards selling a half interest to Buffum. Together they built a small saw-mill on Cedar creek, the first in the county. The next spring they went back east for their families, returning in the fall and building another blockhouse and stockade or fort. In 1832 they rented their saw-mill to Chester Potter, also of Ashtabula County, who put in a set of burrs for grinding wheat and corn. He made the burrs himself out of "niggerheads," which abounded on the prairies. Mr. Potter remained but one year, removing in 1833 to Kelly township, where he set up a mill of his own on Henderson Creek. The familiar Rockwell mill was erected in 1836 or 1837. Hugh Martin, Sr., with his wife and seven children, came in the fall of 1832 from Fulton County, settling on Section 28. They were originally from Muskingum County, Ohio. The second son of Mr. Martin, William, came a

short time before the rest of the family to prepare the home for them. He was killed by the Indians August 9, of that year. Many of Mr. Martin's descendants still remain in the neighborhood. About the same time the Martins came, George Gibson came from Greene County, Ohio. He lived on Section 27. William I. Nevius came from Greene County, Ohio, in 1832 also, but only stayed a short time, removing in a couple of years or so over into Mercer County. David Moler settled about the same time near the west line of the township, moving later to the northern part. He was from Gallia County, Ohio. Also the same year came William McCoy, settling where Little York now stands, and furnishing part of the townsite of that village. His son Joseph still lives in Little York. About the same time William and Thomas Maley, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., settled in the same neighborhood. Their descendants are numerous, and many of them are citizens of the township. Other settlers of about the same date were James and John P. Giles, from Ohio, the former settling a little east of the center of the township, and his brother west of Little York. James Moffit came in the spring of 1832 from Lafayette, Indiana, locating on the northwest quarter of Section 19, on the township line west of Little York. His wife was a sister of David Moler, previously mentioned. Mr. Moffit died suddenly in June following, and his widow two years later married John C. Osborn, who had come to Monmouth in 1832, and after his marriage made his home on the Moffit place, remaining there until his death in 1874. Rev. John Wallace, father of Thomas B. Wallace, of Little York, came as missionary of the Associate Reformed Church in 1833, and Charles Baldwin in 1834. Another of the early settlers was Anthony Cannon, who lived on the northwest quarter of Section 15. Benjamin and Ebenezer Scull came from New Jersey in 1835, settling southwest of Little York. In 1835 also came the Brownlees, Hamilton and David, settling on Section 16. Hamilton Brownlee was the father of French, Nathaniel and David, Jr., and David the father of Stephenson, Thomas and John. John Brownlee alone survives of the eight. Another David Brownlee settled on Section 10. He was known as "Scotch Davy" and also had a son David S., now living at Alexis, and quite aged; and a daughter who married Rev. William Bruce. Another pioneer of 1835

was George S. Moore, father of John G. and H. R. Moore, who came from Ohio and settled on Section 11. He was a native of Henry County, Ky. Other early settlers were J. W. Caldwell, son of John Caldwell, who had previously located in Hale, and the Conner family, who settled in the northwest quarter of Section 2, and James Barton, who located on the southeast quarter of Section 16. David H. McCrery came from the Abbeyville district, South Carolina, in March, 1836, settling on Section 11. He was the father of Archibald, Joseph, David and John C., all of whom came here with him, and of one daughter, Margaret, later Mrs. James Patterson. He was also the grandfather of D. H. McCrery, of oMnmouth. The same year, 1836, came J. F. Arthurs, a North Carolinian by birth, and settled on Section 15, remaining there until his death. Joseph W., James C. and John C. Arthurs are his sons. Charles H. Paine came also in 1836 from Painesville, Ohio, locating on Section 27. He was the father of John E. Paine and Mrs. C. M. Rodgers. J. F. Pollock, a native of Nova Scotia, came the next year, 1837, and was the first postmaster at Little York.

The first death in the township was that of James Moffit on July 18, 1832. His home was near where Little York now stands. His cattle having strayed away on the prairie, he got upon a fence around a small garden spot to see if he could see them. Tripping in some way, he fell, dislocating his neck and dying soon afterwards. His widow married John C. Osborn. They moved to Oregon, and only escaped being victims of the Whitman massacre by concealing themselves under the floor of their house. The next death was also a violent one, that of William Martin, who was killed by the Indians on August 9 of the same year. The story of this crime and the efforts to find and punish the perpetrators, is told fully elsewhere in this history.

The first school in the township was taught at Denny by Miss Betsy Hopper in 1834, and the first at Little York in 1837 by Peter Terpening, one of the early residents of Kelly township. The latest report of the county superintendent shows that there are six school districts in the township, with six frame school houses, one of them furnace heated. The school at Little York is a graded school. There are three male teachers who are paid wages ranging from \$55 to \$60, and four female teachers,

paid from \$30 to \$40. The township has 146 males of school age, of whom 110 are enrolled in the schools, and 133 females of school age, of whom 101 are enrolled. There are three school libraries, containing 281 books worth \$275; the tax levy for schools is \$3,850; the value of school property, \$6,650, and the value of school apparatus, \$700.

The assessment roll for 1901 shows that at that time there were 1,069 horses, 2,487 cattle, 38 mules and asses, 729 sheep and 3,264 hogs. The total valuation of personal property was \$358,475, and the assessed valuation was \$72,035. The assessed valuation of lands was \$228,990 and of lots \$17,845.

The population of the township in 1900 was 1,029, including the 334 in Little York village. The population in 1890 was 891.

CEDAR CREEK UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a meeting held at the home of W. R. Jameson on South Henderson in what is now Henderson county, March 25, 1834, a number of pioneers who had been connected with the Associate Reformed church in the east prepared a petition to the Indiana Presbytery of that denomination asking for the appointment of a missionary in this county. In answer to this request Rev. Jeremiah Morrow, a licentiate, came and preached a few Sabbaths, using Mr. Jameson's log barn for preaching services in the Jameson settlement, and a log cabin on the farm of John Ritchie on the line between Sumner and Hale townships for services for the people in that neighborhood. These were the first Associate Reformed Church services in the county. Early in the spring of 1835 another licentiate, Mr. Turner by name, preached for a few Sabbaths, and after him came Dr. Alexander Blaikie and Dr. Hugh Parks, both then young men. July 4, 1835, while millions were exulting on the fifty-ninth anniversary of the nation's birthday, these two ministers were organizing the "Associated Reformed Church of Warren and Mercer Counties," as it was then called. The congregation was also known as Sharon church. At a preliminary meeting three elders had been chosen for the congregation, W. R. Jameson, John Giles and John Ritchie, but Mr. Ritchie and five other of the prospective members died of cholera a few days be-

fore the day for organizing. Fifty-nine persons, coming from the Jameson settlement, the Little York neighborhood, and Mercer county, were received into membership on the day of organization. In the fall of 1835 Rev. John Wallace was appointed missionary and preached for the people until the year 1838.

In the year 1836, or early in 1837, the congregation divided, forming the South Henderson and Cedar Creek congregations. The charter members of the Cedar Creek church were eighteen in number, and comprised the following: John Giles, James Giles, John P. Giles, Hugh Martin, Prudence Giles, Susannah Giles, Nancy Giles, Margaret Giles, Mary L. Giles, Susan Giles, Jane Giles, John Williamson, James Campbell, Mary Findley, Nancy Robinson, James Findley, George Jay, Mary A. Jay.

Rev. James C. Porter was the first settled pastor of the Cedar Creek congregation, coming in 1840 and being installed the year following. He remained in charge for nearly twenty-three years until his death in 1863. Rev. John A. Reynolds was pastor from 1863 to 1872; Rev. J. M. Acheson, from 1872 to 1884; Rev. J. A. Gehrett, from 1884 to 1885, and Rev. William Donaldson from April, 1886, to the present time.

The first house of worship of this people was the log cabin on the farm of John Ritchie previously mentioned. After his death, in settling up his estate, the building was sold to Alex. Williams. The second church was much like the first, but with floor and windows, which had been lacking in the first. It stood near the north end of the cemetery on the line between Sections 21 and 22. It was soon found to be too small and an extensive addition to it was built. The third building took the place of the second, and was at that day considered one of the finest church buildings in the county. It was a frame structure, 40 by 50 feet in size, and stood just north of the cemetery. The present building stands on the southeast corner of Section 15, about three miles northeast of Little York and a mile east of the previous buildings. It was erected in 1866 at a cost of about \$4,000, but was remodeled in 1897 into a modern and handsome place of worship. The congregation also owns a parsonage, about a mile from the church.

Cedar Creek became a United Presbyterian church on the union of the Associate Reformed and the Associate (Seceder) denominations,

forming the United Presbyterian denomination, in 1858. It has given to the ministry of that church Rev. John H. Brown, D. D., Rev. Daniel Harris, Rev. John F. Graham, Rev. A. M. Nichol, Rev. Nelson Mitchell, Rev. L. N. Lafferty, Rev. G. I. Findley, Rev. E. E. Douglass, Rev. James McConnell, and Rev. Guy J. McCracken. The present membership of the congregation is 100.

LITTLE YORK.

Little York was the twelfth town platted in Warren County. It was surveyed by County Surveyor William C. Butler August 25, 1836, the site being in the southeast corner of Section 20 and the southwest corner of Section 21, on land owned by William McCoy, Matthew D. Ritchey, and McCallon & Hogue. The town originally consisted of eight blocks, with Main street running east and west, and Walnut, Broadway and Cedar streets running north and south. Five additions have been laid out since. Little York is on the line of the Iowa Central Railway, and Cedar creek flows from east to west just north of the village.

An effort was made to incorporate the village of Little York in 1893, the county court ordering an election February 6 to vote on the matter on petition of thirty-four voters within the boundaries of the proposed town. The proposition was defeated, thirty-two votes being cast for incorporation, and forty-five against it. Another vote on the proposition, taken May 11, 1894, resulted in a majority for incorporation, and a special election to choose six trustees was ordered by County Judge Norcross for June 12 of the same year. Seventy-four ballots were cast at this election, and the trustees elected were Frank Barrows, George Schuchman, Dr. A. R. Graham, H. R. Moore, H. L. Martin and B. S. Dodson. H. R. Moore was the first village president, serving from the incorporation of the village until the spring of 1897. C. H. Stewart was president from 1897 to 1900, and W. H. Brown from 1900 to 1902. The clerks have been: D. R. Morris, P. H. Shugart, C. A. Goff, and W. L. Vail. The officers elected in April, 1902, are: President, W. H. Brown; trustees, J. S. Pollock, John Rowe, T. E. Walters, W. H. Speck, A. M. Nelson, D. A. Copeland; clerk, E. C. Pollock; treasurer, H. R. Moore; police magistrate, H. E. Shugart.

James Kendall opened the first store in the township in 1833, in the blockhouse not far

from the present site of the village. He died the next year, and his widow moved the goods to a building on the site of the village and continued in the trade. Later she sold to Arthur McFarland, and he to J. F. Pollock, who became postmaster on the establishment of the post-office at Little York in 1838. Mr. Pollock held the office well on to twenty years, then moved to Oregon. The postmasters who have followed him are William Munsey, Robert Drake, Dr. Gibson, Isaac Hopper, Mr. Williver, William Munsey again, Milton Munsey, Ed Henry, M. M. Palmer, C. H. Stewart, and the present postmaster, James G. Gabby.

A disastrous fire occurred at Little York on the morning of July 23, 1889. It started in Stewart & Reynolds' drug store, and the largest part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, with a loss of about \$25,000. May 22, 1896, fire started in the grocery store of Goff Bros., and caused the destruction of two or three buildings and a loss of \$6,000. March 28, 1897, another fire took a row of five buildings on the east side of South Main street, commencing in W. J. Laird's meat market. The loss was estimated at \$13,600.

The First National Bank of Little York was organized first as a private bank in July, 1890, with W. S. Weir as president, R. M. Stevenson vice-president, and S. L. Thomson cashier. The change to a national bank was made January 2, 1902. The present officers are: R. M. Stevenson, president; W. B. Weir, vice-president; S. L. Thomson, cashier; J. C. Wallace, assistant cashier; R. M. Stevenson, W. G. Stevenson, W. B. Weir, N. C. Ranney and S. L. Thomson, directors. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the deposits about \$80,000.

The only newspaper in the village, *The Little York Ensign*, was started by R. S. Hook in 1885. It has had a varied experience, with a dozen or more publishers in the short period of its history. Those after Mr. Hook were: N. J. McCormick, Harkraker & Son, McCoy & Dains, W. A. Bryans, W. F. Porter, Lee McDill, Will Vallandigham, J. A. Bryans, H. F. Purcell and the present proprietor, O. H. Akin.

CHURCHES.

The Little York United Presbyterian church was organized April 19, 1863, by Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Monmouth, under appointment of the Presbytery of Monmouth, though the

church now belongs to the Presbytery of Rock Island. At the formation there were forty-one members, all of them coming from the Cedar Creek and Henderson congregations. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. McMillan, who was ordained and installed October 4, 1864, and labored in the congregation for six years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. T. Campbell, who was ordained and installed June 13, 1871, and remained four years. Other pastors have been: Rev. David Anderson, G. W. Hamilton, J. H. Clark, W. P. White, H. J. Bell, W. R. Cox and W. A. K. Campbell. Rev. J. A. Shannon is now supplying the congregation under appointment of the Presbytery. The congregation has a modern house of worship, remodeled in 1899 at a cost of \$2,500. The present membership is 125.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Little York was organized in 1890, among the charter members being Mrs. Bell Applegate, Mrs. Nan Schuchman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walker, Miss Lucy Walker, Mrs. Lou Hays, Mary and Allie Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kitzmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Trostle, and Miss Grace Fink. The year after organization a neat little church building was erected and dedicated, August 16, 1891, by Rev. A. P. Beal, assisted by President Evans, of Hedding College. The different pastors of the church have been: Revs. A. P. Beal, Thos. Ballew, G. W. Perego, Charles F. Crane, McCormick, and Brink. The present membership of the church is thirty-five.

W. C. T. U.

The Little York Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized May 21, 1902, by Miss Carrie C. Brehm, the state president, and Miss Margaret L. Wiley, district president. The organization started with thirty members and the following officers: President, Mrs. D. R. Acheson; Vice-presidents, Mrs. John Rowe, Mrs. J. G. Gabby; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Campbell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Thomson; Treasurer, Mrs. John McCoy.

SECRET ORDERS.

York Lodge No. 153, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 9, 1884, by some thirty members of the order from Monmouth and other neighboring towns. The lodge began with five charter members and four initiates. They were all on the list of first officers, and were: William Fil-

ler, Noble Grand; John W. Rowe, Vice Grand; A. E. Birdsall, T.; C. R. Copeland, C.; George Adcock, R. S. V. C.; F. W. Porter, S.; Casper Galloway, W.; Charles Cannon, R. S. N. G.; T. D. Gordon, G. The present membership of the lodge is forty-two, and the officers are: W. R. Walters, N. G.; J. R. Garwood, R. S.; J. W. Friel, L. S.; W. F. Brownlee, V. G.; T. J. Flatley, R. S.; R. L. Bryans, L. S.; J. A. Bryans, Secretary; A. F. Fawley, Per. Secretary; J. W. Friel, Treasurer.

Home Tribune No. 73, of the Fraternal Tribunes, was organized September 15, 1899, with 63 members. Ralph Laird was Past Chief Tribune; Henry T. Vaill, Chief Tribune; Clara E. Ranney, Vice Tribune; Charles L. Searl, Secretary; and James L. Searl, Treasurer. The present membership is 26, and Ralph Laird is Past Chief Tribune; Wm. L. Applegate, Chief Tribune; Horace Parsons, Vice Tribune; H. T. Vaill, Secretary; and Ralph Laird, Treasurer.

The Little York Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized April 19, 1893, with twenty members, and the following officers: Dr. A. R. Graham, Venerable Consul; William Lang, Worthy Adviser; George E. Barr, Clerk; George M. Bay, Escort; W. L. Applegate, Banker. The present membership is sixty-eight, and the officers are: W. H. Brown, V. C.; George Barr, Worthy Adviser; George M. Bay, Clerk; W. L. Vail, Banker; T. B. Piper, Escort.

The Ideal Union was organized November 6, 1901, with twenty-two members. The first officers were: Charles Frantz, Past Director; John Mackey, Director; Ralph Streeter, Vice Director; W. M. Vail, Secretary; E. H. McIntyre, Treasurer. The present membership of the society is eighteen, and the officers are: Frank Johnson, Past Director; Charles Frantz, Director; Ralph Streeter, Vice Director; W. M. Vail, Secretary; W. M. Streeter, Treasurer.

The Home Forum had a local organization, but it has now gone out of existence. It was instituted in 1895 or 1896.

DENNY.

The first postoffice in the township, and, with the exception of the one at Monmouth, the first in the county, was established in 1831 at the Rockwell & Ruffum mill, and was given the name of Cedar Creek Postoffice. Jonathan Buf-

fum was the first postmaster, but he was succeeded by L. P. Rockwell, when he disposed of his interest in the mill in 1832, and the latter held the position for twenty years. In 1851 the name of the office was changed to Denny, and it so remained until the establishment of the postoffice at Eleanor, only three-quarters of a mile away. There were at one time several stores at Denny, but now, were it not for the name that still attaches to the district school, the place would be only a memory. Miss Betsy Hopper taught school in the township here in 1834.

ELEANOR.

This is the latest town platted in Warren County. It is near to the site of old Denny, which was one of the earliest settlements in the county. Eleanor was laid out by County Surveyor J. Ed. Miller December 1, 1892, on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, on land owned by C. P. Avenell. It consists of three blocks and a tract of land not subdivided.

The postoffice was established at Eleanor in 1882, with W. H. Torbett as postmaster, the office being transferred from Denny. The postmasters since Mr. Torbett have been: J. W. Reynolds, W. M. Rodgers, W. H. Torbett (second term), and the present incumbent, R. J. Mitchell.

Even before the town of Eleanor was platted, the question of erecting a building in which religious services could be held was agitated. As early as 1886 a meeting was held in the Iowa Central depot, at which it was virtually decided to erect such a building, to be strictly undenominational, and open to any evangelical minister who might be secured to conduct services. Active work, however, was delayed until 1894, when the Eleanor Mission was organized with officers as follows: President, A. B. Yoho; Secretary, Robert L. Avenell; Treasurer, W. M. Rodgers; Trustees, W. H. McKinnon, J. F. Schweitzer, Thomas Clark. A neat little building was erected, 18x40 feet in size, with a tower, at a cost of near \$2,000, and dedicated January 6, 1895, by President J. B. McMichael, of Monmouth College, and President J. G. Evans, of Hedding College, Abingdon. A Sabbath school was organized, and carried on regularly, and preaching was held nearly every Sabbath.

The Mission was re-organized February 12, 1898, as the Eleanor United Presbyterian.

church, by a commission consisting of Rev. W. T. Campbell, D. D., and Elders James Nesbit and John A. Templeton, all of Monmouth. There were thirty-six charter members, and the ruling elders chosen were Thomas Clark, E. S. McClellan, R. L. Avenell, J. C. Schweitzer, W. H. McKinnon and W. H. Torbett. The pastors of the church have been Revs. F. W. Schmunk, William Brown, and the present pastor, J. E. Kerr. The membership is about 35.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALECOCK, JANE (DAVEY), Little York, Sumner Township, was born at Euston, Suffolk, England, November 22, 1823, a daughter of James and Charlotte (Ager) Davey. James Davey was born in Suffolk, England, and lived to be eighty-eight years old; Charlotte Ager was born at Lineville, Suffolk, and died at the age of thirty-five years. Jones and Elizabeth Davey were the parents of James Davey, and the grandparents, in the paternal line, of the subject of this sketch, and they were both natives of England, as were also Joseph and Rebecca (Baker) Ager, her grandparents in the maternal line. Mrs. Alecock came early in life to the United States from England, where for four years she had been a maid in the household of the Duke of Grafton. She was married in New York in 1856 to Louis Beeton, a native of England, and they came the same year to Boone County, Ill., where Mr. Beeton died in 1858. Mrs. Beeton was married at Chicago July 24, 1864, to Abijah Paynter, who became a farmer in Sumner Township and who is buried at Monmouth. Her marriage to James Alecock was celebrated in England, February 5, 1872. During her second widowhood, in company with her brother, she visited their old home in England, and there she met Mr. Alecock, who was in charge of the Light Guard Boating Club, with whom, in time, she returned to America, and he eventually purchased a farm in Sumner Township, which he operated successfully until his retirement, after which he lived on a ten-acre homestead until he died very suddenly of heart failure. Mrs. Alecock has three brothers and a sister, and one of her brothers and a sister remained in England. One of her brothers fought under the stars and stripes in the civil war, and received a wound in battle that

crippled him for life. He is a well-to-do farmer in Sumner Township. Her brother George was shipwrecked while returning from a visit to England, but finally reached the United States and came to Illinois, where, for forty years, he was section boss on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He met his death by being run over by a train, October 3, 1901, only a short time previous to the date on which he would have been retired on a pension. Her brother, who has remained in England, has devoted himself to the cultivation of flowers, and has long officiated as clerk of his parish of the church of England.

BROWNLEE, JOHN; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York, Sumner Township; is a son of David and Ann (Stephenson) Brownlee, and was born in Washington County, Penn., August 22, 1831. His parents were born there, his father in 1798, his mother in 1800, and his father died in Sumner Township in 1837 and his mother in 1850. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Brownlee, and Gen. James Stephenson, of Revolutionary fame, was his grandfather in the maternal line. After the Revolutionary War, General Stephenson was prominent in public life, and represented Washington County, Penn., in the House of Representatives. He died at 4 P. M., Thursday, December 21, 1815, and the Governor and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania attended his funeral in a body, and his fellow-representatives wore crape on their sleeves for thirty days. David Brownlee brought his family to Illinois in 1835 and settled in Sumner Township, where he bought a farm in Section 16, on which he lived until his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was very young. The early death of his father brought the younger Brownlee and his brothers much responsibility, which they accepted manfully. John Brownlee was educated in the common schools and has given his entire life to farming and stock-raising. A Prohibitionist in politics, he wields considerable influence. He is at this time the oldest native resident of his township, and remembers a time when there was but one or two houses within sight of his father's home. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, and is successful both as a farmer and stock-raiser. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brownlee married at Keithsburg, October

2, 1856, Miss Nancy A. Barr, daughter of John and Mary (Stephenson) Barr. Her parents were natives of Washington County, Penn., who located early in Ohio, where her father died, her mother surviving until June, 1855, when she died in Sumner Township. Mrs. Brownlee has borne her husband eleven children, named as follows: Edwin C., Orville C., Elmer C., John W., Fred H., Willis B., Maud, Robert L., Warren, Gertrude and Catharine. Edwin C., Elmer C. and Maud live at Omaha, Neb.; Willis B. at Sacramento, California; Orville C. at Cheyenne, Wyoming; Fred H. at Ogden, Utah; and Warren is obtaining a collegiate education. The remaining members of the family are natives of Sumner Township.

CLARK, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Little York, a well known citizen and prosperous agriculturist, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., December 10, 1846, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Jones) Clark, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of New York. Patrick Clark came with his family to Illinois in 1856 and settled on Section 7, Sumner Township, where he owned between three and four hundred acres of land. He acquired also a large farm in Henderson County, on which he died in March, 1866. His wife died when their son John was yet in childhood. They had six sons named as follows: James, John, Thomas, Francis, Edward and David. Thomas lives in Sumner Township, Francis in Mercer County, David in Colorado, and Edward is dead. James and John own seven hundred and seventy acres of good land in Sumner Township, all well improved and provided with good buildings and all appliances necessary to success in farming and stock-raising. James, who was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1850, was married in Sumner Township in 1873 to Martha Isabel Patterson, who was born at Little York, October 14, 1855, a daughter of John and Jane (Clement) Patterson. Mr. Patterson, who was a native of Pennsylvania, settled early at Little York, where he became well known as a hotel-keeper and farmer. He removed thence to Aledo, where he died. His wife died when Mrs. Clark was an infant. James and Martha Isabel (Patterson) Clark have a son named John Lewis Clark. The Clark brothers are widely known as cattle raisers, and are men of influence in the affairs of their township, where John has filled the office of Road Commissioner. Thomas

and Francis Clark were soldiers in the civil war and the latter was wounded at Fort Donelson.

GABBY, JOHN C.; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York, Sumner Township, is of that virile and progressive Scotch stock which has left its impress upon civilization and education generally throughout the country. His great-grandfather came from the "land of the thistle" to Maryland at an early date, locating in Washington County. Later he removed to Pennsylvania, and his son, Archibald Gabby, was born and passed his life on a farm near Chambersburg. Archibald Gabby married Agnes Brownlee, a native of Scotland, and their son, Archibald C. Gabby, was born near Chambersburg, Penn. The latter married Jane Giles, a native of Preble County, Ohio, whose grandfather, James Giles, was born in South Carolina. John C. Gabby, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Sumner Township, April 21, 1857, where his father, who was born November 3, 1816, died February 8, 1864, and where his mother passed away in 1875. Archibald C. Gabby settled in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1837 or 1838, and improved a farm there, which he eventually sold, removing to Sumner Township, Warren County, where he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in Section 10. Mr. Gabby was only seven years old when his father died, and his mother having died when he was eighteen, he was obliged at an early age to assume all the responsibilities of life. He has one brother and one sister. The former, James Gabby, is Postmaster at Little York, and the latter, Mrs. Amanda McConnell, lives near Dubuque, Iowa. He bought the interest of the other heirs in his father's estate, and is now the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land, well improved and well equipped for successful farming and stock-raising, and he deals extensively in cattle and hogs. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served his fellow-citizens long as school director, and is now filling the office of Supervisor of his township. He was married March 17, 1881, to Miss Mary Moore, of Sumner Township, who was born November 17, 1859, a daughter of John G. and Nancy J. (Donnell) Moore. Mrs. Gabby's father was born in Ohio, her mother in Westmoreland County, Penn., They came early in life to Sumner Township, where they were married February 3, 1858. Mr. Moore, who was long a farmer, is now in the

live-stock commission business in Chicago. Mrs. Moore, who was born April 16, 1837, died in that city, February 24, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Gabby, who have children named Louis G. and Maud S., are members of the United Presbyterian church.

GRAHAM, ALERI ROGERS, physician and surgeon, Little York, is a son of John Ryan and Mary T. (Rogers) Graham. John Ryan Graham was born at Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, January 31, 1817; Mary T. Rogers was born in Missouri, October 8, 1823. Mr. Graham came, a young man, to Hale Township, in 1836, and worked by the month for a farmer until his marriage. After that he gave most of his time to farming, but did considerable work as a cooper. He acquired a fine farm of 240 acres and is now living in well-earned retirement. During his active life he was prominent in township affairs, and served his fellow-citizens as Supervisor and in other important local offices. Dr. A. R. Graham was born in Hale Township, August 24, 1854, and, after graduating from Monmouth Academy, farmed until he was twenty-five years old, studying medicine in the meantime under a competent preceptor. Between 1879 and 1881 he pursued a medical course at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was duly graduated, February 22, 1881. He entered upon his profession at Cameron, Warren County, and, after two years of successful practice there, located at Little York, where he has risen to prominence, not only in his profession, but as a citizen, having been four times elected to the office of Village Trustee and served as a School Director and Health Officer. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and affiliated with Little York Lodge, No. 927, of the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Graham was married February 14, 1880, to Miss Emma Alecock, who has borne him two children named: John Frederick and Nellie May. Mrs. Graham was born at Euston, Suffolk, England, January 2, 1861, a daughter of George and Maria (Tuddham) Alecock. The family came to the United States in 1875 and settled in Sumner Township, where Mr. Alecock, who, in England, had been a carpenter and cabinet maker, became a farmer. Later Mr. and Mrs. Alecock removed to York County, Neb., where Mr. Alecock farmed until he died at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Alecock,

who was born in 1823, died in the fifty-first year of her age.

JEWELL, MERETT S., physician and surgeon, Little York, Sumner Township; descended from two old families of the State of New York, was born at Monmouth, Ill., October 14, 1873. His parents were Charles and Anna (Townson) Jewell. Charles Jewell, who was born in Lenox Township, Warren County, Ill., was a son of Jacob and Julia (Brooks) Jewell. Anna Townson was a daughter of Aaron and Frances (Schofield) Townson. Jacob Jewell, Doctor Jewell's grandfather in the paternal line, came west in 1834, and settled in Berwick, where he prospered as a farmer, and whence he removed, late in life, to Monmouth, where he died. Charles Jewell was reared to the life of a farmer and acquired a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in his native township of Lenox, where he died at the age of thirty-six years. His widow is living at Monmouth. Doctor Jewell obtained his English and classical education at Burlington Institute, Burlington, Iowa, and, after reading medicine, took the prescribed course in medicine at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky. After taking a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., he was for some time engaged in hospital work in that city. He began his career as a family physician at Olena, Henderson County, in 1898, remaining there about a year and a half. After that (1900) he located at Little York, where he entered upon a very successful practice and where he is now (1902) performing the duties of village health officer. He was married October 10, 1900, at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Minnie Blake, who was born at Iowa City, February 8, 1876, a daughter of Melville and Nancy (Graham) Blake. Mrs. Jewell's father, who is a lawyer and a member of the firm of Blake & Blake, of Burlington, is a son of Henry Blake, a Scotchman, who settled at Morning Sun, Iowa, and became a prosperous farmer there. Doctor Jewell is an accomplished, up-to-date physician and surgeon, who keeps abreast of the times and is regarded as one of the most progressive medical men in his part of the State.

MALEY, WASHINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Little York, Sumner Township, Warren County, Ill., is of Irish and Virginian ancestry and from forefathers in both lines of descent

has inherited those characteristics which make for creditable success in life. Fletcher Maley, his grandfather in the paternal line, was born in Ireland, and Thomas Maley, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, and died May 19, 1860. His grandfather in the maternal line was Benjamin Star, and Elizabeth Star, who became his mother, was born in Harrison County, Va., March, 1793, and died in 1860. Thomas Maley came to Illinois in September, 1834, and bought 178 acres of land in Section 30, Sumner Township, where he lived out his days. On that farm the subject of this sketch was born February 2, 1835, when there were in Little York but two or three houses. He has lived his entire life thus far in Sumner Township, where he has become prominent not only as a farmer and stockman, but in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican, and he has filled the office of School Director, the only one which he would accept, in which he has had much to do with advancing the status of the schools in his township. Mr. Maley married Mary Ann Fisher, January 19, 1860. Mrs. Maley is a native of Mercer County, Ill., and was born October 16, 1836, a daughter of John and Rachel (Sibart) Fisher. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Virginia, and they were married in Indiana, and in 1834 located in Mercer County, where Mr. Fisher bought land and became a prominent and successful farmer, and where they both died. Washington and Mary Ann (Fisher) Maley have three sons, John Thomas, Charles Elmer and Willard F. Maley. The latter married Minnie Dentor and lives in Henderson County, Ill. John T. and Charles E. are members of their parents' household. Mr. Maley owns 354 acres of good land, which is well improved and provided with ample buildings and all facilities for its successful cultivation. He has long given special attention to stock-raising and is, all in all, one of the prominent and successful men of his township.

MATSON, W. H.; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York, Sumner Township, Warren County, Ill.; is descended from two old and honored American families. George Matson, his grandfather, married Jane Barr, May 16, 1822. She died, and August 11, 1835, he married Dorcas Gabriel. George Matson's son, William St. Clair Matson, was born in Guernsey County, N. J., August 31, 1823, and died March 17, 1894. He married Myra L. Chandler, who was born

August 10, 1824, and died January 24, 1889. Miss Chandler was a daughter of Seth and Fannie Chandler, who were married February, 1806, and her marriage to Mr. Matson was celebrated May 13, 1847, in Muskingum County, Ohio, where W. H. Matson was born June 3, 1863. W. St. Clair Matson was a merchant tailor during a portion of the period of his residence in Ohio, though, from time to time, he devoted himself to speculation in different lines. He frequently bought car-loads of horses and took them East and sold them, buying with the proceeds stocks of merchant tailor's materials of wholesale dealers in Baltimore and New York. After a time he turned his attention to farming, but sold his farm in 1865 to remove to Sunbeam, Mercer County, Ill., where he lived until 1866, when he bought a farm in Sumner Township, which he managed successfully until about two years before his death, when he sold it in order to retire from active life. W. H. Matson remained with his father until he was about twenty-three years old, when he took up farming for himself. He owns two hundred acres in Section 20, Sumner Township, and is an extensive raiser of blooded cattle, giving special attention to Aberdeens and Polled Angus. September 20, 1887, Mr. Matson was married at Monmouth to Adell J. McIntire, who was born in Mercer County, Ill., August 25, 1864, a daughter of Moses and Matilda (Watts) McIntire. Moses McIntire, a native of Ireland, came to New York City about 1850 and for a time was employed there in a lead factory. Then, removing to Warren County, Ill., he bought a farm which he eventually sold to go to Mercer County, where he is an extensive farmer and stockman. Mrs. McIntire was born in Mifflin County, Penn., January 11, 1842. Mrs. Matson's grandfather in the paternal line was James McIntire, a millwright. Her grandmother's name was Sarah. His family is an old one in Ireland, and one of its representatives is the owner of a silk dress that is more than three hundred years old. W. H. and Adell J. (McIntire) Matson have children as follows: Ethel B., born December 24, 1889; Gladys Ruth, born December 22, 1891; Opal Valita, born June 29, 1894; Nira Grace, born August 21, 1897. Mr. Matson is a Democrat, and he and members of his family are communicants of the United Presbyterian church.

McBRIDE, HUGH WILSON, farmer and



H. W. McBride

stock dealer, Little York, Sumner Township, Warren County, Ill., is of Irish blood, his grandfather and father in the paternal line having both been born in Ireland. The former, William McBride, married Margery McNeal. Their son, Alexander McBride, came to the United States in 1837 and located in Ohio, where he married Sarah J. Wilson, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Nichol) Wilson, who were born in the same county. He farmed in Ohio until the beginning of the Civil War, during the entire period of which he did gallant service as a soldier for the preservation of the Union. After the war he returned to Ohio, but in a few years sold out his interests there and removed to Norwood, Mercer County, Ill., where he bought a farm on which he lived until 1899, when he retired from active life, removing to Monmouth, where he died May 9, 1902. The son, Hugh Wilson McBride, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 27, 1857, and was educated in the common schools. When he attained his majority he engaged in farming on his own account, and he is now the owner of about eighty acres of fine land, and is well known as a breeder of fancy cattle. As a farmer he gives his attention to general crops, and his shipments of cattle are quite extensive. As a Republican he wields considerable influence in local politics, has been a school director seventeen years and, for the past six years, has served ably in the office of Highway Commissioner. He was married December 15, 1879, at Monmouth, to Teresa Brownlee, who was born in Sumner Township, April, 1854, a daughter of French and Joanna Brownlee, who came to Sumner Township at an early day from Washington County, Penn., locating on a farm in Section 16, which Mr. Brownlee operated until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as First Sergeant until his death in the service. His widow is living in Little York. Mrs. McBride bore her husband a daughter whom they named Mabel L., and who died at the age of fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are active and helpful members of the United Presbyterian church.

NICOL, WILLIAM J.; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York; is a man of sterling character who has made a notable success as a far-

mer and who is the owner of 410 acres of as good land as is to be found in his vicinity. He is a grandson of John Nicol and a son of James Nicol. The latter married Susan Giles, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Giles. Their son, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born at Rock Island, Ill., September 18, 1847, and received his education in district schools. His father moved early from Preble County, Ohio, to Rock Island, Ill., and, after farming there for some time disposed of his property and came to Sumner Township, Warren County, in 1858, and bought a farm in Section 18, which he operated with considerable success until his death, which occurred March 4, 1861. His wife died in 1869. They had three sons, one of whom, Drenan Nicol, was drowned in the Mississippi River; another, David Nicol, was a member of Company B, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the civil war under Captain Turnbull, with whom and others he was surprised by guerrillas and killed. The remaining son, William J., has prospered as a farmer, and his property two miles northwest of Little York, is one of the best in the township. He was married February, 1882, at Oquawka, Ill., to Sarah Ann McCracken, who was born in Warren County, January 21, 1859, a daughter of Frederick and Mary Jane (Osborn) McCracken. The McCrackens came to Illinois from Indiana, and the Osborns were from Georgia. Mrs. Osborn remembers living in a blockhouse about 1832, when she saw a man named Martin shot by Indians. William J. and Sarah Ann (McCracken) Nicol are members of the United Presbyterian church. They have two sons, William Ira and George Leonard Nicol.

PAINE, JOHN EDWARD; farmer and stock-raiser; Eleanor, Sumner Township; comes of such sturdy New England lineage as has everywhere been a factor in our national progress and prosperity and in the intellectual and spiritual development of our people. In successive generations patriotism has been a predominating trait in the family character. General Edward Paine, Mr. Paine's grandfather, fought gallantly for American independence in the Revolutionary War. Charles H. Paine, Mr. Paine's father, did soldier's duty under the stars and stripes in the war of 1812, and Mr. Paine himself served three years as a soldier in the Union

army in the war of 1861-65. July 26, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served for a long time in the occupation of Fort Donelson and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. Charles H. Paine, who was born in the State of New York, married Parthenia Mason, a sister of the mother of Mrs. James A. Garfield. Miss Mason, who was born in Connecticut, was a daughter of Elijah and Lucretia (Green) Mason. Painesville, Ohio, received its name in honor of a member of Mr. Paine's family, and there he was born October 2, 1834. Two years later Charles H. Paine, his father, moved with his family from Painesville, Ohio, to Warren County, Ill., and the farm on which they settled, in Sumner Township, has been Mr. Paine's home ever since. May 17, 1860, Mr. Paine was married in Hale Township, Warren County, Ill., to Miss Ann E. Turnbull, who died April 13, 1896, after having borne her husband children as follows: Olive P., John M., Mary E., William T., Nancy M., Charles H., David (who is dead), Anna Belle, Frederick C. and Frank M. Mr. Paine is a Republican in politics, and he and members of his family are communicants of the United Presbyterian church of Henderson.

REYNOLDS, JAMES BLACKBURN; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York, Sumner Township; is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and comes of families long well known in North Carolina, where members of them have been prosperous farmers and business men and patriotic citizens. He was born at Sugartree Grove, Warren County, February 18, 1838, and was educated at Monmouth College. His parents were Thomas and Eleanor B. (McClahan) Reynolds, natives of Iredell County, North Carolina. His father was born October 15, 1782, and died June 12, 1869, and his mother, born March 10, 1803, died August 5, 1881. His grandfather in the paternal line was Hugh Reynolds. Thomas Reynolds came to Illinois with his brother John in 1836. His first land purchase was in Henderson County; thence he removed to Warren County and bought a farm in Section 24, Sumner Township. He was a man of high character and of much influence in local affairs. James Blackburn Reynolds began farming for himself as soon as he had completed his education, and he has prospered so well that he is now the owner of one of the finest 180-acre

farms in Warren County. He has long been identified with the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the offices of clerk and trustee. A Prohibitionist in politics as well as in principle and in practice, he is active in township affairs and has been elected school director and to other public offices. February 18, 1868, Mr. Reynolds was married in Sumner township to Miss Araminta McCrery, who was born there June 25, 1849, a daughter of John C. and Jane (Fosts) McCrery, natives of South Carolina. John C. McCrery, who for a time was Justice of the Peace, was born September 26, 1808, and died May 3, 1855; his wife was born September 9, 1809, and died September 17, 1896. David McCrery, father of John C. McCrery, brought his family to Illinois in 1835 and settled on Section 14 in Sumner Township, where he lived out his days. He was born June 17, 1777, and died February 8, 1862. James Blackburn and Araminta (McCrery) Reynolds have had six children as follows: Mabel, born January 22, 1869; Maud E., born January 1, 1874, died March 27, following; Jennie F., born May 30, 1875, died February 18, 1876; an infant, who died May 8, 1879; Pearl E. Grace, born January 11, 1881, died September 21, 1882; Bertha A., born June 19, 1885. Mabel married John F. McCrery, June 1, 1887, and lives near Greeley, Colo.

THOMSON, STEPHEN L.; Banker; Little York, Sumner Township, is a good representative of that small but conspicuous class of Canadians who have won distinguished success in "the States." Of Irish descent, he was born near London, Canada, June 24, 1858, a son of William A. and Martha (Lynn) Thomson. William A. and Martha (Lynn) Thomson. William A. Thomson was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1820, and died in 1898; Martha Lynn was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1825, and died in 1899. The parents of William A. Thomson were Andrew and Annie (Hemming) Thomson, and they were born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents. Miss Lynn was a daughter of William and Agnes (Lamont) Lynn, the former of Scotch-Irish, and the latter, of Scotch parentage. William A. Thomson came to America in 1834 and lived near London, Canada, until 1870, when he removed to Missouri, where he was a farmer until his retirement from active life. He and his good wife both died at Tarkio, in that State. Stephen L. Thomson gained a pri-

mary education in schools in Canada and was graduated from the high school at Rockport, Mo. After leaving school he farmed until he was twenty-four years old. In 1883 he entered the banking business at Tarkio, where he remained until 1890, since which time he has been a banker at Little York. Since coming to Illinois he has taken a responsible position as a citizen and, as a Republican, is influential in local politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Thomson was Miss Lillian Hanna and they were married in Sumner Township, September 26, 1895. She was born there December 12, 1862, a daughter of O. L. and Sarah (Curtis) Hanna.

WILEY, REUBEN W.; farmer and stock-raiser; Little York, Sumner Township; is a progressive, well-to-do citizen who is honored not alone for his upright character and just business methods, but for the innate patriotism which at the time of our Civil war impelled him to risk his life in defence of the Union. In the paternal line of descent Mr. Wiley comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather was of mixed Scotch and Irish blood and Ellen Wiley, his grandmother, was born of Irish parents. Thomas Wiley, his father, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., March 23, 1810, and died in 1887. His grandfather Wyckoff, in the maternal line, was of Dutch blood, and was a member of an old and honored New York family. Ephana Wyckoff, who married Thomas Wiley, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1809, and died in 1867. Reuben W. Wiley, born in Shelby County, Ohio, December 28, 1837, came with his father's family to Spring Grove Township, Warren County, Ill., in 1851. Thomas Wiley purchased a farm there which he eventually sold to remove to Lenox, Taylor County, Iowa, where he bought another farm which he managed successfully until his death. His wife died while the family yet lived in Warren County. Reuben W. Wiley was a member of his father's household until he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel McMurtry, with which he served about three years, participating in many hard-fought battles and in numerous smaller engagements, and receiving a Confederate bullet in his shoulder which he carries to this day. After the war he devoted himself to farming

with such success that he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Section 13, Sumner Township. He affiliates with the Democratic party and takes an active interest in township affairs, has been elected tax collector of Spring Grove Township and has also served as school director. He was married February 14, 1874, in Sumner Township, to Martha E. Reynolds, a native of Henderson County, born May 18, 1840. Mrs. Wiley is a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor B. (McClahan) Reynolds, from North Carolina, who, with John Reynolds, brother of Thomas, settled in Henderson County in 1836. After farming there for some time they removed to Sumner Township where Thomas Reynolds farmed in Section 24 until the end of his life. He was born October 15, 1782, and died June 12, 1869; his wife, born March 10, 1803, died March 5, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have had three children: Nettie May, who died in 1900, and Thomas W. and Myrtle E. Nettie May was the wife of George Seaton, and Myrtle E. is Mrs. James Clark. Mr. Wiley has many interesting recollections of early days in Warren County, and of scenes in the Civil war; but it is doubtful if any is impressed upon his mind more vividly than that of the historic charge at Resaca, where he received the wound of which mention has been made.

CHAPTER LII.

SWAN TOWNSHIP.

(Township No. 8 North, Range 2 West.)

Swan Township is in the southern tier of townships in Warren County, lying south of Roseville Township, and between Greenbush and Point Pleasant. The land is generally rolling, except in the northeastern part near the confluence of the Nigger and Swan creeks. There are some fine bodies of timber along these streams. It is a fine farming country, and the farmers are generally prosperous and independent. The St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway enters the township on the northeast quarter of Section 6, and passes nearly south to Swan Creek on Sections 19 and 20, thence east to Youngs-

town at the corner of Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, then southeast and out of the township and county at the southeast corner of Section 35. The stations mentioned, Swan Creek and Youngstown, are the only towns in the township, and neither one is incorporated.

The election for the organization of the township was held April 4, 1854, and resulted in the election of Absalom Vandever as Supervisor; A. B. Sisson, clerk; W. G. Bond, assessor and collector. The present officers are: D. A. Stice, Supervisor; H. B. Roberts, Clerk; J. A. Davis, Sr., Assessor; Pearly Acton, Collector; E. H. Soule, B. F. Watt and J. W. Coghill, Highway Commissioners; E. M. Babbitt, and M. B. Roberts, Justices of the Peace; Henry Sands and George Lofftus, Constables. Those who have held the office of Supervisor in this township are: Absalom Vandever, 1854-57; Hezekiah Simmons, 1858; Wm. G. Bond, 1859-62; A. Vandever, 1863-64; R. A. McKinley, 1865; A. Vandever, 1866-70; Jacob Miler, 1871-72; G. W. Beckner, 1873; A. Vandever, 1874; G. W. Beckner, 1875-77; J. P. Higgins, 1878-81; A. Vandever, 1882; A. A. Cornell, 1883-88; David A. Stice, 1889-92; Clarence A. Cayton, 1893-96; D. A. Stice, 1897-1903.

Probably the first settlers in Swan Township were Peter Scott, Daniel R. Perkins and Elijah Hanen. They came in 1832 and 1833, Mr. Scott locating on Section 18, and the others on Section 1, in the northeast corner of the township. Mr. Scott was the first postmaster in the township, the office being at the northeast corner of Section 18. He was commissioned in 1837, and continued in charge until his removal to Oregon, when he was succeeded by Joseph Ratekin. Mr. Scott was the father of Mrs. Asahel B. Sisson, who still resides in the township with her son-in-law, A. A. Cornell, at the age of about ninety-three years. Soon after them, if not earlier, came William Garret and James Sutton, who took homes along the west line of the township. Mrs. Lively Cayton, widow of Abel Cayton, came in 1834, with her five children, and one of them, Andrew J., still lives on the old place on Section 11. She was a native of Kentucky, but came here from Morgan County, Ill., where she had lived one year. Abijah Roberts, an Ohioan, came the same year, and located on Section 12. His wife was said to have been the first white child born in Morgan County, Ill., from which place they came here. Mr. Roberts died of the chol-

era in June, 1851. In the spring of 1835 Joseph Ratekin, a native of Kentucky, came from Morgan County and settled on Section 19, dying at the old home in 1867. His son Joseph S. still occupies the old place. The same year came James Tucker from Washington County, Penn., locating on Section 4. Some time later he removed to Roseville. He was a County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and also served as a member of the legislature for the term 1846-48. The year 1836 saw a number of new families in the township. Rev. Charles Vandever, with his wife and five children, John, William, Absalom, Cynthia and Maria, came and made their home on Section 2. He was a native of North Carolina, but had resided a while in Kentucky, and later in Sangamon County, Ill. He was a Baptist clergyman for over thirty years. His death occurred in 1854. James Kelsey came with the Vandeveres, his wife being a daughter of the minister. He was a native of Kentucky, but had resided a short time in Sangamon County. The same year came John Jared and family from Morgan County. He was a Virginian, but had resided in Kentucky before coming to Illinois. He settled on Section 5, and had a large family of children, some of whom still reside in the south part of the county. Thomas Adkison also came from Kentucky in 1836. In 1837 Joseph Sisson, a native of Rhode Island, came from New York state, with his family, locating on Section 20. His son, A. B., had come the previous year and located on Section 29. Richard Orr, William Talley and Reece Perkins came in about the same time, settling on Sections 1 and 18. Larnard Kidder, a native of Connecticut, and of Puritan ancestry, came from Ohio in 1837, and located on Section 28, a little south of the present site of Youngstown. He was the father of Almon Kidder, of Monmouth, and W. O., B. H. and Nathaniel Kidder, of Swan Township. Others of the early settlers were: Ezekiel Chambers, north of Youngstown on Section 22; Hezekiah Simmons, who came all the way from Massachusetts in a one-horse wagon in 1838, and settled on Section 28; John Byrd, who as early as 1836 lived on Section 27, and later sold to R. R. McKinley; Moses T. Hand, on Section 36; John Childs Perry, father of W. A. Perry, on the township line west of Swan Creek; E. M. Wellman, on Section 26; Mr. Mead on Section 35; and Mr. Curtley on Section 22.

The first school in the township is said to have been taught by a Mr. Hendricks, in the spring of 1833. It was held in a log cabin, with no floor, and only loop-holes for windows. Asahel B. Sisson taught the second school in a log school house on Section 17 in the winter of 1837-38. The latest report of the County Superintendent shows that there are now in the township nine school districts, each with a frame school house; three male teachers receiving wages ranging from \$35 to \$55; and six female teachers receiving from \$25 to \$35; 120 males of school age, of whom 90 are enrolled in the schools, and 118 females of school age, of whom 91 are enrolled. There are three school libraries, with 180 books, valued at \$100; the tax levy for schools is \$2,500; the value of school property is \$4,550, and the value of school apparatus is \$150.

The assessment rolls for 1901 show 833 horses, 1,778 cattle, 31 mules and asses, 685 sheep and 2,237 hogs in the township. The total value of personal property is \$256,425, and the assessed valuation is \$51,285. The assessed value of lands is \$243,675, and of lots \$5,400.

On May 22, 1873, the township was visited by a fierce tornado, which left ruin and desolation in its track. A number of buildings were demolished, and George Vandever was killed, and Mrs. Charles Perry so severely injured that she died a few days later, and several other persons received more or less severe injuries. Among those who lost property were William Huston, J. Worden, William Jared, John Booten, N. J. Reynolds, A. J. Cayton, William Jones, Absalom Vandever, Burrus Reed, A. Brinkmeyer, William Thomas, and others. The storm started in the northwest corner of the township and passed off east into Greenbush township, where it also did some damage. Its path was about eighty rods wide.

The population of Swan Township in 1900 was 1,003, a loss of fifteen from the census of 1890.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Youngstown is one mile south of the center of the township, at the corners of Sections 21, 22 and 27. The land was owned by W. O. Kidder and others, and the survey of the town was made by T. S. McClanahan, deputy county surveyor, September 1 and 2, 1870. The original town contained a public square and five blocks. McKinley's addition of three blocks was laid

out later on the southeast corner of Section 28, adjoining the southwest corner of the public square of the original plat.

H. V. Simmons opened the first store in Youngstown. The building was destroyed by fire several years ago. The first house in the village was built by Adam Futhey, who drifted in with the railroad. It was made of scrap pieces of lumber, and still stands in the rear of the residence of H. P. McQueen, near the town hall. There are now two general stores in the town, a blacksmithing shop, two churches, and a grain elevator.

The Youngstown Baptist church is an offshoot of the New Hope church which was established in 1836. The church was organized at the Sisson school house with nine charter members: Mary A. Worden, Albert Worden, B. F. Worden, Julia Worden, William Stice, Emeline Stice, Mrs. H. M. Soule, Carrie Soule, Mrs. G. M. Hammond. The society removed to Youngstown in 1862, and the first house of worship was built in 1874. It burned April 13, 1894, but was rebuilt the same year. The church has about twenty members, and is now without a pastor.

The Christian church of Youngstown was organized January 6, 1890, by Rev. W. H. Bybee, of Cuba, Ill., with thirty-seven charter members, as follows: C. S. Arnold, John Bowman, elders; Geo. L. Beckner, Nathan Kidder, deacons; R. O. Carlock, clerk; A. J. Cayton, treasurer; Lydia Beckner, Clara Booten, Addie White, Wm. McBride, Rose Lodwick, Sarah Baker, Elizabeth Hickman, Thomas Wilson, Ruby L. Cayton, Henry Beckner, Laura White, Minnie Beckner, Arvie Cayton, Matilda Shoop, Nellie Record, James White, Miranda Shores, Olive Higgins, C. H. Ballman, Susan Romine, Alice Morton, Susan Johnston, Anna Bowman, Victoria Jared, John W. Booten, Robinson Wilson, Elizabeth Smith, Mattie A. Kidder, M. T. Travis, Thomas Bair, Nancy K. Bair. The pastors of the church have been: W. H. Bybee, 1890; —. —. Ingram, 1891-92; Paul Castle, 1893; J. D. Dillard, 1894; Paul Castle, 1895; M. D. Sharpless, 1896; J. W. Knight, 1897-98; C. G. Blakeslee, 1899-1900; and George Chandler, the present pastor. The church has had a steady growth since its foundation. There have been several special meetings, including one by M. Jones, of Arrowsmith, with 62 additions, and one by Geo. Duval with 15 additions. The present membership is 117. The house of worship

was erected during the summer of 1894 at a cost of \$2,250, and dedicated on August 12 of that year.

Youngstown Lodge No. 813, I. O. O. F., was organized November 22, 1894, with C. A. Cayton, J. W. Bond, J. T. Westlake, H. V. Simmons, B. F. Watt, Thomas Wearmarth, P. B. Smalley, B. H. Ferris and T. B. Shawler as charter members. The first officers were: C. A. Cayton, Noble Grand; B. F. Watt, Vice Grand; J. W. Bond, Secretary; E. H. Soule, Financial Secretary; H. V. Simmons, Treasurer. The present number of members is thirty-one. The officers are J. G. Lee, Noble Grand; A. M. Shoop, Vice Grand; James Watt, Secretary; B. F. Watt, Treasurer.

Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 435, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 14, 1896, with eighteen charter members, as follows: Maggie A. Watt, Arminda C. Watt, Ollie Westlake, Belle Watt, Kate C. Bond, Tillie Shoop, Mary Howe, Rebekah Simmons, Mary Davis, Arvie Cayton, Fannie Johnson, James Watt, B. F. Watt, J. T. Westlake, Lewis Watt, E. H. Soule, and Wm. P. Watt. The officers were: Rebekah Simmons, Noble Grand; Arvie Cayton, Vice Grand; Fannie Johnson, Recording Secretary; Belle Watt, Financial Secretary; Mary Davis, Treasurer. The present membership is sixteen, and the officers are: Sena Watt, Noble Grand; Ettie Arnold, Vice Grand; Wm. P. Watt, Secretary; Maggie A. Watt, Treasurer.

SWAN CREEK.

Swan Creek is situated on the west side of Section 20 and the east side of Section 19. It was laid out April 16, 1871, by John A. Gordon and J. B. McCullough, on land owned by James Tucker, Joseph S. Ratekin and Geo. W. Worden. Seventeen blocks were platted and Ratekin's addition of two blocks was laid out later, on the north of the original plat. As soon as the railroad was completed in 1870, steps were taken to establish a station at Swan Creek, but the railroad company would not build a switch or erect the necessary buildings, because a station had already been established at Youngstown. Finally the promise was given that a station would be established if the residents would raise \$1,000, and this was done through the efforts of Mr. Worden, who had been carry-

ing on a store there opposite his residence for several years. Swan Creek now has a bank, four stores, two blacksmith shops, a hotel, a harness shop, a barber shop and a lumber yard.

The Swan Creek postoffice was established in 1837, on the northwest quarter of Section 18, about two miles northwest of the present village, with Peter Scott as postmaster. He was succeeded by Joseph Ratekin, who was followed by Jonathan Ratekin, and he by Geo. W. Worden, who kept the office a little west of where the village now is. The remaining postmasters, in their order, are: D. A. Burr, John Tucker, J. H. Lippy, M. B. Roberts, E. Bliss, D. R. Warren and J. H. Lippy, who is now in charge of the office.

The Methodist church of Swan Creek was organized in 1872, by Rev. C. B. Couch. The charter members were five in number, viz: A. A. Cornell, A. J. Sisson, Burrell Booth, Ann E. Philips, and May Sison. The present membership is about thirty, and the minister is Rev. Ira E. Moats, of Hedding College, Abingdon. The society has a neat little house of worship, erected in 1874 at a cost of about \$1,500.

The Universalist church was organized August 18, 1878; by Rev. T. H. Tabor, with the following charter members: H. V. Simmons, Rebecca A. Simmons, Mary A. Kidder, William Sprague, E. T. Bliss, Sarah Bliss, Hattie Bliss, Zoa Higgins, Dr. Bailey Ragan, G. W. Ewing, Mary F. Ewing, Jennie L. Worden, Ida B. Tucker and Maggie McKinley. The church dwindled down and was reorganized by Rev. J. B. Grundy February 9, 1895, with twenty-three members. The present membership is thirty-six. The society has no regular minister at present, and no preaching service or Sunday school is now held. A Young People's Christian Union was organized in 1895, of which Mrs. Carrie Roberts is president, and Mrs. Grace Perry secretary.

A union Sunday school has been maintained for a number of years, meeting regularly in the hall. Mrs. A. J. Ratekin is the present superintendent; Mrs. Allie Sands, assistant superintendent; Dale Ratekin, secretary; and Mrs. Grace Perry, treasurer. The average attendance of this school is about thirty-five.

Christian Science has about twenty-five followers in Swan Creek. They meet regularly at the residence of B. F. Jared. Mrs. Grace Perry is the leader.

The Swan Creek bank is a private institution

organized October 17, 1900. It has a capital of \$13,000. A. A. Cornell is president; D. A. Stice, vice president; and J. W. Lance, cashier. The bank occupies a convenient and well equipped brick building.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized September 13, 1879, by Mrs. Emma W. Kirkpatrick, of Monmouth, representing the Tenth District organization. There were thirty-three members. The first officers were President, Mrs. G. W. Stice; vice presidents, Mrs. J. J. Worden, Mrs. E. T. Bliss, Mrs. Mell Crab, and Mrs. E. G. Huguen; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Ratekin; treasurer, Mrs. Cornelia Booth. The present membership of the Union is eighteen, and the officers are: Mrs. M. B. Roberts, president; Mrs. Sarah Bliss, vice president; Mrs. Allie Sands, secretary; and Mrs. Effie Grimsley, treasurer.

Fraternity Lodge No. 203, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 19, 1885, with six charter members, viz: J. S. Ratekin, D. R. Warren, R. D. Bradley, S. C. Watt, Frank Jared and B. A. Griffith. Mr. Warren was Noble Grand, Mr. Jared Vice Grand, Mr. Bradley Secretary and Mr. Ratekin Treasurer. The present officers are: L. R. Stanley, N. G.; Claude Jared, V. G.; E. R. Bradley, Secretary; C. L. Grimsley, Treasurer. The membership is forty-eight.

Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 446, of Swan Creek, was instituted April 19, 1902. There were twenty-four members, and the officers elected at that time and still serving are: Beulah Birdsall, Noble Grand; Mrs. B. A. Griffith, Vice Grand; Lorena Simmons, Secretary; Mrs. Ella Jared, Treasurer; Eva Ratekin, Warden; Grace Birdsall, Conductor; Perl Acton, Outside Guard; Daniel Warren, Inside Guard; Mrs. M. B. Roberts, R. S. N. G.; Dr. B. A. Griffith, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. C. L. Grimsley, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. D. R. Warren, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Emma Acton, chaplain. The other charter members are Mary Simmons, A. L. Simmons, Jos. S. Ratekin, C. H. Jared, Mrs. Alma Beebe, C. L. Grimsley, Sarah A. Simpson, C. Birdsall, F. M. Aten, Harry H. Simmons, A. M. Roberts.

Camp No. 2818, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Swan Creek June 20, 1895, with eighteen members, and now has a membership of seventy-two. The first officers were: B. L. Birdsall, Venerable Consul; A. F. Roberts, Clerk; Ira Booth, Worthy Advisor; C. L. Grimsley, Banker. The present officers are: Carl Brown, Venerable Consul; H. B.

Roberts, Clerk; A. L. Simmons, Worthy Advisor; B. F. Jared, Banker.

D. J. Tucker Post No. 407, G. A. R., was organized February 9, 1884, with fourteen members. It has been disbanded for a number of years.

Gen. Post Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in March, 1887, with twenty members. J. W. Booton was captain, Samuel Watts and Wm. Cooper, lieutenants, and P. H. Lippy, sergeant. The camp does not now exist.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANDERSON, JOHN H., a wealthy and provident Swedish farmer of Swan Township, Warren County, whose industry and thrift have made him in every way prosperous and fore-handed, is a worthy representative of his countrymen in America, thoughtful and progressive, broad-minded and closely linked with the moral forces of the community. He was born in Sweden, October 20, 1850, a son of Anda and Gunhilda (Anderson) Anderson, both born in Sweden, where the father died. The mother died in Stanton, Iowa. John H. Anderson was educated in the schools of his native country, and remained at the home of his parents until manhood, coming to the United States in 1876. He entered this country by way of the city of New York, coming thence direct to Monmouth, Ill. After a time he bought a farm of 200 acres in Section 31, Swan Township, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and which attests his industry and good judgment. He is a member of the Methodist church; and a Republican in his political views. Mr. Anderson was married at Monmouth, October 25, 1883, to Charlotte Johnson. Of this marriage have been born the following children: Allful, Robert, George, Dale and Arthur—the last of whom died at the age of nine months. Mrs. Charlotte Anderson was born in Sweden in 1851. Her father, John Johnson, came to this country at an early date, and had his home in Swan Township, where he died. Her mother died in the home of Mr. Anderson, and was killed by being struck by the limb of a falling tree. Mr. Anderson has been School Director, and is Pathmaster of the town. He is highly thought of in the community. There is an adopted son in his family, Gus Peterson.

BECKNER, GEORGE L., whose ambitious spirit and successful career well entitle him to honorable mention in any book devoted to the career of those who have accomplished results in Warren County, and not simply planned and schemed, was born in McDonough County, Ill., February 25, 1865, a son of George W. and Deborah (VanKirk) Beckner. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, his father having been born in Bath County, in that State, in 1825, and died February 21, 1900. The latter was a son of A. L. and Elizabeth (Kinkaid) Beckner. The father of G. W. Beckner was born in Clements County, Ky., in 1805, and died in Missouri in 1854; the mother was born in Kentucky in 1806, and died in 1853. Deborah VanKirk, noted above, was the daughter of Matthias VanKirk, born in Kentucky in 1796, and died in 1846, and Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in 1802, and died in 1882. George W. Beckner came from Kentucky in 1851, and made his home in Youngstown, Warren County, where for a time he was employed at farm work by the month. At a later period he purchased a farm in Section 32, Swan Township, becoming a leading character in the town, where he served three years as Supervisor, fifteen years as Justice of the Peace, and the same period as Assessor. He was School Director eighteen years, and owned at the time of his death 240 acres of land. The mother is still living on the old homestead. George L. Beckner, whose name introduces this article, having acquired a good education at home and in Chicago, took up civil engineering, and was employed by the Rock Island Railway in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. On account of the death of his brother he resigned his position and came home to take charge of the farm, in the cultivation of which he is still engaged, in both general farming and stock-raising. For four years he was Justice of the Peace, and School Trustee for three years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Roseville, and the Odd Fellows at Youngstown; is also a member and elder of the Christian church at Youngstown. In his political proclivities he is a Democrat. Mr. Beckner was married in Clay County, Kan., September 12, 1888, to Minnie Hawes, a native of that county, born September 10, 1871, by whom he has had four children: George B.; Mary R.; Loren L.; and Samuel Miles. Mrs. Beckner is a daughter of Samuel M. and Mary (Pinkerton) Hawes, the fath-

er born in Tennessee, and the mother in Missouri. They removed to Kansas in 1866, where the father is still engaged in farming and stock-raising.

CORNELL, AUSTIN ALMY, retired farmer, of Swan Creek, Ill., where his long and useful career commands unstinted respect and esteem, was born in Berne Township, Albany County, N. Y., March 4, 1836, a son of Almon J. and Nancy (Almy) Cornell. His father was also born in Berne Township in 1811, and his mother in Rensselaerville, in 1809. They were married December 12, 1832. Almon J. Cornell was a son of Abram and Lida (Jones) Cornell, who were born in Massachusetts, and Schoharie County, New York, respectively, and a grandson of Peleg Cornell, who was born in Massachusetts in 1757. Nancy Almy, the mother of Austin A., was the daughter of Christopher and Rhoda (Thomas) Almy, both natives of Rhode Island. Christopher Almy was the son of John and Sarah (Sherman) Almy. His father died at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and his mother at its close. Austin A. Cornell had his education in New York, where he was one of a family of three children: his brother, Chauncey R., being born September 16, 1833, and his sister, Mary, September 13, 1839. His father died April 15, 1901, and his mother July 15, 1901, at the old homestead at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, N. Y. The senior Cornell was a man of note in his community, a prominent farmer, and a Justice. In 1861 he was a member of the New York State Legislature. Austin A. Cornell came from Albany County, N. Y., to Swan Township, Warren County, in 1857, and for some seven winters was engaged in teaching, being employed in farming during the summer. October 16, 1864, he was married to his first wife, Lovina Caroline Sisson, a daughter of Asahel B. and Henrietta (Scott) Sisson. Her father was a native of Rensselaerville, N. Y., born September 2, 1813, and died June 27, 1890. Her mother, born in Kentucky, October 22, 1819, came to Warren County in 1832, and is still living (1902), the oldest inhabitant of the township. Mrs. Cornell died July 7, 1879, and on June 12, 1901, Mr. Cornell was married at Galesburg, Ill., to Isabella King, daughter of Richard T. and Martha A. (Holden) King, natives of Tennessee, who came to Warren County at an early day. Mr. Cornell has followed an active

and varied life in Swan Township. At two different times he has been proprietor of a store at Swan Creek, where he now owns a large store building. He is president of the Swan Creek Bank, founded October 17 1800, and Director of the First National Bank of Roseville. For years he has been regarded as one of the leading men of the township, and for six years served as Supervisor. He is also a Trustee of the Warren County Library Association.

DAVIS, CAPTAIN JOHN A., has taken a prominent part in the local and agricultural interests of Swan Township, Warren County, and his career as a soldier of the Civil war, with the honorable and industrious life that followed, warrants honorable mention in a work like this. He was born in Mercer County, Penn., March 13, 1841, a son of Reuben H. and Anna (Barclay) Davis. His father was a native of Lawrence County, Penn., and his mother of Mahoning County, Ohio. John Davis, the father of Reuben H., was born in Maryland; and Francis Barclay, the father of Mrs. Anna Davis, was a native of Pennsylvania; his wife, a Wilson, was born in Virginia. John A. Davis received his education in the common schools of his native state, and accompanied his parents in their removal to Warren County in 1857, where the father presently purchased a farm in Section 11, Swan Township, on which he lived until his death, September 19, 1865. His widow survived until September 16, 1880. Mr. Davis was bred to farming, and this has been his life-long occupation. November 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, serving until September 30, 1865. He was under command of General Grant much of the time, and participated in many severe battles and engagements, but escaped uninjured. Mr. Davis was married September 18, 1870, in Swan Township, to Olive M. Kidder, and they have had the following named children: Almon K., Frank B., John A., Anna, Walter Earl, Glen, Mary Clara and Ira H. Mrs. Davis was born in Swan Township July 3, 1847, her parents being early settlers. They were Larnard and Mary (Hoisington) Kidder. Her father was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1806; and her mother in Windsor, Vt., April 5, 1809. She came to Champaign County, Ohio, when only eight years old, and was married to Mr. Kidder March 22, 1837. They came to Warren County in September,

1837, and settled on a farm of 320 acres in Swan Township,, where their lives were spent. He died September 24, 1864; she died in Monmouth in January, 1898. Mr. Davis has filled a large place in the life of his own community. He has been elected Assessor three times. For two terms he has been Commissioner of Highways, and has also served as School Director. He owns about 165 acres of land, which he maintains in a high state of cultivation.

GRIFFITH, BENJAMIN A., M. D.—The name of Dr. Griffith is written large on many hearts in Warren County, as the wise physician and the faithful friend, who has relieved them of pain, sickness, and prolonged their days, commanding for their comfort and welfare all the resources of the modern healing art that come not more from the studious brain than the kindly soul. Dr. Griffith was born in Niles, Mich., February 1, 1844, a son of Isaac Griffith, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., born in 1808, and Susan E. Sweet, who was born in 1818, a daughter of John Sweet, a native of Scotland, and Mona Gardner, born in England. Isaac Griffith lived in Chicago, where he died and left Benjamin A. very young. His widow was married a second time to Dr. W. O. Yaryan, and when her second husband and her son, George A., became Union soldiers—the latter being a lieutenant, and Benjamin a private soldier—she became a nurse in the hospital service. Dr. Griffith enlisted in July, 1861, and remained at the front until the close of the war in July, 1865. On the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he re-enlisted, and was transferred to the Signal Corps. He was with General Sherman on his March to the Sea, and saw much hard service, being at South Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and many fierce and bloody battles. After his return from the war Dr. Griffith was married in Knoxville, Ill., May 21, 1866, to Etta L. Pierce, by whom he had one child, Frank, who died in infancy, May 4, 1867. Dr. Griffith served as Postmaster of Monmouth under President Andrew Johnson. Mrs. Griffith was born at Greenbush, Warren County, March 28, 1848, a daughter of William H. and Harriet (Woods) Pierce. Her father was born in West Fulton, Vt., in 1816, and came west with his parents when he was very young. For several years he taught school, and in 1846 he married Harriet Woods, who came to Warren County when she was but

ten years old. For a time they lived in the town of Greenbush, and in 1858 removed to Monmouth. He was afterward elected County Superintendent of Schools, was Postmaster at Monmouth under President Lincoln, and served as Police Magistrate and Deputy Sheriff several years. In 1867 he removed to Galesburg, where he entered the real estate business. He was a well-to-do man, owning several fine farms and possessing considerable village property. He died February 25, 1880. Dr. Griffith attended the Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. During 1869-71 he practiced his profession in Holt County, Mo., after which he spent some time in Kansas and elsewhere. He went to Chicago and took a course in Bennett's Eclectic College, and was then graduated in Ophthalmology and Osteology in 1878. After that he located in Swan Creek, Warren County, where he has since practiced his profession with growing success, and an increasing reputation. He belongs to many medical associations, among which may be mentioned the National Eclectic Medical, the State Eclectic Medical, and the Military Tract Medical and the Warren County Medical Societies. In the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society he is serving as President. Dr. Griffith belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Monmouth, and the Odd Fellows at Swan Creek. He belongs to the Home Forum, and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Swan Creek, and has a fine practice throughout this part of Warren County. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Republican County Committee.

HIVELEY, JAMES, who is operating a rented farm in Swan Township, Warren County, in a most creditable and successful fashion, was born in Knox County, Ill., July 3, 1855, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Pool) Hiveley. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in Kentucky. Joseph Hiveley came to Abingdon, Ill., at a very early day, where he was a lifetime farmer. Both he and his wife are deceased. James Hiveley was married in Monmouth, to Bell Andrews, and to them has been born a daughter, Jennie Gards. Mr. Hiveley was early compelled to assume the responsibility of his own support. At the present time he rents the farm of Caleb Stein. It consists of 315 acres, and in addition to the line of general farming and stock-raising, such as an Illi-

nois farm demands; he gives much attention to the breeding of Poland-China hogs, raising cattle and horses as well on a large scale. In his political relations Mr. Hiveley is a Democrat, and takes a leading part in local affairs. Mrs. Bell (Andrews) Hiveley was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1855, and was a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Bernagh) Andrews. Her parents came from Ohio, and settled near Abingdon in 1851. Her father died in 1873, but her mother is still living.

HOORNBEEK, DR. NATHANIEL B., Youngstown, Ill., was born in Ulster County, N. Y., March 2, 1854, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Bruyn) Hoornbeek, both natives of Ulster County. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hoornbeek, was born in Ulster County, of Dutch ancestry, and his grandmother, Esther (Wilkins) Hoornbeek, was born in Orange County, N. Y., of English ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Bruyn, and his maternal grandmother, Cornelia (Le Fevre) Bruyn, were born in Ulster County. His father was born May 3, 1824, and his mother, December 23, 1827. The Bruyns are of Norwegian descent. Jacobus Bruyn was the first of that name in this country, and he settled in New York about 1660. The Le Fevres are of French extraction and came to this country about 1670. Jeremiah Hoornbeek came to Illinois in December, 1855, and settled in Hale Township, where he purchased a farm and devoted himself for many years to its tillage. At the present time he is living retired. His wife is dead. Their children are Mrs. Esther Dean, of Ashland, Neb.; Nathaniel B.; Benjamin (died in infancy); Adelia C. Fleming, deceased; John W., Winfield, Kansas; Emeline Sprout and Mrs. Catharine Maddox, both of whom reside in Monmouth, Ill. Dr. Hoornbeek was educated in the public schools, Monmouth Academy and Monmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1877. After reading medicine with Dr. J. R. Webster and Dr. J. C. Kilgore, of Monmouth, he attended a course of lectures at the State University of Iowa, and later at Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. He began practice at Walnut Grove, Ill., but six months later removed to Youngstown, where he has since resided. In addition to his strict professional work, he carries a full line of drugs and recognized remedies, and has been very successful since he established him-

self at this point. In addition to his local interests, Dr. Hoornbeek owns a half-section of land in Kansas. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married at Rozetta, Henderson County, Ill., December 24, 1881, to Jessie Irene Gilbert, who was born in Henderson County, September 12, 1858, a daughter of Edwin and Jane H. (Lofftus) Gilbert. To this union have been born three children: Lillian, Clyde H., and an infant who died in infancy. Mrs. Hoornbeek's father was born in New York in 1830; her mother in Kentucky in 1836. They were married December 24, 1854, and had eight children: Edwin, Ella G., Jessie I., George E., Greely H., Mary B., Harry V., Rose C. and Fannie E. Her parents were for many years residents of Henderson County, but at present live near Washington, Iowa.

HUMES, JOHN S., whose long and useful life admirably illustrates the blessing that goes with honest and industrious tillage of the soil, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 27, 1827, a son of Samuel and Mary (McNeal) Humes, and a grandson of Andrew and Margaret Humes, all Virginian-born and bred—his father in Hampshire County and his mother in Hardy County. Samuel Humes, the father of John S., sought a home in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1827. These were stirring times, and Mr. Humes had strong anti-slavery sentiments. His family patrimony consisted very largely of slaves, and as the "institution" did not agree with him, he removed to Ohio, taking his slaves with him, where, of course, they became free. He lived in Ohio many years, attaining the venerable age of eighty-two years, and highly regarded by his neighbors for his strength of character and high principles. John S. Humes received his educational training in the common schools of his native county, and was thoroughly prepared for the life of a farmer, which he has followed until the present time. Coming to Illinois in 1852, he located in Hancock County, where he remained until 1855. During that year he removed to Warren County, where his home has been to the present time. Here he owns about 220 acres of highly improved and very valuable land. He was married in Champaign County, Ohio, March 8, 1855, to Caroline M. Porter, by whom he has had five children: Mary Angeline, Caroline Seymour,

Elizabeth Porter, James Calvin and Harriet Marilla. Of these children, James C. is still at home; the others are married and established in homes of their own. Mrs. Caroline M. Humes was born in Dauphin County, Penn., March 3, 1828, the daughter of James and Matilda (McNaughton) Porter, who died when she was a small child. James Porter was born in Dauphin County, Penn., and removed to Ohio in 1837. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and is now deceased. Mr. John S. Humes is a member of the Congregational church and in politics is a Republican. For many years he has been one of the leading men of his community, respected alike for his honesty, integrity and kindly spirit.

LIPPY, JOHN H., merchant and postmaster, Swan Creek, and one of the substantial and reliable men of the community, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 31, 1841, a son of John Lippy, born in Germany. His mother, Sarah Zepp, born May 1, 1817, was a daughter of John Zepp, a native of Germany. John and Sarah (Zepp) Lippy were married October 20, 1833, and became the parents of fourteen children: Anna, Sarah C., Rebecca, John H., Geo. W., David E., Susan O., Marinda A., Jane, Edna M., William, and three that died in infancy. Mrs. Lippy died January 23, 1898, and Mr. Lippy died November 9th of the same year. Both were buried in Wilson County, Kas. John H. Lippy obtained his education in the public school and came to Illinois in 1844, and in 1866 was married to Hulda Luper for his first wife. She was born August 29, 1845, a daughter of David and Lois Luper. Her father came from Pennsylvania, making the journey on foot and carrying his axe and all his worldly belongings on his back. He arrived in Fulton County, Ill., in 1831, and secured land in Section 16, of Lee Township. By this marriage John H. Lippy became the father of four children: Ida May, Sarah J., Philip H. and Louise Isabel. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel McMurty commanding. He saw much heavy fighting, and was in twenty-four engagements. He was twice wounded in the left leg, was mustered out in Mississippi, in January, 1865, and returned home to Prairie City, Ill., later (1870) removing to Swan Creek. Here he has been engaged in the general mercantile business since March 13, 1876. In July,

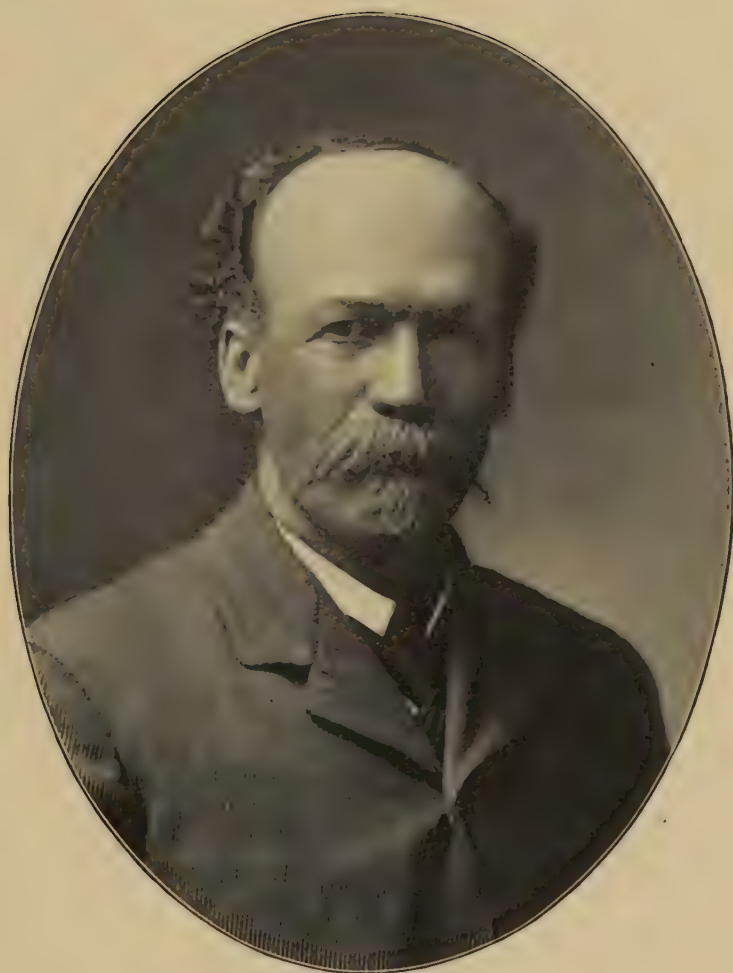
1876, he was appointed Postmaster at Swan Creek, a position he held for eight years, and to which he was reappointed by President McKinley in August, 1897, and is serving at the present time. For several years he has bought grain and stock in connection with his other trade at Swan Creek. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. For his second wife Mr. Lippy espoused Mrs. Lucinda Mariah (Hendryx) Sanford, the widow of Sylvester Sanford, a veteran of the civil war who served in Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry completing a term of three years and three months. He was born in Lee Township, Fulton County, Ill., June 6, 1842, and died at Golden City, Mo., November 20, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford had five children: Jennie V., born in 1865; Lydia M., born in 1868; Sidney, born in 1870 (now deceased); William R., born in 1872 (now deceased); Sylvester, born in 1879. Mrs. Lippy was born in Lee Township, Fulton County, Illinois, April 7, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Lippy were married September 2, 1889. Each maintained a separate estate, and they have a partnership interest in certain investments. Her parents are William and Lucinda (Day) Hendryx. The father was born in Yates County, N. Y., in 1802, and the latter in Bennington, Vt., in 1807. They were married in Clarksfield, Huron County, Ohio, in 1824, and five years later removed to Fulton County, Ill. Both were buried in Virgil Cemetery, Lee Township, Fulton County, his death occurring September 28, 1889, and hers February 1, 1891.

NORDGREN, GUS, a notable representative of his nationality in Warren County, and one whose career affords a striking illustration of the success that attends honest industry and manly integrity in the older and more thickly populated regions of the Central West, was born in Sweden, December 5, 1860, the son of Andrew and Anna (Person) Nordgren, both of whom lived and died in Sweden, as did his grandfather, Swan Nordgren. Gus Nordgren attended the schools of his native country, and in 1882 came to the United States, making his way at once to Roseville, Warren County, where for some years he was engaged in farm labor. When his financial resources admitted he bought a farm of 160 acres in Section 34, on which he made his home, and where he still resides, his useful life, his industrious habits and strict honesty commanding the respect and

esteem of his neighbors. In his religion he was a member of the Lutheran church, but united with the Christian church in 1902. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Nordgren was married in Swan Township, December 24, 1885, to Hannah Johnson, who was born in Sweden, September 16, 1865, a daughter of John and Christina Johnson, both of whom lived and died in their native land. Mrs. Nordgren had a sister and three brothers living in Swan Township, and, on their invitation, she came to this county in 1885, soon afterwards being married to Mr. Nordgren. To this union have been born the following children: Carrie, Minnie, Bertha, Clara, Elsie, Emily, Lillian and Albert.

RAY, RICHARD G., one of the older and highly respected farmers of Swan Township, Warren County, was born in Edmonson County, Ky., October 23, 1839, a son of John and Sarah (Capps) Ray, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His grandparents were Richard and Catherine (Oliver) Ray, and Lancaster and Nancy (Cox) Capps. John Ray who was born in 1809, came to Lenox Township in 1849, where he followed farming, but in 1856 removed to Swan Township, where he died in 1876. Mrs. Sarah (Capps) Ray, who was born in 1811, is still living, and at her great age shows remarkable vitality, retaining her powers of mind and body to a remarkable degree. To Mr. and Mrs. John Ray were born the following children: Nancy, Richard G., Myron, Frances, William H., Martha J., James B., John H., Susan Ann, Mary, George, Jessie L. and Cynthia. William H. Ray, a son of Mrs. John Ray, served in the war of the Rebellion as a gallant soldier of the Union, but is now dead. The Ray family own a fine estate of 189 acres, which is regarded as one of the best farms of the town. Their home in Swan Creek is opposite the old Baptist church, which was built in 1854, and is now unoccupied. John and Jessie are living at the old family home with their mother and Richard G. Mr. Ray was educated in the district schools, and has always been a most industrious man, of strict integrity and high character. His life business has been farming. In his politics he has been a Democrat.

ROBERTS, RANSOM.—This worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Warren County bears himself with vigor, notwith-



D. A. Stice

standing the years that he has put behind him, and the burdens that he has carried through life. Always an industrious and hard-working farmer, he has sought to promote the better interests of the community, and may well be pronounced a good man and an honorable citizen. Mr. Roberts was born in Warren County, Ill., April 2, 1839, the son of Abijah and Laura (Smith) Roberts. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in Morgan County, Ill., being the first white child born in that county. In 1836 Abijah Roberts came into Greenbush Township, but soon removed to Swan Township, where he followed carpentering and cabinet making, until his death, June 23, 1851, from cholera. His wife is also dead. When his father died, Ransom Roberts, being the oldest child, was called to take charge of the family interests, a heavy burden for one so young, but which he carried in a manful fashion. At the present time he owns a fine farm of 218 acres, and is a man of note in the community, which he has frequently served as School Director. During the civil war he did good and valiant work as a member of Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted August 6, 1862, and served until the ending of the rebellion. Mr. Roberts was married in November, 1885, in Sheridan, Iowa, to Mrs. Nancy E. Nash, a daughter of Stephen W. and Susan Trelkeld, both natives of Virginia, and now dead. She was born in Swan Township in 1851, and is the mother of two children: Stephen A. and Harry M. Ransom Roberts had previously been married to Henrietta Vandever, who was born in 1849, in Swan Township. Her parents were John and Harriet Vandever, who are now dead. Mrs. Roberts died, July 9, 1877. Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and is regarded as a good citizen and a thoroughly honorable and upright man by those who know him best.

STICE, DAVID A., known throughout the county as a reliable, industrious and successful farmer, was born in Swan Township, Warren County, April 2, 1854, a son of Charles and Arixina (Andrews) Stice. His father was born in North Carolina, February 11, 1795, and his mother in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1825. Andrew Stice, the grandfather of David A., was born in Germany. Arixina Andrews was the daughter of Allen G. and Abigail O. (Welman) Andrews, her father being born in Dighton,

Mass., in 1791, and died at Monmouth, Ill., Aug., 31, 1849; her mother, born in Brookline, Vt., February 23, 1789, died at Monmouth, Ill., February 28, 1865. Her grandparents, Elkanah and Elizabeth (Talbot) Andrews, were born in Dighton, Mass., the grandfather in 1760, and the grandmother in 1766. He died in 1812, and she in 1859.

Captain Elkney Andrews, the father of Elkanah, was a sea captain, and was born about 1731. He followed the water, and died in Esseguibo, British Guiana, South America, June 11, 1787. His wife, Alice Beal, who was born November 2, 1739, died in 1808, in Massachusetts.

Samuel Andrews, the father of Captain Elkney, died about 1757. He married Elizabeth Emerson, and Mary Pitts, for his second wife. Captain John Andrews, the father of Samuel, was born in Boston, in 1662, and died in 1742. He married Alice Shaw, who was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1666, and died in 1735. His second wife was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Danforth.

John Andrews came from Wales to America landing in Boston in 1656, where he died in 1679. He married Hannah Jackson, and was a cooper by trade.

Charles Stice, the father of David A., came from his native State of North Carolina to Kentucky, removing thence to Madison County, Ill., and, in 1833, to Henderson County. He was a ranger during the war of 1812, and took part in the Black Hawk war of 1832. During this period he became acquainted with the advantages of Warren County, which led to his removal there the following year. He located first in what is now a part of Henderson County, later removed to Greenbush Township, and for a time was a merchant at Greenfield, now Greenbush, but finally settled in Swan Township, where he died in 1869. He was married in Warren County in 1851, and his widow (the mother of David A.) is still living in Abingdon, Ill. The Andrews family, to which she belonged, settled near the present site of the city of Monmouth in 1829.

David A. Stice was reared in his native town and educated in the local schools. He was bred a farmer, and has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil. David A. Stice left the parental home at an early age to care for himself, and by industry and business sagacity has now become the owner of a magnificent estate of

some 500 acres of Warren County land. His farm is under advanced culture and is largely devoted to stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving as Supervisor, having first been elected in 1889, and has served continuously since that time with the exception of four years. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, December 25, 1879, to Myrum H. King, by whom he has had two children: James D., who was born June 20, 1881, and one who died in infancy. She was born in Swan Township, October 30, 1854, the daughter of R. T. King and Martha (Holden) King. The Kings came from Tennessee, and the Holdens from Hamilton County, Ohio. In an early day they moved to McDonough County, Ill. Her father is dead, but her mother is still living.

THOMAS, CHARLES J., whose reputation as a thorough and capable farmer is well sustained by the appearance of his handsome and thoroughly tilled farm, was born in Swan Township, Warren County, May 8, 1848, a son of David and Eleanor (Hoisington) Thomas, both natives of Vermont, and a grandson of Gardner Thomas, also born in that State. Mr. Thomas had his educational training in the local schools, and was bred to a farming life. In his religious associations he is an attendant of the Methodist church, of which his wife is also a member, and in his political proclivities a Republican. He was married in McDonough County, Ill., January 28, 1880, to Mrs. Mary C. Karns (nee Neer), by whom he has had two children. She was a daughter of Joseph L. and Lydia Neer, and was born in Pennsylvania, as were her parents also. They came to Berwick Township, Warren County, in 1855, where her father followed farming. Both are now dead. This was the second marriage of Mr. Thomas, his first wife having been Sarah L. Johnson, who was born in Greenbush Township, a daughter of Walter and Susan M. Johnson. Her parents came from Tennessee, and settled in Greenbush, the mother coming as early as 1832. Mr. Thomas and Sarah L. Johnson were married in 1873, and she died in 1878. To this marriage was born one child, Walter D. Of the second marriage have been born children named Joseph N. and Charles S. David Thomas moved west from Vermont to Ohio, where he lived for a time, and then coming to Warren County, Ill., acquired a very handsome property in Sections 14 and 23, of Swan Town-

ship, in all exceeding 400 acres of land. He died May 25, 1866, and his widow, July 25, 1871. When Charles J. Thomas reached his majority he left the parental home to engage in the struggle of life for himself. His business sense and industry have been well rewarded, and, together with his wife, he owns an estate of 525 acres, where they have a fine brick home in Section 23. He is a School Trustee.

TUCKER, GEORGE, was born in Swan Township, February 22, 1849, a son of James and Caroline (Johnston) Tucker, both natives of Washington County, Penn., and a grandson of Tempest and Sarah (McLean) Tucker, both natives of New Jersey. His great-grandparents, James and Sarah (Bane) Tucker, were also natives of New Jersey, as were his maternal grandparents, Daniel and Sarah (Kirkpatrick) Johnston. His maternal great-grandparents were James Johnston, born in Ireland in 1724, and Jeanette Gaston, also a native of Ireland. George Tucker was educated in Warren county, and later attended the University of Chicago for some time. He was married in Monmouth September 17, 1873, to Addie Johnson, by whom he has had five children: Harriette May, born May 9, 1875; Elizabeth Adalina, born June 27, 1878; Idalene Frances, born August 10, 1880; George Edwin, born October 9, 1883; and Phoebe Caroline, born November 22, 1888. All are at home but Idalene, who is attending school in Wisconsin. Mrs. Tucker was born in Oneonta County, New York, September 15, 1849, the daughter of Edwin C. and Harriette (Coe) Johnston. Her parents were both born in New York, and came to Monmouth in 1857, where her father followed the trade of a jeweler many years. Her mother died in 1880.

James Tucker, noted in the preceding paragraph, came from his native state to Illinois in 1834, and the following year secured a farm in what is now Section 4, in Swan Township, Warren county, but he built a log house on Section 9, which was his home for a time. At later periods he lived on both the northwest and the southwest quarters of Section 4, in the same township, where he finally built himself a permanent home in his last location. He was a prominent character, and served two years in the State Legislature, being elected in 1846; also served as Assessor before the organization of Henderson County, his field of work extending west as far as the Mississippi River. For



George Tucker

many years he served as Justice of the Peace, and at different times was Deputy County Surveyor and Commissioner of Highways. In 1881 he removed to Roseville, where he lived until his death, March 26, 1890. He was twice married, the first time to Abigail Long, May 19, 1836. To them was born one child, Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Coghill, of Monmouth. The mother died March 26, 1838. James Tucker's second wife came to Warren County in 1840, and they were married April 27, of the same year. She died in Roseville, November 22, 1888.

In his religious views George Tucker is a Baptist, and in his politics a Republican. He lives on the old homestead where he owns a farm of 511 acres.

WARREN, DANIEL R., well known merchant of Swan Creek and regarded as a leader in the Democratic party, was born in Westchester, September 8, 1857, a son of George P. and Augusta (Sears) Warren, natives of Fairfield County, Conn., and Brooklyn, respectively. His parental grandparents are David and Clarinda Warren, both natives of Fairfield County, Conn.; and his grandmother on the maternal side also bore the name of Augusta Sears. David R. Warren had his preparation for active life in the public schools, and was married November 22, 1887, to Eliza Jennings, at Youngstown. To this marriage was born one child, George B. Mrs. Eliza Warren was born March 13, 1850, the daughter of Edmund and Malinda (Hooker) Jennings, both natives of Indiana, and settlers of Warren County about 1840, where they followed farming in Swan Township. George T. Warren, accompanied by his son, David R., moved from Connecticut to Kansas in 1870, but the former did not long remain. He returned in about six months to his Eastern home. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and his wife of the Methodist. For many years he was a foreman in a shoe factory in the city of New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warren's parents are deceased. After a residence of eight years in Kansas, David R. Warren came back east as far as Galesburg, Ill., where he made his home for three years, and later was employed as a clerk in a store in Swan Creek, Warren County, for two years. At the end of that time he engaged in the general merchandize business at that point on his own account, in which he has been very suc-

cessful, and which he still conducts to the satisfaction of his patrons and to his own profit. He filled the position of Town Clerk for two terms and School Treasurer nine years with credit. He belongs to the Free Masons and the Odd Fellows, and is highly esteemed in both fraternities.

WATT, BENJAMIN F., who has been a resident of Swan Township since 1864, came to Greenbush Township, Warren County, in 1861, and in that time has won a reputation as one of the leading farmers of this fertile and prosperous county, was born in Madison County, Ill., September 30, 1840, a son of Felix K. and Polly C. (Hagler) Watt, natives of Warren, Ky., and of Tennessee, respectively. His grandfather, James Watt, was born in Kentucky, June 25, 1793, and married February 10, 1814, to Diana Stice, who was born in North Carolina, July 14, 1792. Samuel Watt, the father of James, was born in Pennsylvania, and became a soldier of the Revolution, serving at first in the militia, and afterward in the regular army. The latter part of his life was spent in Kentucky, where he died in Warren at the age of sixty-eight. John Watt, the father of Samuel, came from Ireland. Polly C. Hagler was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Graham) Hagler, both natives of Tennessee. Benjamin F. Watt was reared to a farming life and educated in the public schools. He is a member of the Christian church, a Democrat in politics, and holds the position of Commissioner of Highways. His marriage to Arminda C. Simmons occurred in Swan Township, February 21, 1864, and they have had six children: James A., who married Maggie Irwin; Willam P., who married Sena Sands; Diana I.; Louis A.; Arminda Carrie, who married Jacob Adkinson; and John C., who married Maggie Shoop. Mrs. Arminda C. Watt was born in Greenbush Township, Warren County, November 14, 1837, the daughter of James and Sallie (Stice) Simmons. They came to Warren County from Madison County in 1835, having removed to Madison County from Warren, Ky. They were farmers. Both are now dead. James Watt, the grandfather of Benjamin F., moved from Warren, Ky., to what is now Madison County, Ill., in 1817, while Illinois was still a territory, locating on a quarter section of land, which was his home as long as he lived. Felix K. Watt was brought

by his parents from Kentucky to Illinois at two years of age, the journey being made by pack-horses. He became a farmer, and lived in Madison County most of his life. His death occurred in the home of his son, Benjamin F., September 12, 1881. Benjamin F. Watt came into Greenbush Township in 1861, and bought a farm in Section 35, Swan Township. He now owns 335 acres of very choice land, and is a prosperous farmer. While he does general farming, he gives special attention to stock. He has been School Trustee six years, and is serving his second term as Highway Commissioner. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is an esteemed and valuable member.

CHAPTER LIII.

TOMPKINS TOWNSHIP.

(Township 10 North, Range 3 West.)

At the first organization of the townships, which was afterward declared illegal, this township was given the name of Center Grove, but when the organization was perfected in 1854, the committee gave it the present name of Tompkins. It is in the middle of the western row of townships. The entire area of the township is well adapted for farming and stock-raising. The eastern portion is undulating, but the northwestern and southern parts are more broken. South Henderson creek runs east and west through the center of the township, and with this and Tom creek in the northwestern part, the township is well watered and drained. There is considerable timber along Tom creek and a little on the Henderson. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad passes through the township, entering about a mile west of the northeast corner and passing out near the middle of the west line. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad cuts diagonally across the southeast corner, almost parallel with the Burlington. Kirkwood is the station on the Burlington road, and Ponemah the one on the Santa Fe.

Tompkins Township was organized April 4, 1854. Orrin Lamphere was moderator of the town meeting, and T. W. Beers and Daniel M. Smiley were clerks. The first officers chosen were: Supervisor, Joseph Tinkham; Town Clerk, Daniel M. Smiley; Assessor, James H. Martin; Collector, John L. Hanna; Highway Commissioners, Seth Smith, T. F. Hogue; Justices of the Peace, William Hanna, James L. Rusk; Constables, H. R. Norcross, John L. Hanna; Overseers of the Poor, William Norcross, Orrin Lamphere. The present officers of the township are: Supervisor, R. W. Houston; Town Clerk, J. H. Gilmore; Assessor, J. F. Thomson; Collector, L. H. Martin; Highway Commissioners, S. H. Smith, J. O. Talbott, J. T. Stinemates; Justice, C. H. Mundorff; Constable, James A. Green. Those who have served the township as supervisor to the present time are: Joseph Tinkham, 1854-56; William Hanna, 1857; Geo. Tubbs, 1858-61; J. L. Bachelor, 1861-62; Henry Tubbs, 1863-65; James Moore, 1866; Cyrus Bute, 1867; Henry Tubbs, 1868-69; N. A. Chapin, 1870; W. G. Latimer, 1871; Henry Tubbs, 1872; W. M. Galbraith, 1873; Hugh Gilmore, 1874-75; Thomas W. Beers, 1876; J. E. Barnes, 1877-79; T. W. Beers, 1880; W. G. Latimer, 1881; Henry Tubbs, 1882; Robert Gamble, 1883-84; J. C. McLinn, 1885; E. R. Houlton, 1886; James W. Rusk, 1887-1895; William H. Hartwell, 1896-99; Robert W. Houston, 1900-02.

The first settler in Tompkins Township is said to have been John Quinn, but he did not stay long, pulling up his stakes and removing to Hale Township. He was from Greene County, Ohio, and a relative of Willam Nash, an early settler of Hale. In 1830 three families came from Greene County, and settled in Center Grove neighborhood, northwest of the present village of Kirkwood. Wilson Kendall located on Section 6, living there until 1850 or 1851, when he went to Oregon and died there. Samuel Hanna made a home on Section 5, and remained until his death, rearing a large and respected family. The third of the party, James Gibson, located on Section 7, and made that his home as long as he lived. He was the father of the late J. K. Gibson. A little later came Zachariah M. Davis, a Virginian, locating near to Gibson's. After a number of years he removed to Nebraska, staying there less than a year, and returning to Kirkwood, where his death occurred in August, 1900. The year

1835 saw a large addition to the population of the township. Matthew Findley, with his wife and family of six children, came from Pennsylvania, but went to Henderson County the next year. Joseph Tinkham and his brother-in-law, Joshua Porter, came from Vermont, the former settling on Section 19 and remaining there until 1881, when he moved into Kirkwood, and Mr. Porter only staying a year, then going to Spring Grove Township. Ransom Tinkham came about the same time to Monmouth, then in 1836 to this township, making his home also on Section 19 until his removal in 1876 into Kirkwood, where he died. His wife was a daughter of William W. Forwood, a pioneer of Spring Grove. In 1836 A. P. Carmichael, father of C. A. Carmichael, of Kirkwood, came, but soon afterward moved into Henderson County. He returned to Warren County in 1857, living here until 1870, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, where his death occurred March 26, 1900. Isaac Ray came from Kentucky in 1837, settling on Section 7, where he died. Samuel Cresswell and family came from Greene County, Ohio, landing at Oquawka the evening of May 15th, 1840, and all walking to Center Grove. He built the first grist mill in the township, operating it with a tread-mill and oxen. Judson Graves, Benjamin Tompkins (from whom the township got its name), and C. H. Warren were also among the early settlers.

It will be seen that there was quite a settlement at Center Grove even as early as 1831, and there were also several families residing just across the line in what is now Henderson County, and near to Center Grove. They made an effort to secure a location of the county seat there at that time, but the commissioners appointed for that purpose thought the present site of Monmouth was more central and more favorably located.

The Methodist Protestant church at Liberty Chapel, on the northeast corner of Section 35, was the outgrowth of a class which was formed in 1863, at what was known as the Herring school house, afterward known as Prospect, and now Liberty school house, two miles west of where the chapel now stands. The class, under the administration of Rev. S. N. Davidson, built a house of worship, 28x40 feet in size, during 1869, at a cost of \$1,800, and it was dedicated in November of that year by Rev. C. Gray, president of the Northern Illinois Con-

ference. The lot was donated by J. O. Talbot, who also gave the name of Liberty Chapel to the church, it having been dedicated free of debt. In 1874 Liberty Chapel was made a station, and Rev. M. Hardy appointed pastor. The parsonage at Ellison was sold to the trustees, and a new one erected on a two-acre tract adjoining the church, at a cost of \$1,000. The church at Larchland is a part of Liberty class, and is known as Grace Chapel. The following have served as pastors: S. N. Davidson, J. L. Barton, W. W. Williams, W. J. Stubbles, M. Handy, J. M. Mayall, Thos. Kelly, J. W. Kidd, J. A. Reichard, W. I. Davenport, H. M. Bowen, J. S. Snyder, R. Pacey, A. J. Wolfe, J. C. McCaslin, and the present pastor, R. E. Fox. The present membership is 125.

The latest reports in the office of the County Superintendent show that there are now twelve schools in the township, eleven with frame and one with a brick building. The two schools in Kirkwood are graded. There were two male teachers paid from \$33 1-3 to \$80 per month, and twelve female teachers, paid from \$27.50 to \$42.00 per month. The males of school age in the township were 225, of whom 159 were enrolled in the schools, and the females of school age 201, of whom 165 were enrolled. There were four school libraries, with seventy volumes, valued at \$100. The tax levy for schools was \$6,310, the value of school property \$16,725, the value of school apparatus \$205, and the bonded debt was \$5,500. There was one high school—at Kirkwood.

The assessment rolls for 1901 show that there were then in the township 795 horses, 3,182 cattle, 51 mules, 155 sheep, and 3,879 hogs. The total value of personal property was \$751,950, and the assessed valuation \$149,535. The assessed valuation of lands was \$249,605, and of lots \$53,280.

The population of the township in 1900 was 1,658, a decrease of nine from the figures of 1890.

KIRKWOOD.

This village, the second in size in the county, outside of Monmouth, was platted as "Young America" by County Surveyor J. W. Adcock, September 19, 1854, and a very ornate map of the town is on record in the county offices. The original town was located on the east side of the southeast quarter of Section 8, on land belonging to A. G. Kirkpatrick and David Ir-

vine, and there have been several subsequent additions.

The village was incorporated August 12, 1865, under the name of Young America, and on August 19, 1872, incorporated under the general law. On the latter date also a vote was taken on changing the name of the village, two names being proposed, America and Marquette, the name of the first white man on Illinois soil. Eleven votes were cast for the name America, 38 for Marquette, and 132 against any change. Young America therefore remained the name of the village until May 22, 1874, when the name Kirkwood was adopted with but one dissenting vote. The first trustees were J. K. Cummings, J. B. Sofield, A. Carmichael, Orrin Lanphere and J. L. Batchelor, with Mr. Cummings as president of the board, and Mr. Sofield as clerk. The board established the boundaries of the village, shortly after its first organization, as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 9, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east, thence one mile north to the place of beginning. The presidents of the village board to the present time have been: J. K. Cummings, 1865; Albert Mitchell, 1866-67; S. D. Perkins, 1868; J. C. Lockwood, 1869-70; George W. Kellogg, 1871; David Woods, 1872; Hugh Gilmore, 1873; Henry Cresswell, 1874; Hugh Gilmore, 1875; G. W. Kellogg, 1876; H. W. Allen, 1877; J. B. Sofield, 1878; H. Gilmore, 1879; George W. Kellogg, 1880-81; J. M. McClanahan, 1882-83; F. M. Davidson, 1884; (Records missing for 1885-87); C. H. Mundorff, 1888; (Records missing for 1889); C. A. Carmichael, 1890; W. H. Hartwell, 1891; George Abbey, 1892; C. H. Mundorff, 1893-94; Paul D. Salter, 1895; C. H. Mundorff, 1896; J. M. McClanahan, 1897; W. C. Tubbs, 1898-1901; C. H. Mundorff, 1902. The present officers of the village are: C. H. Mundorff, president; G. A. Baxter, clerk; R. R. Davison, treasurer; J. H. Gilmore, W. K. Gamble, J. C. Ackerman, J. F. Kyler, Jas. A. Green, W. J. Smith, trustees; J. S. Glover, police magistrate; S. P. Holmes, marshal; J. S. Allard, street superintendent; R. L. Everett, fire marshal.

Although the townsite was platted in 1854, there was really no town until after the railroad was completed through it in 1855. The postoffice was established January 1, 1856, under the name of Linden, and with W. W. Gil-

more as postmaster. June 9 following, the name of the office was changed to Young America, and then to Kirkwood, when that became the name of the village. The office is now a presidential one, and the postmaster is John Holliday, who has been in charge since 1897. The postmasters up to the present time have been: W. W. Gilmore, George Williams, W. M. Galbraith, John E. Willett, Elias Schenbarger, John B. Sofield, Nealy Gordon, A. B. Holliday, G. O. Cole, and John Holliday. Two rural routes were started from this office February 1, 1902, with Carl H. Thomson and F. L. Gibson as carriers.

The first building erected in the village was a hotel and restaurant put up by the railroad company. The first store was started by Carr & Rankin, and the second by Knowles, Ray & Chapin.

The first school in the neighborhood was held northwest of town on what is now the Mineral Spring grounds, but known then as the "hooking quarter." Squire James H. Martin was the first teacher, and was followed by a man named Queal. Later a school for the younger children was opened in the village with W. W. Pease as teacher. The first public school was held in Ray's hall, in a warehouse owned by Knowles, Ray & Chapin, west of where the Columbia hotel now stands. A school house was built in the south part of the village in 1861, and taught the first year by a Mr. Carr from Galesburg. At the same time a school was carried on in the room over J. H. Gilmore's present store room. August 28, 1865, a tax of 2 3-4 per cent. was levied for the purpose of building a school house on the north side of the railroad, on a square owned by the village. The building was completed in 1866 at a cost of \$3,000, and opened for use in November of that year, with Misses Angie Egbert and Abbie Perkins as teachers. Miss Underhill (now Mrs. Henry Tubbs) and Miss Laura A. Brown were teachers in the south building at the same time, but after a few weeks Miss Underhill was transferred as an additional teacher at the north school and her place at the south school was taken by Miss Luella Perkins. The north school was burned December 6, 1898, and the next year a handsome brick school house was erected on its site. The building cost about \$9,000, and was built by Contractor J. W. Sanderson, of Burlington. W. C. Tubbs was president of the



Henry Dubbs

board at the time. The present board is composed of John Holliday, president; W. K. Gamble, clerk; Dr. J. M. McClanahan, treasurer. The teaching force for the year 1902-03 is: T. E. Savage, principal; Miss Mattie Armstrong, Sadie Green, Anna C. Hogue, north school; Miss Melle Willett, south school.

The city water works plant consists of two deep wells, one about 125 feet and pumped by a windmill, and the other 150 feet deep and pumped by steam; and a standpipe capable of holding a large supply of water. The city has several blocks of water mains, with fifteen or sixteen fire hydrants, and thirty-two consumers of water. The plant cost some \$10,000.

Though fire departments have been organized in Kirkwood at least two different times, the village is at present without any organized effort for fighting fires. It has a chemical engine purchased in the fall of 1875, a hook and ladder wagon and a hose cart, and a number of citizens take it upon themselves to man the apparatus when there is need. The apparatus is kept in a building owned by the village, the second story of which is the village official headquarters.

Kirkwood has had several fires, but only a few that were very disastrous. One of the first was the burning of J. Carr & Co.'s elevator, August 16, 1865, with a loss of \$10,000. June 8, 1900, four buildings on Irvine street, between Cedar and the railroad, were burned, with a loss of \$2,000; and the north side school burned December 8, 1898.

The Tremont house is one of the famous old buildings, having been built during the war. It and the Columbia are the hotels now.

A large brick flouring mill stands on the south side of the railroad tracks, equipped with the best class of machinery, but idle. It was erected by F. M. Davidson in 1885-86, taking the place of an old mill built in 1864 or 1865, but was operated only a short time.

Center Grove cemetery lies just northwest of the village. It had been used as a burying place previous to 1855, but during that year was platted and set aside as a cemetery. There were five burials in the grounds before the platting, and the first recorded was that of a man named Coe.

The population of Kirkwood according to the census of 1900 was 1,008 against 949 in 1890.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of Kirkwood was organized in 1875. It was an outgrowth from the private bank of Henry Tubbs. The capital of the institution was \$50,000, and its stock was distributed among a large number of the most representative men of Warren and Henderson Counties. The first directors of the bank were: Henry Tubbs, B. H. Martin, P. D. Salter, Jos. A. Pierson, Jos. S. King, James Duke, John B. Sofield, Horatio Abbey and Jas. P. Firoved. Henry Tubbs was elected President; John B. Sofield, Vice President; and Willard C. Tubbs, Cashier. The history of the bank is marked by few changes. The President and Cashier first elected served the bank continuously for twenty-four years, and four of the nine original directors served continuously during the same long period. In the year 1880, John B. Sofield, Vice President, resigned, and Paul D. Salter was elected as his successor. Mr. Salter continued as Vice President until the time of his death in 1899. In 1892, Chas. D. Watson was elected Assistant Cashier, being the first employe to serve the bank in this capacity. In 1899, W. C. Tubbs tendered his resignation as Cashier, and C. D. Watson was chosen to succeed him. G. S. Tubbs was at the same time made Assistant Cashier. After the death of Dr. Henry Tubbs during the same year, Willard C. Tubbs was elected President, and Wm. K. Gamble Vice President. The First National Bank of Kirkwood has prospered from the date of its organization, and has always been, both as to capital employed and as to volume of business, one of the leading banks of the county. Its working capital is \$140,000, and its deposits range from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The officers of the bank are: W. C. Tubbs, President; Wm. K. Gamble, Vice President; C. D. Watson, Cashier; G. S. Tubbs, Assistant Cashier; G. M. Foote, Teller; J. Arthur Tubbs, bookkeeper. The directors are: Wm. K. Gamble, H. Abbey, W. C. Tubbs, P. R. Parrish, James H. Woods, Jas. P. Firoved, Lewis Duke, John K. Gibson, and G. S. Tubbs.

About 1858 Knowles, Ray & Chapin came to Kirkwood from Oquawka and engaged in general merchandising, and by force of circumstances, there being no bank in the village, were obliged to add banking to their business. The firm changed at different times, first to

Chapin, Cresswell & Houlton, then Chapin, Houlton & Davis, and to Chapin, Houlton & Co. Mr. N. A. Chapin was identified with the firm until his death in 1899, and was also closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the village. After his death the firm quit business and was succeeded by the State Bank of Kirkwood.

The State Bank of Kirkwood was chartered April 18, 1899, and organized by the election of S. L. H. Gibson, President; C. A. Carmichael, Vice President; R. R. Davison, Cashier; and W. R. Chapin, bookkeeper. Mr. Chapin, after serving one year, resigned to accept a position with the McCormick Harvester Co., of Chicago, and R. W. Houston took the place vacated by him. In 1901 Mr. Houston was made Assistant Cashier and at the April (1902) meeting of the directors he was chosen Cashier to succeed R. R. Davison resigned. The present officers are: S. L. H. Gibson, President; C. A. Carmichael, Vice President; R. W. Houston, Cashier; R. R. Davison, Assistant Cashier. The board of directors is composed of C. A. Carmichael, W. H. Gridley, R. R. Davison, S. L. H. Gibson, T. J. Billings, J. T. Stinemates, Geo. W. Tinkham, L. E. Ohler, J. C. Ackerman, F. R. Houlton, Wm. McCoy. On July 11, 1902, the bank had a capital stock of \$25,000; undivided profits, \$4,976.01; deposits, \$93,039.47; loans and discounts, \$101,561.93; cash items, \$21,453.55.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church was organized August 12, 1855, by delegates from the First Baptist church, of Monmouth. Elder James Hovey was chairman of the council and C. R. Smith clerk. Ten persons were received as constituent members: Jacob, Eliza, Elisha and Mary McCormick, A. C. Martin, Margaret Martin, Asa Richardson, Thos. and Mrs. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Newell. Jacob McCormick was chosen clerk of the society, and Rev. James Hovey was called as pastor. In the fall of 1855 it was resolved to build a house of worship, 30x40 feet, and the building was completed and dedicated January 17, 1869. It cost a little less than \$1,000. It stands in the north part of the village and is still in use. The pastors of the Baptist church were: S. Brimhall, 1862; B. F. Colwell, 1864; E. J. Lockwood, 1867; H. E. Norton, 1868; Harry Taylor, 1871; —. —. Seward, 1873; —. —. Leckman, 1873; J. B. Fuller, 1875; E. S. Chev-

erton, 1878; H. H. Depperman, 1881. Mr. Depperman gave up his charge in 1884, and soon afterward the society practically went out of existence. October 11, 1900, it was reorganized by delegates from Monmouth, Rev. W. J. Sanborn, of the First Baptist church, of Monmouth, acting as moderator of the council, and J. D. Gunter clerk. Nine persons were received as charter members: W. J. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Miss Jane Irvine, R. W. Dennis, Mrs. E. M. Dennis, E. B. Hicks, T. W. Gunter, Mrs. L. A. Gunter, J. D. Gunter. J. D. Gunter was chosen clerk of the church. November 4, 1900, Rev. J. H. Delano, D. D., of Monmouth, was called as pastor and accepted, and is still serving in that capacity. The church has fifty-eight members.

The Methodist church of Kirkwood was organized in 1857 by Rev. Morse, the original class consisting of twenty-two members. The first services were held in the public hall, then the congregation worshipped for several years in the Presbyterian church. In 1866, during the pastorate of Rev. James Tubbs, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$8,500. By the untiring efforts of the pastor, the church was dedicated free of debt, Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1883 the building was remodeled at an expense of \$3,100. The new parsonage was built in 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. J. D. Smith, the cost being \$1,700. The property has one of the most desirable locations in Kirkwood, and is in good repair. Much of the success and prosperity of the congregation is due to the efforts of Rev. James Tubbs, who was its pastor for a number of years. Rev. J. A. Riason is the present pastor, and the membership is about 200.

The United Presbyterian church of Kirkwood was organized at Center Grove school house November 4, 1858, by a commission from Presbytery, consisting of Rev. David A. Wallace, D. D., and Elders M. D. Campbell and J. W. Woods. About a year prior to this time the first services in the community had been held by Rev. Marion Morrison, who preached in a school house near the town. The first meeting looking toward the organization of the church was held at the home of J. S. Faris. March 1, 1856, Boon's hall was secured as a place for worship, and the people were provided with preaching by the Presbytery during the summer and autumn. The church was organized

with fifteen members, namely: Jonathan Biddle, Mary Jane Biddle, David Irvine, Jane W. Irvine, Matthew Wood, Mary Ann Wood, James H. Martin, Mary R. Martin, Leander Findley, Sarah Findley, Mark Campbell, Lucinda Campbell, John W. Woods, Nancy Woods and Janet Scott. Three elders were chosen, J. W. Woods, Leander Findley and Matthew Wood. The name of the congregation was the Young America United Presbyterian Church when first organized, but was changed to the Kirkwood United Presbyterian church in 1874. For five years the church met in rented halls. In 1861 they took steps toward the erection of a house of worship, and had it ready for worship on November 7, 1863. It was a frame building, with a capacity of about three hundred, costing about \$2,800. In 1896 the old building was removed and a more modern structure was built at a cost of \$6,500. The following named persons have served the congregation as pastors: Rev. S. R. Moore, 1863 to February, 1864, but never installed; Rev. J. B. Foster, June, 1864, to August, 1867; Rev. W. J. McSurely, October, 1867, to December, 1868; Rev. J. M. Waddell, April, 1869, to 1876; Rev. L. N. Lafferty, July 8, 1877, to December, 1883; Rev. W. T. McConnell, April, 1884, to March, 1890; Rev. H. P. Jackson, December, 1892, to August, 1894; and Rev. R. W. Nairn, who was installed in November, 1894, and is serving the congregation as pastor at this time. The present session of the congregation consists of J. F. Thomson, J. M. Hogue, J. M. Graham, and H. S. Sherman. The congregation has a membership of 190.

The Presbyterian church of Kirkwood was organized as the Presbyterian church of South Henderson at a meeting held in a school house about two miles southwest of the town in the early part of 1856. Schuyler Presbytery had appointed as a committee to perfect the organization Rev. J. H. Nevins, Dr. R. C. Matthews, Hiram Norcross, and James Boggs. The organization was effected with twenty-six members, and with Jacob Ackerman, Nathan Carr and Alex. M. Hervey as ruling elders. Rev. J. H. Nevins was the first pastor, and was followed in turn by Rev. W. L. Lyons, Rev. G. W. Ash, Rev. J. W. Allen, Rev. G. N. Johnson, Rev. E. W. Thompson, Rev. E. J. Rice, Rev. J. G. Cunningham, Rev. J. M. Ross, and Rev. George J. E. Richards, the present pastor, who came in 1900. The first house of worship built by this

church was a small frame structure, 20 by 30 feet, in the south part of town, erected in 1858. For two or three years the building was occupied by the Methodists on alternate Sabbaths. It was finally sold to the Catholics and moved from the lot. The present edifice was erected in 1868 at a cost of about \$8,000. It has since been remodeled, and is now a modern and convenient building for the purposes intended. The membership of the congregation at present is about 200.

A Universalist church was organized in Kirkwood in 1860 with thirteen members. For some time services were held in Ray's hall, but in 1866 a church building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. It was rebuilt in 1869 at an additional cost of \$3,000. Among the pastors of this church were Rev. C. L. Walsh, Rev. A. Clayton, Rev. A. Tibbitts, Rev. Hibbard, Rev. L. H. Tabor. For a number of years only occasional services were held, and in 1889 the building was sold and the organization was disbanded. The old building was remodeled and is now an opera house.

A Catholic church existed in Kirkwood for a number of years, but its history is now difficult to obtain. In 1867 or 1868 the congregation bought the old Presbyterian church and moved it to the north part of the village, near the school house, where it was used until late in the '80's. In 1889 the building was sold to Dr. Gilfillan and made a part of his hotel and sanitarium, now the Columbia hotel. The church had its resident priest for a number of years.

The Christian Scientists have a society here with about twenty members, and Mrs. G. W. Cave as reader. They have a neat little church in the southeast part of the village.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper venture in Kirkwood was a branch edition of The Monmouth Atlas, started in 1867, but which proved unprofitable and was soon abandoned. The next year The Kirkwood Plaindealer was launched by Judson Graves. It was a weekly, six column folio, Republican in politics; but failing to win the material support necessary it removed to Galesburg, after three years, where it is still published, under the name The Galesburg Plaindealer. In June, 1875, W. H. Leedham started The Kirkwood News, a six column folio, inde-

pendent in politics. As soon as this paper was under way The Kirkwood Enterprise appeared, under the management of Everett & Bro. It was a small sheet at first, but was soon enlarged to a six column folio. The proprietors bought out the News, but they were unable to make things win, and the paper was discontinued in the fall of 1880. The next venture, and a successful one this time, was The Kirkwood Leader, established in March, 1880, by Barnes & Smalley. It was an eight column folio, independent in politics. Eight months later they sold out to Charles Bradshaw and R. S. Hook, who published the paper until New Years of 1885, under the firm name of Bradshaw & Hook. Mr. Bradshaw then became sole proprietor and editor, but in 1886 he sold a half interest to R. S. Russell, who assumed full control in 1887. The Leader flourished under Mr. Russell's guiding hand for ten years, when the plant was sold by him, December 31, 1897, to W. D. Campbell, whose name still flies at the mast head.

THE MINERAL SPRING.

During the winter of 1882-83 medicinal properties were discovered in the waters of Houlton's ice pond, about a half mile north of the corporate limits. The water was analyzed and found to contain carbonates, sulphates, chlorides and gasses essential to make it a curative agent. A few weeks later the Kirkwood Mineral Spring Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, and fifty shareholders. The spring was put in proper shape, a bath house was erected, and steps were taken toward making the place a health and pleasure resort. For a few years the spring was popular for camping and picnic parties, but the grounds were not kept in an attractive shape, the buildings were allowed to run down, and the place is now deserted. The property is now owned by T. P. Groves, of Monmouth.

SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

A. Lincoln Lodge No. 518, A. F. & A. M., was instituted October 1, 1867, with eighteen members, and the following officers: N. Pierpont, Worshipful Master; B. C. Davis, Senior Warden; L. M. Mitchell, Junior Warden. The lodge has made 196 Masons up to the present time, including the charter members, and has

a present membership of thirty-seven. The present officers are: J. W. Tinkham, Worshipful Master; Robert Hull, Senior Warden; Oscar F. Norman, Junior Warden; R. W. Houston, Treasurer; J. F. Kyler, Secretary.

Mt. Shasta Lodge No. 397, Knights of Pythias, was organized January 17, 1893, by I. A. Ewing, of Monmouth, installing officer, and with twenty-two charter members. The officers were: C. W. Howard, Chancellor Commander; A. S. Ackley, Vice Chancellor; C. H. Mundorff, Prelate; W. O. Laws, Master of Finance; S. L. H. Gibson, Master of Exchequer; J. F. Hess, Keeper of Records and Seal. One hundred and eleven knights have been initiated in the lodge, and the present membership is sixty-nine. The officers at this time are: J. H. Gilmore, Chancellor Commander; George W. Hemminger, Vice Chancellor; Simon Shoaf, Prelate; J. H. Laws, Master of Finance; J. M. Reznor, Master of Exchequer; J. F. Kyler, Keeper of Records and Seal. The Past Chancellor Commanders have been W. C. Tubbs, C. W. Howard, C. H. Mundorff, J. W. Houston, J. F. Kyler, G. A. Baxter, H. W. Barnes, R. S. Russell, Simon Shoaf, S. L. H. Gibson, F. T. Brooks, R. W. Moore, R. W. Houston, D. J. Walker.

Kirkwood Camp No. 4391, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized December 10, 1896, with twenty-eight charter members, and the following officers: J. O. F. Johnson, Venerable Consul; J. M. Reznor, Worthy Adviser; Jas. McMullen, Banker; L. D. Lord, Clerk. There are at the present time seventy-five beneficiary members, carrying \$145,000 of insurance. The officers are: H. W. Barnes, Venerable Consul; J. T. Davis, Worthy Adviser; Ernest Little, Banker; G. A. Baxter, Clerk.

Kirkwood Lodge No. 675, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 17, 1880, in the Masonic hall, with a membership of five, as follows: T. W. Beers, J. P. Marsh, Hugh Gilmore, J. B. Butler, Jacob J. Gayer. The lodge has initiated 142 members, forty-eight of whom are in good standing at the present time. The present officers are: J. D. Gunter, Noble Grand; S. M. Moore, Vice Grand; J. F. Hess, Recording Secretary; J. F. White, Financial Secretary; W. O. Laws, Treasurer. The lodge owns the building which it occupies, the lower floor being rented as a store.

Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 429 was organized January 21, 1896, by Mrs. Blanche Mont-

gomery and a degree team from Monmouth. The officers installed that evening were: Noble Grand, Mrs. Cal Sterling; Vice Grand, Miss Enola Williams; Secretary, Miss Esther Cole; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Davis; Warden, Miss Maude Norman; Conductor, Miss Minnie Bennett; Chaplain, Mrs. Bell Devor; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Julia Bréckenmaker; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Della Gordon; R. S. V. G., Miss Edith Sterling; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Edna M. Woods; Guardian, D. E. Gordon. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-seven, and the officers are: Noble Grand, Miss Ada Green; Vice Grand, Mrs. Bird Pape; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Bell Devor; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Minnie Frank Edwards; Treasurer, J. F. Hess.

The Kirkwood Chapter of the Loyal Americans was organized by District Deputy C. T. Humeston August 12, 1901, with twenty-six charter members. The officers at organization were: President, J. M. Melburg; Vice President, Mrs. Florence Hunter; Past President, Lyle V. Hall; Secretary, Miss Thirza Perkins; Treasurer, F. S. Ryner.

Concord Post No. 56, Fraternal Army of America, was organized at Kirkwood January 23, 1899, with forty charter members. The officers were: Simon Shoaf, Captain; Lilla B. Sweger, Lieutenant; Rev. W. L. Douglas, Chaplain; H. P. Holiday, Adjutant; J. F. Kyler, Quartermaster; J. I. Allen, Surgeon; H. P. Wettingel, Corporal. The present membership of the camp is eighty-seven, carrying an insurance of \$143,500. The present officers are: Simon Shoaf, Captain; Mary A. Suter, Lieutenant; J. Edwin Holliday, Adjutant; J. I. Allen, Surgeon; E. E. Devor, Corporal.

Kirkwood also had a branch of the Home Forum during the life of that order, but it has been disbanded for a couple of years.

OLD SOLDIERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

General George A. Crook Post No. 81, G. A. R., was organized and mustered at Galesburg, Illinois, August 4, 1880, being the first post organized in Warren or Henderson Counties, and all parts of both counties were represented in the charter membership. The following names appear on the charter: R. R. Davison, S. C. Glover, G. A. Barnum, J. O. Rockwell, W. C. Yeomans, C. A. Carmichael, J. I. Shau-man, J. S. Glover, J. H. Cummings, J. C. Hogue, C. L. Barnum, J. C. Berry, J. H. Gilmore, Jos-

eph Rankin, Ad Edwards, W. L. Edwards, Robert Everett, J. W. Tharp, S. C. Hogue, John Dalton, William Woods, Jas. M. Holliday, G. V. Johnson, John Holliday, John Dennis, W. W. Black, W. N. Paine, W. G. Latimer, J. J. Worden, J. W. Brook, M. H. Cochran, J. T. Garrett, John Callahan, A. B. Gilmore. The first officers were: C. A. Carmichael, Commander; R. R. Davison, Senior Vice Commander; G. V. Johnson, Junior Vice Commander; W. G. Latimer, Officer of the Day; John Holliday, Officer of the Guard; J. H. Gilmore, Quartermaster; S. C. Hogue, Chaplain; S. C. Glover, Adjutant. The roll book of the Post contains the names of two hundred and fifty men who have been mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic. Quite a number of them withdrew to form the Post at Oquawka, and others to organize at Monmouth. The present membership is ninety-four, and the officers are: C. A. Carmichael, Post Commander; John Edwards, Senior Vice Commander; F. G. Daggett, Junior Vice Commander; W. T. Unckles, Chaplain; J. H. Gilmore, Quartermaster; J. C. Berry, Officer of the Day; J. H. Cummings, Officer of the Guard; John Adair, Sergeant Major; J. F. Hess, Quartermaster Sergeant.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans was mustered by David E. Clark and others of Philo E. Reed Camp, of Monmouth, June 24, 1889. There were twenty-two members, with R. L. Everett as Captain, Claude Barnum as First Lieutenant, and E. B. Davis as Second Lieutenant. The organization still retains its charter, but has held no meetings since 1894 or 1895.

Gen. George Crook Woman's Relief Corps was organized and installed January 3, 1898, by Mrs. Emily R. McCullough, of Corps No. 121, of Galesburg, Ill., assisted by other members of that corps and some from Corps No. 6, of Monmouth. There were thirty-three charter members, and the first officers were: President, Mrs. Nancy E. Edwards; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Carrie Sterling; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Lizzie Hess; Treasurer, Mrs. Florence Hartwell; Secretary, Mrs. Delia Jamison; Chaplain, Mrs. Lizzie Shaffer; Conductor, Miss Katharine M. Holliday; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Nancy Unckles; Guard, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Mary Woods. Mrs. Edwards served two years as President, Mrs. Delia Jamison one, and Mrs. Jennie Carmichael is now serving her second

year. Mrs. Mary E. Hess is the secretary, and Mrs. Nancy E. Edwards, treasurer. The corps has now thirty-four members in good standing.

W. C. T. U.

The Kirkwood Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, October 15, 1878, with ten members. Mrs. J. L. Findley was president; Mrs. Theo. Johnson, secretary; and Mrs. Wm. Wood, treasurer. Mrs. S. F. Gibson is president; Mrs. Olive Jamison, secretary; and Mrs. Emma Hogue, treasurer. A Loyal Temperance Legion is carried on by the Union, with Mrs. Olive Jamison as superintendent, and Miss Clare Kyler assistant.

BAND.

The Kirkwood band as present constituted was organized in March, 1898. It has twenty players, with Prof. P. W. Thompson, of Galesburg, as leader. Charles Billings is president of the organization; D. J. Walker, manager; and J. Arthur Tubbs, secretary and treasurer.

PONEMAH.

Ponemah is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, on the northwest corner of Section 35. There is no platted town, and only the station, a general store kept by J. W. Liby, and a grain elevator. Mr. Liby is also postmaster. The postoffice was established early in 1888, with J. W. Hook as postmaster. The other postmasters have been C. C. Hook, J. H. Miller, Mrs. D. D. Suydam, and E. Spicer. Mr. Liby's service dates from October 6, 1900.

The Wednesday Club of Ponemah held meetings during the winter of 1900-1901, but was not formally organized until April 3, 1901, when Mrs. Guy B. Lanphere was chosen president; Mrs. J. C. McCaslin, vice president; Mrs. Roy Capron, secretary; and Mrs. Albert Ross, treasurer. There were eight members. The object of the club is social and literary culture, and the meetings are held weekly at the homes of the members.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GAMBLE, W. K.—The well known citizen of Kirkwood, Warren County, whose name

heads this brief sketch, is the proprietor of the oldest business establishment of its kind in his home town, in point of continuous management, and is known in all the country round about as a successful and prosperous business man. Mr. Gamble was born in Allegheny County, Penn., September 12, 1840, a son of John C. and Martha (Marks) Gamble, natives of Ireland. When little more than a year old, he was brought by his parents to Indiana, where his father located on a farm. There his boyhood was passed, and there he obtained the basis of a practical education in the common schools. In 1854 his family moved on to a farm in Hale Township, Warren County, Ill. He left the farm in the spring of 1861 and, locating at Kirkwood, entered upon a career as a general merchant there, which has been unbroken down to the present time. As a business man he has been successful, and has acquired considerable property, notably a tract of land in Nebraska. Mr. Gamble married Miss Ellen E. Gilmore at Kirkwood, May 21, 1871, and has two daughters—Catharine M. and Martha E.—and one son—Robert E. The family are attendants upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which its head is an active and consistent member. In politics Mr. Gamble is a Democrat, and his public spirit is so well developed that his fellow-citizens have come to know him as one of the foremost in the promotion of measures tending to benefit Kirkwood and Warren County. His interest in public education impelled him to accept the office of School Director, which he filled with much credit.

HESS, JOSEPH F., real estate and insurance agent, Kirkwood, has long been prominent in his community and his success has been won by honorable methods which have commended him to the good opinion of a wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Hess is a native of Ohio, born near Springfield, Clark County, May 17, 1844, a son of Christian Hess, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 25, 1816. The son was educated in the common schools and, at the age of eighteen years enlisted in Company G, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served creditably from 1862 until the close of the war in 1865. His regiment was embraced in the Army of the Cumberland under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. After the

war he engaged in farming until 1872, when he located at Kirkwood, where for six years he was a boot and shoe merchant. After that he became a school teacher, and as such had a successful career covering twenty years, at the end of which he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has since devoted himself with satisfactory results. In politics he is a Republican, and, in religion, affiliates with the Presbyterian church. For eleven years he held the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was again nominated by his own party and for which he was endorsed by the Democrats, but which he declined to accept again. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His first wife was Sarah M. Liggett, daughter of William and Mary Liggett, who live about forty miles from Columbus, Ohio. She died January 27, 1889, and September 11, 1895, Mr. Hess was married in Hale Township, to Mary E. Pope, who was born in Adams County, Ill., August 30, 1849, a daughter of John J. and Louise Pape, natives of Germany. Her parents came to America while young and were married in Adams County. They died in Hale Township, where Mr. Pape was an extensive land-owner. In 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Hess built a fine residence costing about \$3,000, besides which they own four houses in Kirkwood, which they rent. Christian Hess, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, emigrated early from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and, in 1850, came to Illinois, locating in Henderson County, where he became the owner of a farm, which he sold eventually in order to remove to Lenox Township, Warren County, where he bought another farm, which he operated until 1863, when he became a merchant in Kirkwood. He continued in trade there until 1888, when he sold his store in order to retire from active life. He has now attained the advanced age of eighty-six years, and is well preserved mentally and physically. A man of much patriotism, he takes pride in the fact that he had three sons and one step-son who did gallant service as soldiers in the civil war.

STINEMATES, JOHN T., farmer and stock-raiser, Tompkins Township (postoffice, Ponemah), is of that sturdy Pennsylvania blood which in all parts of the United States has been a valuable factor in our national pro-

gress and prosperity. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 11, 1843, received a common school education and was brought up a Methodist and a Republican. His parents were William and Martha (Ruesk) Stinemates; his father born in Pennsylvania, a son of Christopher Stinemates, a native of the same state, and his mother in Ohio, a daughter of James Ruesk, who was also of Ohio nativity. Christian Stinemates removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, when his son, William, was comparatively young, and the latter was married in Knox County, that state, and there his children were born. William Stinemates brought his family to Tompkins Township, Warren County, Ill., in 1853, and settled on a quarter-section of land, where he farmed until 1872, when he went to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he prospered as a farmer, and where he and his wife live at this time. He was born February 12, 1818; Mrs. Stinemates, in 1821. They have four sons and a daughter: John T. Stinemates, of Tompkins Township; Leander Stinemates, farmer, Montgomery County, Iowa; S. L. Stinemates, farmer, Pierce County, Neb.; Mrs. Ella Ashbaugh, of Grant, Montgomery County, Iowa; and James, farmer, of Iowa. In 1862 the subject of this sketch went to Iowa and enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Seventeenth Army Corps until the close of the war. At Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1864, immediately after the tragic death of General McPherson, he was made a prisoner of war, and he was held as such for nine months, most of the time at Andersonville. After the war he returned to Tompkins Township and managed his father's farm until 1872, when he bought his present farm of two hundred and sixty acres. He has always taken an active interest in township affairs, and, for twenty years, has held the office of School Director. He married, in Tompkins Township, November 14, 1872, Emma Lanphere, daughter of Washington Lanphere, now dead, who was long a prominent farmer. Mrs. Stinemates has borne him two children: Herbert Otis, born January 29, 1876, and Clyde, born November 29, 1878.

THOMPSON, HENRY JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Tompkins Township (postoffice address, Ponemah), has an interesting family history, which so far as it can be given here begins in Ireland, with his grandfather, John

Thompson, who married there and, in 1854, brought his family to New York. His son, John W. Thompson, and the latter's wife, Hannah Crofton, were both born on the Emerald Isle. From New York, John Thompson moved west in 1859 to Spring Grove Township, Warren County, Ill., where he settled on a farm. John W. Thompson was a successful farmer, died on the Thompson homestead, September 7, 1892, aged sixty-five years, and his widow died at Alexis January 29, 1895, she having removed to that place after the death of her husband. They had ten sons and two daughters, concerning whom the following information has been obtained: William is farming near Burlington, Iowa; Richard is a farmer in Spring Grove Township; John, who was a farmer, died in 1894; Edgar is farming in Mercer County, Ill.; Charles, next in order of birth, is next older than the subject of this sketch; Mary and George live in Spring Grove Township; Ellen married Thomas Burns, a farmer of that township; Joseph, by ten years' successful practice, has attained prominence as a lawyer at Bloomington. Henry John Thompson has farmed successfully at his present location since December 10, 1895. He is influential in the Catholic church, and is a Democrat; was married at Raritan, Henderson County, February 24, 1892, to Kate Slater, who has borne him seven children named as follows in the order of their birth: Harold, 1893; Cecil, 1894; Loretta, 1896; Joseph, 1898; Gilbertas, 1899; Catharine, 1900; Monica, 1901. Joseph died in 1899.

THOMSON, JAMES F., farmer and stock-raiser, Tompkins Township (postoffice, Kirkwood), is one of the prominent men of his township, and is held in high esteem not only for his admirable character and his good citizenship, but for his patriotic service as a soldier in the civil war. Hugh Thomson, his grandfather, a native of Carlisle, Penn., moved from that State to Ohio about 1810, and John Thomson, father of James F. Thomson, was born on his father's farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, and married Rachel Francis, who was born in the same county, a daughter of James Francis, a native of Ireland. Both his parents were born in 1816. They came to Warren County in 1867, and their son, James F., located in the same year in Henderson. In 1870 Mr. Thomson came to Warren from Henderson

County, where for three years he had farmed during the spring, summer and autumn, and taught district schools during the winter months, and he established a home in Tompkins Township. His father died in July, 1888. His widow still resides on the homestead in Tompkins Township. Until 1881, James F. Thomson and his brother, Hugh R. Thomson, owned and operated a farm a mile east of Mr. Thomson's present farm, which he bought in the year mentioned. September 23, 1873, in Tompkins Township, Mr. Thomson married Mary E. Norcross, whose father, H. R. Norcross, died some years ago, and whose mother, Mrs. Clarinda Norcross, is living with her son, George Norcross. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have three children: Carl, born September 24, 1876; Frank N., born October 3, 1879; and Fern, born September 23, 1881. Carl works his father's farm, and Frank N. has a responsible position in a bank at Roseville. Fern is a student at Monmouth College. Mr. Thomson is a member of the United Presbyterian church; in politics he is a Republican, and as such has served as Assessor six years and as School Director eighteen years. He has a war record of which his family are justly proud, having enlisted, May 2, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until late in the autumn of 1864. His brothers, William E. and John A. Thomson, are in the stock business in Kansas, and his brother, Hugh R. Thomson, is living in retirement at Monmouth, Ill.

TUBBS, DR. HENRY, (deceased), banker, Kirkwood, Warren County, Ill., was born at Watervliet Albany County, N. Y., December 12, 1822, and died at Kirkwood, July 17, 1899. His father, Lemuel Tubbs, who was born at Scho-dack, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1786, and died at Kirkwood in 1865, was a son of Israel and Betsy (Lewis) Tubbs, natives of the same town. Dr. Tubbs' mother, Lydia Millious, was a daughter of George and Gertrude Millious, the former of whom was born in 1759 and died in 1838, and the latter born in 1759 and died in 1849. Both generations of his ancestors were farmers. The Tubbs family is of English descent, and the Millious family of German descent.

The boyhood days of Dr. Tubbs were spent on a farm. He attended the district school at intervals, but his best efforts were usually re-

quired to assist in the support of the family, and it was by pursuing his studies alone after the labors of the day were done that the rudiments of his education were mostly acquired. At the age of nineteen he left the farm and began his career as the teacher of a country school. This vocation afforded him means and leisure for further study, and he continued in it for several years. In 1844 he began the study of medicine, and three years later entered upon its practice at Hartford, Conn. Becoming imbued with the spirit of the time, he moved westward in 1849, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for ten years. Failing health having compelled him to abandon his professional labors, during the autumn of 1859, he again moved westward, locating this time in Warren County, Ill., near Kirkwood (then Young America), in which locality the members of his father's family had settled several years previously. In 1863 he became a member of the hardware firm of Tubbs & Soffield, in Young America. This connection was maintained until 1874, when he opened a private bank, which two years later was resolved into the First National Bank of Kirkwood, of which he was made president. He was elected president of the National Bank of Monmouth in 1884, and of the First National Bank of Alexis in 1894, and remained at the head of all these institutions to the time of his death.

During his entire business career he dealt largely in farming lands and took as keen an interest in agricultural as in financial conditions. Though not a politician in the usual sense, Dr. Tubbs also exhibited a deep and patriotic interest in the welfare of our political institutions. In 1864, and for several years thereafter, he was a member and chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Warren County; he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880; from 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Illinois Senate; during the session of 1883 was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and, during the session of 1885, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He never became a member of a religious organization, but was always in close sympathy with religious movements; was a trustee of the Methodist Episco-

pal church of Kirkwood, and was closely identified with that body from the time of its organization in 1865 until his death. He was one of the charter members of the Warren County Library Association, and one of its trustees for thirty years. He helped largely to make it a success by a prudent and progressive oversight of its finances. Such guidance is one of the most valuable assets such an institution can possess.

On December 31, 1868, Dr. Tubbs married Miss Emily Underhill, of Young America (Kirkwood), Ill. To them were born three children: Henry Rolla (deceased), Myra Emily and George Shirley. Emily Underhill was born near Rome, in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1834, the daughter of Samuel and Jemima (Pease) Underhill, and granddaughter of James and Deborah (Sutherland) Underhill. Her immediate ancestors were natives of New York. More remotely she is of Scotch and English descent. The reader is referred to biographical sketches of George Shirley Tubbs and Willard C. Tubbs, of Kirkwood, which are given place elsewhere in this volume.

TUBBS, WILLARD C., Banker, Kirkwood, is a man of affairs who exerts an influence for development and progress upon the communities with which he has been identified. He was born in Troy, N. Y., August 26, 1851, a son of the Rev. James Tubbs and Mary A. (Barton) Tubbs. His father was born at Saratoga, N. Y., and died at Kirkwood, June 25, 1892; his mother, born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 12, 1817, died at Kirkwood September 9, 1887. His grandfather, Lemuel Tubbs, born March 17, 1786, married Lydia Millious, who was born July 12, 1789. He died October 30, 1865; she, October 9, 1885. His great-grandfather, Lewis M. Tubbs, married Betsy Lewis. His great-grandparents were all born in Schodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y. His mother was a daughter of Joseph G. and Ann Barton, who were born the same year (1793), he February 9, and she February 18.

The Rev. James Tubbs began his ministry while he was yet quite a young man, and after being stationed at Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam and various other points in New York, in 1858 came to Kirkwood, where he organized the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was the first pastor. Later he was stationed as pastor of Methodist churches at Monmouth,

Yates City, Peoria, and other towns in Illinois, until 1876, when he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., where he lived until 1887, when he returned to Kirkwood. He died June 25, 1892.

Willard C. Tubbs attended the common schools near Kirkwood, the college at Abingdon, and the University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1871 began his business career at Galesburg as baggage and ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which position he retained until 1874. Upon the organization of the First National Bank at Kirkwood he was elected cashier of that institution. In 1899 he was elected President of the First National Bank at Kirkwood and cashier of the National Bank of Monmouth. He was active in the organization of the Stronghurst State Bank, at Stronghurst, Ill., in 1891, and was elected its Vice President; also organized the Farmers' State Bank at Berwick, Ill., and was elected its President. All of the responsible positions mentioned he has held continuously until the present time. In politics Mr. Tubbs is a Republican, and as such has always taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected President of the Board of Village Trustees of Kirkwood three years in succession, and was president of the local Board of Education from 1898 till 1901. December 24, 1888, he was married at Kirkwood, to Miss Emma Smith, and they have had six children, named as follows, in the order of their birth: James A., Albert R., Lelah M., Ruth, Mary G. (who died February 9, 1896), and Henry W. Among the men of the present generation Mr. Tubbs has come to be regarded as one of the ablest financiers in Warren County. In every sense a self-made man, he has risen step by step from a daily performance of minor clerical duties to a position where, as the result of an unbroken line of successes, he is probably consulted more frequently than any other man in the county by persons desiring to make investments of capital. His sa-

gacity in business affairs and his unquestioned familiarity with the principles underlying a successful career in banking, as attested by his own record, have combined to render his position as a man of affairs unassailable. The confidence reposed in his judgment and his integrity is evidenced by the fact that the management of many large estates in Warren County and elsewhere in Illinois has been intrusted to him from time to time. His duties as trustee and administrator consume a large portion of his time and are being performed to the complete satisfaction of those directly interested.

TUBBS, GEORGE SHIRLEY, banker, Kirkwood, Warren County, Illinois, was born at Kirkwood January 9, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Henry Tubbs, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work. Mr. Tubbs was educated in the schools of his native town and in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. On his return home he accepted a position in the First National Bank of Kirkwood, and has continued to be intimately associated with that institution up to the present time. In 1902 he was elected President of the National Bank of Monmouth, and during the same year he was made President of the First National Bank of Alexis, Ill. Mr. Tubbs is identified with large agricultural interests in Warren and Henderson Counties, and gives much attention to investments of this class. He is a member of the Warren County Library Association, and takes an active interest in that worthy institution. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Kirkwood, and serves as trustee of that organization. Mr. Tubbs was married September 6, 1899, to Leonora May Shaffer, of Carthage, Ill. The reader of this sketch is referred to biographies of Dr. Henry Tubbs and Willard C. Tubbs which appear in these pages.

